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83D CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT
1st Session				No. —

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

APRIL 23, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1954.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for all of the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, The Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations in the bill for 1954, the budget estimates for 1954, the amounts appropriated for 1953, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1953 and the estimates for 1954.

The budget estimates of appropriations for the items provided for in the bill may be found in the 1954 Budget document, pages 696 through 793 and page 110. A summary of the totals follows:

The budget estimates for 1954 total.....	\$607, 336, 400
The committee recommends in the accompanying bill.....	404, 863, 239
This is a reduction under the budget estimates of.....	202, 473, 161
And a reduction under 1953 appropriations of.....	137, 874, 262

COMMITTEE POLICY

In order to promote conservation and insure proper use of the Nation's natural resources and at the same time effect necessary reductions in budget requests, eliminate all present and future expenditures that are not necessary to accomplish such a program, and to increase tax revenues for the Government, the committee has adopted the following general policy in its consideration of the bill:

The Interior Department should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot or will not undertake. Where private enterprise is unable to completely develop resources without assistance there should be a working partnership between the Federal Government and private interests in which the latter should discharge its obligations to the fullest to serve the public interest and place additional property on the tax rolls.

With respect to construction activities, essential and completely justified projects in the construction stage shall be carried to completion to avoid waste of Federal funds, but wherever possible, private enterprise shall be taken into partnership to build, own, and operate that part of each project that can be handled by private ownership under conditions that protect the interest of all the people. In all future projects or new starts which include transmission lines, private enterprise shall be urged to take the initiative in constructing, owning, and operating such works before money is made available for Federal construction.

The committee recognizes that this policy cannot be put fully into operation in the fiscal year 1954, but all interested parties are urged to keep this policy in mind and to plan accordingly.

A careful review of the committee's actions on this bill will clearly indicate its adherence to the policy it has adopted. While the reduction in the budget is greater than in the past, the orderly development and use of the Nation's resources and the full responsibility of the Federal Government for those programs which must be its sole responsibility have not been curtailed.

A discussion of the committee's recommendations for the various bureaus and activities of the Department of the Interior follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act.—An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended. This is \$37,000 below the amount available in 1953, but will permit continuation of the enforcement program at an efficient level.

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$1,740,000 was requested for this function. The committee has allowed \$1,060,000, a reduction of \$680,000. Of the amount allowed \$819,000 is for the purchase of energy and the payment of wheeling charges which will be required under the recently executed contract with the Virginia Electric Power Company. Of the remaining amount, \$70,000 is for the operation and maintenance of the administration's power facilities, \$100,000 is for the marketing of power and \$71,000 is for general administration.

The amount allowed for the Virginia Electric Power Company contract was attested to as necessary by both the Department witnesses

and representatives of the power company who appeared before the committee. The amounts allowed for the other items should permit a continuation of operations at approximately the 1953 level.

Construction, Southwestern Power Administration.—The budget request of \$1,500,000 for this activity has been disallowed. It is estimated by the Department that curtailment in the 1953 construction program will make available an unobligated balance of \$1,877,800 by June 30, 1953. Of this amount the committee has rescinded \$1,477,800, leaving a balance of \$400,000 available for completion of construction on several transmission lines and substations, and for communication and dispatching equipment.

In connection with the construction program of the Southwestern Power Administration, the committee strongly urges that the Department of Interior and the companies in the area of Southwestern Operations, immediately work out some satisfactory arrangements by which the need for any additional construction by the Southwestern Power Administration is eliminated, and by which the business and other standards of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 will be satisfied.

During the coming year, the committee expects to keep informed of progress toward a satisfactory solution of this problem and will have opportunity to take some further action as may be necessary if the companies and the department cannot arrive at a mutually satisfactory arrangement to avoid any danger of failure of service to preference and other customers.

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.—The committee recommends \$1,500,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$50,000 above the current year figure. Reductions in the 1953 construction program and a drastic reduction in the 1954 proposed construction program will reduce the number of facilities and power marketing contracts contemplated in the budget estimate of \$1,900,000.

Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$5,650,000 was requested for this item. The committee has allowed \$150,000, a reduction of \$5,500,000. The amount allowed is to be used for the purchase of power and for the payment of wheeling charges under existing contracts.

In a letter dated April 6, the committee was advised by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Power System that the member companies in that system saw no need for the continuing fund appropriation, and assured the committee that the deletion of such fund would not in any way result in interruption or curtailment of service to any preference customer or other consumer on their systems. In his reply dated April 14, the Chairman of the subcommittee advised the member companies of the Southwestern Power System that if the committee took such action, it would be due in part to this commitment made by the member companies in their letter and at the time of their appearance before the subcommittee on March 31, 1953.

Research in the utilization of saline water.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$400,000 for this program, which is for stimulation and coordination of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal industrial and agricultural uses. None of the funds allowed are to be used as grants to individuals, research or educa-

tional institutions. That part of the funds used for financing such research activities are to be on the basis of contracts specifying the work to be undertaken. The committee requests that the money used for contract research work be lumped in reasonably substantial amounts under contracts with institutions and organizations equipped to make contributions in this field, and are not to be disbursed in insignificantly small amounts to a large number of persons and groups as was contemplated in the budget proposal. The committee is convinced that use of the money in this fashion will permit better progress than would be the case where no one got enough money to do a really good job.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$20,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$6,400 below the budget estimate and \$1,200 below the 1953 appropriation.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee is concerned about the vigorous efforts which have been put forth by the Bonneville Power Administration in recent years to sell its program and its power anywhere and everywhere that it might conceivably build a transmission line. The committee cannot read into the Bonneville Act anything directing the Administration to build transmission lines and related facilities in a continuously expanding area. In line with the general policy which the committee has adopted it will not condone further efforts to expand the geographical boundaries in which the Administration is operating. Also in line with the committee's general policy, many of the cuts that have been made in the program for 1954 were made because of assurances from non-Federal power agencies that they can and will build transmission lines and related facilities in their respective areas of operations. Further, assurances have been obtained from the private utilities in the area that they will work in full cooperation with the Bonneville Power Administration in supplying facilities to take power to all preference customers of the Government and others in the area and that they will make every effort to abide by the terms of the Bonneville Act in so doing.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request was for \$55,200,000. The committee has allowed \$38,300,000, a reduction of \$16,900,000 below the budget estimate, and \$28,223,400 below the 1953 figure, to be distributed to the various items in the construction program as follows:

Item	Budget request	Reduction	Amount allowed for 1954
Chief Joseph-Snohomish, No. 3 and No. 4	\$10,544,000	\$1,992,000	\$8,552,000
Snohomish-Kitsap	2,605,000	2,605,000	
The Dalles area service	1,226,000	} 2,284,000	480,000
McNary Substation	1,538,000		
Southeast Portland service area	2,562,000	857,000	1,705,000
St. Johns Bethany	1,406,000		1,406,000
Upper Willamette Valley service	7,263,000	563,000	6,700,000
Southwestern Oregon loop	679,000	679,000	
Coos Bay area service	2,010,000	1,000,000	1,010,000
McNary-Walla Walla	985,000		985,000
McNary La Grande	321,000	321,000	
Midway-Moxee	564,000		564,000
Spokane area service	1,611,000	728,000	883,000
Hungry Horse-Hot Springs	174,000	141,000	33,000
Hot Springs switching station	38,000	21,000	17,000
Hot Springs-Spokane	596,000	60,000	536,000
Upper Olympia Peninsula service	598,000	448,000	150,000
Olympia-Aberdeen No. 2	100,000	100,000	
Quinalt service	56,000	56,000	
Ilwaco-Long Beach area service	109,000	109,000	
Columbia Basin project service	290,000	195,000	95,000
Warden Substation	24,000	24,000	
J. D. Ross Substation addition	407,000	319,000	88,000
Tillamook service	793,000	330,000	463,000
Eugene-Reedsport area service	291,000	100,000	191,000
Middle Fork Willamette River project	1,029,000	445,000	584,000
Ferry County service	287,000	215,000	72,000
Valley Way Substation addition	56,000	56,000	
Idaho Panhandle	120,000	120,000	
Columbia Falls service	103,000	103,000	
Kallispell Substation	30,000		30,000
Benton County service	205,000	49,000	156,000
Iee Harbor Dam service	200,000	200,000	
Transmission facilities	338,000	32,000	306,000
General structures	525,000	400,000	125,000
Communication facilities	900,000	300,000	600,000
Tools and equipment	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Preliminary engineering studies	200,000	100,000	100,000
Portland operation facilities	103,000	103,000	
Other items not listed above	12,314,000	845,000	11,469,000
Total construction items	55,200,000	16,900,000	38,300,000

The committee is concerned about the total cost of the micro-wave installations which are being proposed by the Bonneville Power Administration. The 1954 program is to be limited to completion of micro-wave installations on the main transmission line sections on which the work is nearly completed, and the use on these few sections is to be tested for a year or so to see if further extensions may be justified in comparison with continued use of present facilities.

The committee desires also that very careful study be given to the program for telemeter installations at plants of other utilities. While cancellation of these installations is not being required at the present time, non-Federal utility representatives have indicated that they opposed this widespread telemetering and have been pressured by the Bonneville Power Administration into reluctant agreement to its use in specific instances. A restudy of this program is required so that a complete report may be presented, with recommendations, looking to curtailment of this program at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriations bill.

The committee has information which clearly indicates that expenditures for the Redmond-Klamath Falls line cannot now be justified. The Secretary is requested, therefore, to terminate construction of this line at the earliest possible time and to salvage such materials as can be used elsewhere.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An appropriation of \$5,000,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$2,400,000 below the budget request of \$7,400,000 and \$1,600,000 below the appropriation for 1953.

The committee is greatly concerned about the size of the Operation and Maintenance Staff of the Bureau. A brief analysis of the costs for conducting just the Power and Marketing Program and for General Administration indicates that a total of \$16,200 is the average cost per customer for carrying out these two operations. This appears to be considerably beyond any reasonable figure for these purposes. The committee is also under the impression that the entire program of decentralization should be reviewed and that office consolidations can be made and possibly some of the District and Field Offices entirely eliminated.

During the course of the hearings, and in compliance with the committee's instructions in the 1953 appropriations bill report, a proposed corporation type budget for the Bonneville Power Administration was presented. The committee was impressed with the effectiveness of this type of budget in reflecting the administration's activities.

Since a revision in the Bonneville Act will be necessary before the Administration can be put on a corporation type operation, the committee urges that the proper Legislative Committee give this matter its careful attention when the proposal is submitted to it. The conversion of the budgeting and accounting procedures and controls contemplated is a necessary first step in making this program self-sustaining.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The revenue from the public lands administered by the Bureau are estimated at \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1954. These revenues have to date doubled each five years for the past three five-year periods. Of the amount estimated for 1954, \$25,571,000 will be returned to States and counties under existing provisions of law. Of the remaining portion, \$28,800,000 will go to the reclamation fund, \$18,800,000 to the general fund in the Treasury, and the balance to other Federal accounts.

Management of lands and resources.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the management of lands and resources. This is a reduction of \$1,985,000 below the budget estimate, and \$60,000 below the amount allowed in 1953. In application of the reduction in the budget estimate, no reduction is to be made in the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program for which the budget request of \$2,000,000 is allowed.

Construction.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate and \$750,000 below the amount allowed for fiscal year 1953. These funds are used for the construction of access roads in the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. The funds are reimbursed to the general funds in the Treasury out of timber receipts before a distribution of such receipts is made to the counties as required by law. The \$100,000 requested for buildings in Alaska has been disallowed.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$52,000,000 against the budget request of \$57,576,920. This is a reduction of \$5,576,920 below the budget estimate and approximately the same amount which was allowed for the fiscal year 1953.

Hospitals, disease preventive and curative services.—A total of \$21,400,000 has been allowed for this item. This amount is \$44,765 less than was available during the current fiscal year. In applying this reduction, there is to be no reduction in the number of teachers, doctors, nurses, or other personnel required in the attendance of the sick.

Educational assistance, facilities and services.—The committee recommends \$26,227,000 for this item. This is a reduction of \$648,000 below the budget estimate.

Of the amount allowed, \$1,000,000 is to be used for adult vocational training. The committee is impressed with the type of vocational training program conducted at the Okmulgee School in Oklahoma. The committee desires that the money allowed be applied to courses similar to those offered at this school, and will expect a complete and detailed report on the use of these funds at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill.

Of the amount allowed, \$250,000 is for the operation of the Pipestone School in Minnesota. This school was proposed to be closed by the Bureau in June 1953. Consequently a specific instruction was written into the Report on the bill for the current year that this school was to be kept open and \$234,981 was specifically allowed for the purpose. The Bureau subsequently diverted some \$72,231 of this amount to the Foster Home Care Program in the State of Minnesota for the relocation of children from the Pipestone School. The committee will not condone diversion of funds in this manner in any program, and will expect the new Secretary to see that no such diversions are approved by the Commissioner hereafter. The Commissioner is now specifically instructed to return to the Pipestone School those children who were in it at the beginning of the fiscal year 1953, and to provide the committee with a detailed report giving the names of these children and the dates that they were returned to the school. No part of the \$250,000 allowed herein for operation of the school is to be used for the Foster Home Care Program or any other program in the fiscal year 1954.

For several years the committee has had rather comprehensive testimony with respect to the readiness of the Mission Indians of California for complete independence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Program. It is the committee's understanding that the State of California has assumed full responsibility for all California Indians either on or off reservations insofar as welfare assistance and medical services are concerned.

A recent superior court decision with respect to eligibility of Indians for participation in this program, and the responsibility of the State to them, recites the fact that the Indians of California are citizens of that State and of the United States and entitled to enjoy all rights and privileges of any other citizens. In view of these facts, the committee questions the need for continuing the State educa-

tional contract which now exists to cover costs to the State of California for the education of Mission Indian children. Therefore, none of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1954 are to be used for payments under this contract.

Welfare and guidance services.—A total of \$3,440,000 has been allowed for this program. This represents a \$12,315 reduction in the amounts allowed for 1953, but will permit the program to continue at approximately the current level.

Placement services.—The committee has allowed the same amount as was available for 1953 which is \$579,600. In lieu of the adult vocational training program included in the budget under this item and for which \$2,207,500 was requested, the committee has provided for such vocational training program as it desires to see undertaken in the item of "Educational assistance, facilities and services."

Maintaining law and order.—The committee has allowed \$353,400 for this item, which amount is \$260 below the 1953 figure.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Budget request for this item was \$16,504,080. The committee has allowed \$12,500,000, a reduction of \$4,004,080 below the budget estimate and \$753,760 below the amount available for 1953. In applying the reduction, no change is to be made in the budget estimate of \$3,200,000 for the soil and moisture conservation program.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,869,000 for this program. This is a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the budget request of \$20,869,000, and a reduction of \$1,631,000 below the amount available in the fiscal year 1953. Of the amount allowed, \$25,000 is to be used for the construction of a medical clinic on the Papago Reservation.

It was reported to the committee that the Bureau has available in its construction appropriation, the sum of \$767,250 previously appropriated for construction and rehabilitation of boarding school facilities at White Mountain, Alaska. The committee authorizes the use of these funds for conversion of the existing plant at White Mountain to a day school, for other day schools and at the Wrangel Boarding School in Alaska, in conformance with the program presented to the committee at the time of the hearings.

The proposal to build the Fort Yates gymnasium on the Standing Rock Reservation should be reviewed by the Secretary.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$1,400,000 below the budget estimate of \$4,400,000 and \$525,647 below the 1953 appropriation.

The committee is not at all satisfied that the establishment of area offices in the Bureau of Indian Affairs has either increased efficiency or improved the Bureau's program. It is convinced that the savings which might be derived through consolidation of such offices or their complete elimination would be appreciable, and the Secretary is requested to give this matter very careful attention in organizational changes which will be made throughout the Department during the fiscal year 1954.

The committee is also convinced that a number of the Indian tribes and communities are ready for complete separation from control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is understood that steps have been taken looking toward the complete elimination of the Bureau's program in the State of California. It is hoped that this objective can be reached during the next year. Obviously, the Klamath Tribe of Indians in Oregon is also ready for complete separation. The committee has had reliable testimony to the effect that the average family income among the Klamath Indians is better than \$4,000 and that all families can be supported by their own means on the reservation or in the vicinity on a basis comparable to average non-Indians in the area. Of the total amount programmed for the Klamath Agency in 1953, \$1,991,000 is being supplied by the Tribal Treasury and only \$149,060 is being provided from appropriated funds. The tribal Treasury funds pay for 97 of the 113 Federal employees assigned to the agency. There seems to be absolutely no reason why this agency should not be operated entirely as a tribal function, or be eliminated. It would appear that appropriations for this reservation and for the salary of other Federal employees involved with Klamath Indian Affairs are a complete waste of taxpayer dollars. The committee is convinced that other areas are equally well able to take care of their own affairs, and that Bureau personnel should be removed from them. A report with recommendations as to which groups can be separated from control of the Indian Bureau will be expected in connection with the 1955 appropriations bill hearings. Between now and then, the Secretary is urged to take whatever steps he feels are justified to separate other Indian groups from the burden of Bureau supervision and control.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1954 is \$231,188,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$133,146,675. This is a reduction of \$98,041,325 below the budget estimate and \$73,301,316 below the appropriations for 1953. The committee has been generally liberal in approving funds for irrigation and conservation of resources in accomplishing this reduction. The committee wishes to point out several matters in the conduct of the Bureau program to which it urges the Secretary to give very serious consideration during the fiscal year 1954.

BUREAU REORGANIZATION

The following material is taken from a report of the Committee Investigative Staff which has been recently looking into the activities of the Bureau:

Inquiry into certain administrative and policy matters reveals that the Bureau, commencing in 1945, built up a staff designed to administer a construction program much larger than was provided by the Congress, year by year. The general reclamation area was arranged to provide 2 staff offices (Washington and Denver); 7 regional offices (Boise, Idaho, Sacramento, Calif., Boulder City, Nev., Salt Lake City, Utah, Amarillo, Tex., Billings, Mont., and Denver, Colo.); and 18 district offices.

Even before assuming that the Congress will restrict the Bureau to a program somewhat in line with or lower than that of recent years, it is obvious the Bureau is greatly overstaffed with regional and district offices and personnel. It is interesting to note that the Bureau employees totaled slightly over 7,000 in 1940 and generally held at this level through 1945 when slightly under 7,000 were

employed by the Bureau. In 1946 the personnel was increased to over 14,000 and continued upward to a high of 19,000 in 1950, with present employment around 13,800. Appropriations for general administrative expense of the Bureau show even greater variations increasing from a low of \$660,000 in 1945 to a high of \$6,860,000 in 1951 with \$5,250,000 for 1953.

As evidence of the program which was projected by the Bureau, attention is directed to a "letter of transmittal" from Commissioner Michael W. Straus to the Secretary of the Interior dated August 5, 1948, submitting for information the "reclamation program, 1948-54." Mr. Straus says in part: "Substantial appropriations would be required for the program, as follows:

Fiscal year:		Fiscal year—Continued	
1948-----	\$204, 200, 000	1952-----	\$715, 500, 000
1949-----	312, 700, 000	1953-----	781, 900, 000
1950-----	535, 400, 000	1954-----	720, 200, 000
1951-----	622, 000, 000		

Bureau officials of varying grades have been consulted as has also the Secretary of the Interior relative to the need for reorganization and reduction of the Bureau of Reclamation staff. There has been a unanimity in the expression of need for such a reorganization. As a result we are disposed to suggest that the Washington office might well be changed to that of a liaison office, with Denver being made the main administrative center, and that the regions for reclamation field administration be reduced from 7 to 3 and the district offices from 18 to 5, the distribution to be in the following areas:

- Region 1—Boise, Idaho:
District—Ephrata, Wash.
- Region 2—Boulder City, Nev.:
District—Sacramento, Calif.
District—Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Region 3—Denver, Colo.:
District—Billings, Mont.
District—Bismarck, N. Dak.

This would seem to spread region 3 over an immense area, but there is comparatively little Bureau activity in present region 5 and Denver is readily accessible by all forms of transportation and by mail, telephone, and telegraph to all reaches of the proposed enlarged region.

The committee doubtless will take cognizance of the fact this reorganization proposal would involve a major operation and that precipitate and immediately complete action could cause much confusion and lost motion. Accordingly, while any possible directive should be all-embracing and firm the committee might consider a stipulation which would provide that the Bureau have 60 days to prepare for the transition and an additional 60 days to place it in effect—in 3 stages if that would make for more orderly procedures.

If the organization is to be worked down in terms of regional and district offices to the extent suggested or otherwise, obviously there is going to be a large shrinkage in the personal service requirements. However, as the committee will recognize, reducing regional offices from 7 to 3 would not mean it would be an orderly procedure to strike four-sevenths of the appropriation for these services—it is not that simple.

Nevertheless, by reason of the human element which will enter into considerations having to do with personnel reductions, the committee might well consider the advisability of setting personal services limitations which could not be violated. Or perhaps it would be deemed consistent to provide that there shall be a minimum reduction in personnel by January 1, 1954, of, say, 35 percent, and that such percentage reduction should be more or less uniform for all grades. This group feels that a thorough investigation would show greater overstaffing at the higher levels.

Consideration might well be given by the committee to the possibilities which might flow from a merger of all the water and power agencies in Interior. As of now we have the Bureau of Reclamation in certain areas producing and selling hydroelectric power. In present region 1 the Bureau produces power at Grand Coulee Dam but that power is distributed and sold by Bonneville Power Administration. In region 5 the Southwestern Power Administration, reporting to the Secretary of the Interior, distributes and sells power produced by the Corps of Engineers. In regions 6 and 7 the Bureau produces, distributes, and sells power and also it distributes and sells power produced by the Corps of Engineers.

It appears to the staff that there might well be in Interior a division into which would be merged all the present activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville, Southwestern, and Southeastern Power Administrations. This could mean a great reduction in offices, personnel, and in administrative overhead and other costs. If legislative factors preclude such a consolidation, an alternate plan would be the development of, and required adherence to, a uniform water and power policy by all agencies within the Department.

With reference to the foregoing report of the Investigative Staff, an additional study has been made by persons well informed with respect to Bureau activities, which indicates that a \$21,000,000 annual savings could be realized by implementing reorganization of the Bureau. The committee hopes that a reorganization program along the line suggested by this investigation can be fully effectuated in the fiscal year 1954. It is recognized that the suggestions for consolidation of agencies within the Department may require legislation. It is suggested that the Secretary carefully explore any need for legislation which may become evident with the proper legislative committees.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

As a general policy the committee will not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. It is recommended that existing law be amended to require such specific Congressional authorization for all projects. The committee's concept of a project is not that the Missouri River Basin project, for example, is a single project, but rather a group of individual projects each one of which should be specifically authorized in legislation.

It is the committees feeling that future requests for project authorizations and appropriations should include project justifications, cost allocations, and payment schedules based on a separate economic justification for each individual project.

It is assumed that the Secretary will undertake an early study with a view to obtaining reauthorization for existing projects which have been undertaken on the basis of a finding of feasibility by the Secretary and will seek legislative authorization for any additional projects which may be recommended for appropriations in the future. The committee is convinced that the present system of initiating projects purely on the finding of feasibility by the Secretary gives him "more authority than a bad man should have, and more than a good man should want".

REPAYMENT CONTRACTS

The committee is greatly concerned about the length of time it takes to get irrigation project repayment contracts executed. There are projects still in the construction stage, and in some instances almost completed, that have been under way for years and as yet no repayment contract has been negotiated. This is not good business and the committee will not be inclined to continue appropriating additional construction funds under such circumstances in the future.

With further reference to such contracts, it is hoped that the Secretary will find means of shortening the ten-year development period allowed on most projects before the repayment of construction costs begin. This will, of course, return more money to the reclamation fund in a shorter period of time, and in effect cut down the cost

of the project to the beneficiaries of it and reduce the number of years which the debt will be a burden to them. In addition, permission to pay out in a shorter period than the contract provides should be granted where desired by the water users.

INTEREST COMPONENT

The attention of the committee has again been directed to an opinion of a former Solicitor of the Department of Interior wherein it was held that the interest computed on the construction costs allocated to municipal and industrial water and power purposes can be used as revenue for the repayment of costs allocated to irrigation. It is the opinion of the committee that the amount of interest so computed together with all reimbursable costs should be returned to the appropriate fund in the Treasury. It is the further opinion of the committee that the application of interest in such a manner to reduce the repayment of costs that are already interest free is not in keeping with sound business principles.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to review this practice at the earliest opportunity and to direct the present Solicitor to submit a legal opinion on the matter.

POLICY ON POWER PRODUCTION

The committee believes that the Hoover (Boulder) Dam is an outstanding example of how Government and private enterprise can work hand-in-hand to mutual advantage. Here the dam, with penstocks, was built from Federal funds. The surplus power over and above direct project needs was, as provided by law, leased to private utility companies and municipalities which financed and built the transmission facilities. Here the Government is receiving a reasonable return and the consumers of power are paying reasonable rates. The region being served has grown in amazing proportions.

Unquestionably in many additional cases, similar arrangements to those existing at Hoover Dam could be negotiated. Encouragement should be lent to such possibilities, with firm obligations undertaken, of course, to protect the power-consuming public.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The budget request for this item is \$6,250,000. The committee recommends \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$4,250,000 below the budget estimate and \$2,000,000 below the 1953 appropriations. In addition to this reduction in General Investigations the committee has also made others in funds programmed for the separate projects, under the Construction and Rehabilitation item.

It is convinced that the amounts allowed will be ample during fiscal year 1954, since the present Secretary of Interior will need considerable time to make a personal survey of the numerous projects under consideration.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The recommended appropriation of \$108,396,675 for the construction and rehabilitation program of the Bureau is a reduction of \$85,491,325 below the budget estimate of \$193,888,000. It is also a reduction of \$69,401,316 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year. A substantial portion of this reduction, amounting to \$31,550,000, will be achieved by applying additional estimated unobligated balances for the fiscal year 1953 to the 1954 program. This estimate of unobligated balances is in addition to the carry-over balance of \$10,928,323 contemplated in the budget presentation for those items in the construction program for which funds are herein allowed. At the time of the hearings, the Bureau had revised its estimate of unobligated balances upward from \$11,361,025 to \$19,000,000. At the time of the hearings last year, the Bureau estimated a balance of approximately \$21,000,000 at the end of fiscal year 1953. This balance turned out to be actually \$49,625,211. This fact, plus the fact that there have been consistently low estimates offered the committee in years passed with respect to the unobligated balances, provides the committee with great assurance that the total which will remain unobligated at the end of fiscal year 1953 will be in the amount of \$42,478,323 or more.

In applying the reductions which the committee has made for the various projects in the construction and rehabilitation program, the general policy of not appropriating for things that industry and other groups can do for themselves with private funds has been followed. A careful review of the bill and this report will demonstrate that the committee has generally been liberal in approving funds for irrigation projects and for the development of other resources where the Federal Government is responsible for such development, and where it would not otherwise be accomplished.

The reductions which the committee has made are reflected in the following table of amounts approved by the committee for each project:

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954
Eklutna project, Alaska.....	\$12,791,000			
Gila project, Arizona.....	4,500,000		\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada.....	1,905,000		150,000	150,000
Boulder Canyon project, Hoover Dam and powerplant, Arizona-Nevada.....	373,000		300,000	300,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	3,822,000		3,357,920	3,357,920
All-American Canal, Arizona-California.....		\$133,380		133,380
Cachuma project, California.....	6,510,000	36,782	6,510,000	6,546,782
Central Valley project, California.....	19,250,000	11,182,007	12,170,195	23,352,202
Kern River project, California.....	10,000			
Kings River project, California.....	2,000			
Klamath project, California-Oregon.....	335,000			
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	5,750,000		5,362,000	5,362,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	7,000	2,422	7,000	9,422
Minidoka project, American Falls power division, Idaho.....	853,000			
Minidoka project, north side pumping division, Idaho.....	1,627,000		1,068,000	1,068,000
Pallsades project, Idaho-Wyoming.....	17,650,000		16,220,000	16,220,000
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	673,000		673,000	673,000
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota.....	350,000		350,000	350,000
Vermejo project, New Mexico.....	1,472,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	529,000	16,500	483,500	500,000
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....		1,580,889		1,580,889
Grants Pass project, Savage Rapids Dam, Ore.....		61,938		61,938
Provo River project, Utah.....	380,000	24,749	180,000	204,749
Weber Basin project, Utah.....	6,776,000		5,500,000	5,500,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	21,930,000		20,400,000	20,400,000
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	4,000,000		3,500,000	3,500,000
Yakima project, Rosa division, Washington.....	881,000	12,656	103,000	115,656
Eden project, Wyoming.....	1,141,000		1,141,000	1,141,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	2,970,000		2,500,000	2,500,000
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	475,000		300,000	300,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	2,500,000	2,000	1,998,000	2,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	1,110,000	25,000	475,000	500,000
Missouri River Basin project:				
Phase A:				
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	4,500,000		4,000,000	4,000,000
Buford-Trenton project.....		300,000		300,000
Canyon Ferry unit, Montana.....	957,900		957,000	957,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	30,000		30,000	30,000
Crow Creek unit, Montana.....	673,000		673,000	673,000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	4,875,000		4,500,000	4,500,000
Jamestown unit, North Dakota.....	1,657,000		1,657,000	1,657,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	8,259,000		6,500,000	6,500,000
Lower Marias unit, Montana.....	7,461,000		6,000,000	6,000,000
Missouri Diversion unit, Montana-North Dakota.....	5,263,000		2,000,000	2,000,000
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota.....	4,230,000		3,000,000	3,000,000
Shadehill unit, South Dakota.....	20,000			
St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas.....	35,000			
Webster unit, Kansas.....	6,080,000		5,000,000	5,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	161,000		161,000	161,000
Transmission Division:				
Sioux Falls-Brookings 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	714,271		500,000	500,000
Brookings-Watertown 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	669,150		500,000	500,000
Watertown-Gorton-Huron-Amour 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	£98,392		500,000	500,000
Amour-Fort Randall-Galvins Point-Sioux Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	730,373		500,000	500,000
Rapid City-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	588,500		300,000	300,000
Fort Randall-Winner 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	112,812		112,812	112,812
Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge-Garrison 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	4,809,340		4,000,000	4,000,000

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation—Continued

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954
Missouri River Basin project—Continued				
Phase A—Continued				
Transmission Division—Continued				
Fort Randall-Sioux City (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	\$4,169,949	-----	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
Oahe-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	535,000	-----	500,000	500,000
Big Bend-Huron-Watertown (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and switchyard.....	400,000	-----	400,000	400,000
Bismarck-DeVaul 69-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	55,000	-----	55,000	55,000
Williston-Garrison 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	20,000	-----	20,000	20,000
Garrison-Voltaire 115-kilovolt extension to Garrison switchyard.....	26,000	-----	26,000	26,000
Valley City substation additions.....	15,000	-----	15,000	15,000
Canyon Ferry-East Helena (double circuit) 115-kilovolt transmission line.....	6,000	-----	6,000	6,000
Gering-Sterling 115-kilovolt and related substations.....	85,248	-----	85,248	85,248
Total, all other items.....	5,929,965	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, transmission division.....	19,765,000	-----	11,020,060	11,020,060
Phase B, units ready for construction.....	2,500,000	\$100,000	650,000	750,000
Phases C and D, planning work and work in connection or cooperation with Corps of Engineers.....	2,000,000	-----	500,000	500,000
Other departmental agencies.....	4,750,000	-----	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total Missouri River Basin project.....	73,316,000	400,000	49,148,060	49,548,060
Subtotal all foregoing items.....	193,888,000	13,478,323	137,396,675	150,874,998
Estimated additional unprogrammed carryover balances to be available in 1954.....	-----	+29,000,000	-29,000,000	-----
Total.....	193,888,000	42,478,323	108,396,675	150,874,998

Eklutna project, Alaska.—The funds which were requested for this project are in excess of the amounts authorized in the basic legislation. The committee does not feel justified in making such funds available until the authorizing legislation has been amended.

Colorado River flood work and levee system.—An appropriation of \$150,000 against the program estimate of \$1,905,000 has been approved. On the basis of testimony given to the committee at the time of the hearings, the Bureau is having difficulty obtaining necessary rights-of-way to accomplish the work proposed, at prices which it feels are reasonable, and consequently recommended this reduction to the committee.

Davis Dam project.—The Committee has disallowed \$464,080 of the budget request. This amount was programmed for micro-wave equipment which is specifically disallowed.

The committee has information to the effect that a private utility may be willing to construct transmission lines and other facilities, for which \$2,149,887 is programmed in the budget, to tie its own steam plant into the Davis Dam distribution system. Should the utility which owns this plant make an acceptable proposition, the committee instructs the Secretary to accept their proposal.

Central Valley project.—The following items budgeted for this project are specifically denied:

Folsom transmission facilities.....	\$656, 686
Tracy-Contracosta-Clayton-Ygnacio transmission line.....	60, 000
Tracy switchyard.....	70, 000
Preference customer metering facilities.....	220, 119
Folsom power facilities.....	6, 000, 000

In addition to these adjustments in this project, \$1,000,000 of the 1953 unobligated balances in the construction and rehabilitation program, over and above the \$10,182,007 programmed for use on the Central Valley project, is to be used for final planning and construction of the Sacramento Canals.

Appropriations for the Folsom 230-kilovolt transmission line are being withheld at this time in order to bring the completion of this line more nearly on schedule with the expected initial operation of the Folsom Power Plant. The reduction of \$6,000,000 in the funds programmed for the Folsom power facilities, will serve the same purpose of matching up the construction schedule with that of the Corps of Engineers for the dam itself.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of Interior undertake studies to determine savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project if existing structures and materials on hand for the proposed Folsom transmission line were transferred to the public utility serving the area, and the Folsom and Nimbus power integrated into the regional transmission system under the power wheeling and interchange contracts which went into effect after initial appropriations were made for this proposed line. Under questioning by the committee, representatives of the utility testified that the company would be willing to reimburse the Government for the full costs of such structures and materials.

Funds previously allocated by the Bureau for preference customer metering facilities appear to be adequate for the metering of present customers, according to testimony received. Future customers may be metered under a rental arrangement available to the Bureau, and therefore no additional funds are required until after such customers are acquired and detailed metering cost data has been made available to the committee.

The committee is deeply concerned over reported substantial reductions in power revenues which will accrue to the Central Valley project as a result of power sales contracts recently executed with certain public agencies in the project area. According to testimony received by the committee, these reductions could seriously impair the ability of the project to pay out its reimbursable costs and in any event would reduce the financial aid to irrigation provided for in legislation authorizing the project.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to withhold, or withdraw approval of, and suspend further action under, such public agency contracts until (1) the effect of the contracts on project feasibility and on project water users may be determined by the Department, (2) an opinion as to the legality of the contracts has been rendered by the Solicitor of the Department, and (3) the matter has been submitted to the Comptroller General for his review and opinion.

Colorado-Big Thompson project.—The committee has reduced the amount programmed for this project by \$388,000 which amount was programmed for the Flatiron-Valmont transmission line.

Minidoka project, Northside pumping division.—The committee has reduced the amount programed for this project by \$559,000, which was for electrical facilities which the Bureau advises may be eliminated.

Palisades project.—Of the reduction made in the funds programmed for this project \$50,000 was for the Palisades-Idaho Falls transmission line. This item is specifically disallowed. Further, no funds programmed for this project are to be used for the construction of the Palisades switch yard which will not be needed for at least two years.

Middle Rio Grande project.—The committee has programed \$1,250,000 of unobligated 1953 funds for this project over and above the \$330,889 of carry-over funds which were budgeted for it.

Provo River project.—Of the funds programmed for this project \$200,000 was for the Deer Creek power plant and facilities. This item is specifically disallowed. The committee was given information at the hearings to the effect that the water users organization on the Provo River project may desire to construct this power plant and have made such a proposal to the Secretary.

Weber Basin project.—Of the reduction in the amount of \$1,276,000 which the committee has made in the request for this project, \$284,000 was programmed for the Gateway and Wanship power plants and facilities. These two items are specifically disallowed, in order to provide additional time for negotiations with the utility in the area with regard to power supply throughout the project area.

Yakima project, Roza division.—The committee has disallowed the amount of \$778,000 which was programmed for the Roza power plant.

Missouri River Basin project.—The Bureau is authorized to expend \$300,000 of the unobligated 1953 balances on the Buford-Trenton project, to stop bank erosion from undermining the pumping plant, to prevent further loss of land from bank erosion in the project proper, and for other minor completion work. The committee recognizes that bank erosion control work is the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers, however, this situation appears to be one of great emergency in order to protect the investment of the Federal Government and the investment of the irrigators in the project. The committee expects the Secretary to inform the Army Engineers of its position in this matter and to urge them to program for this kind of work wherever it is needed in the future. In this particular case if the work for which funds are made available herein is not accomplished the entire 1953 crop production from the project lands will be jeopardized.

The committee has allowed \$2,000,000 for the Missouri Diversion unit against the programmed amount of \$5,263,000. These funds for continuing construction of the project are not to be used until the Bureau of Reclamation has submitted to the Secretary for his consideration a plan of construction providing for one or more pumping plants, necessary canals and distribution system, to serve not to exceed 100,000 acres of land. None of the funds herein provided are to be expended for construction of the diversion dam or the Little Porcupine power plant proposed in connection with it.

Transmission division.—The committee has eliminated all funds requested for new transmission line starts in the fiscal year 1954 for the Missouri River Basin project. This action has been taken to provide time for the Secretary to restudy and report on the regional power program. The committee suggests that an independent study for the purpose of determining a transmission system which is best suited to dispose of the potential power from the Missouri River Basin projects may be desirable. It is understood that a delay of one year will not materially effect disposal of power becoming available from the multiple purpose projects in the Missouri River project area.

Construction of the Sinclair-Westvaco line in Wyoming has been stopped and the committee has rescinded \$600,000 of 1953 funds not needed.

The \$400,000 which has been allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown transmission line is to be used for the completion of plans and specifications for a line running from Big Bend, South Dakota, to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minnesota, which would provide the means of making Missouri Basin power available to Western Minnesota.

It was pointed out to the committee that a dangerous situation exists as a result of present location of certain transmission lines in Montana. The Bureau is instructed to reprogram unobligated balances from the 1953 program funds to effect the following transmission line location changes:

1. Relocate that section of the Missouri Basin transmission system in the vicinity of Sidney, Montana, to eliminate obstruction of the Richland County airport, at a cost of not to exceed \$35,000.

2. Relocate approximately six miles of Fort Peck-Great Falls transmission line, in the vicinity of Havre, Montana, for the protection of a school, related public facilities and homes, at a cost not to exceed \$90,000.

The committee has deleted all funds requested for the Transmission division for general property, stores and equipment. It is requested that an inventory be made of not only this material, but of all such material in all agencies of the Department, with a view to transferring such items from locations where the need may no longer exist for them to locations where it may be needed, and disposal of such material as can be clearly shown as not needed in the reasonable future. The committee has also eliminated funds programed for project investigations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$18,000,000 against the budget request of \$24,800,000 for this program. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$6,800,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,000,000 below the amount available in the current year.

The committee has disallowed \$800,000 which was requested for transfer to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural services, in connection with reclamation projects. This money was requested for use of the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture to carry on research and to give technical assistance to farmers for improved irrigation on farms in reclamation project areas. The committee believes it desirable that funds appropriated for reclamation work should not be extended for activities

beyond delivery of irrigation water to farms. This request for funds to study improvements in irrigation and to supply technical assistance to irrigation farmers is agricultural in character and apparently in somewhat the same category as agricultural assistance on nonirrigated farms. The committee feels that this is a worthy program but strictly an Agriculture Department function for which funds should be included in the Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill.

The committee expects that the bulk of the reduction in the operations and maintenance appropriation will be achieved through attrition of personnel and through reductions which may be accomplished through the reorganizational study suggested previously in this section of the report.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,250,000 against the budget request of \$5,250,000. This is a reduction of \$1,000,000. As in the foregoing item, it is expected that much of this reduction can be arrived at through attrition, and the elimination and consolidation of field offices of the Bureau.

EMERGENCY FUND

The budget request for the emergency fund is \$1,000,000. The committee has allowed \$500,000. It was testified that over \$400,000 now remained in the fund, and on the basis of past years experience with necessary expenditures from this fund, the committee believes that \$500,000 is an ample allowance.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The budget request for 1954 for this program was \$31,070,000. The committee has allowed \$27,750,000, a reduction of \$3,320,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$2,387,315 above the current year appropriation. The reduction is to be applied to the topographic surveys and mapping program for which an increase of \$3,643,415 was requested. It was brought to the committee's attention during the course of the hearings that the military mapping priorities on which a large increase for 1953 in the mapping program was allowed, had been altered during the course of the year and the funds allowed were diverted to some other so-called priority of the military.

The committee cannot appropriate intelligently if so-called "priority" programs presented to it in justification of the budget estimates are not in fact priority programs. In view of the apparent unreliability of the military program presentations as given to the Geological Survey, the committee is reluctant to appreciably increase the tempo of the military mapping program carried on by the Geological Survey.

In application of the funds allowed to the various program items of the survey, no reduction is to be made in the \$100,000 requested for soil and moisture conservation work. Further, an estimated \$4,000 of the funds allowed is specifically earmarked for the purchase of shal-

low auger hole drilling equipment, urgently needed in ground water recharge investigations work.

BUREAU OF MINES

A total appropriation of \$18,750,114 is recommended for the Bureau of Mines. This is a decrease of \$10,364,886 below the budget estimates and \$9,130,886 below the 1953 appropriations. The amounts allowed for the various programs of the Bureau are explained in the following paragraphs:

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The committee has allowed \$12,178,814 which is a reduction of \$8,321,186 below the budget estimate. The following amounts have been allowed for the items under this program:

1. Fuels:	
Coal.....	\$2, 050, 000
Petroleum and natural gas.....	1, 343, 356
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	1, 267, 600
Helium.....	90, 795
2. Minerals and metals:	
Ferrous metals and alloys.....	1, 793, 719
Nonferrous metals.....	3, 585, 125
Nonmetallic minerals.....	833, 294
Mineral research, unclassified.....	860, 000
3. Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.....	354, 925
Total.....	12, 178, 814

In the table above the only appreciable change from the amounts allowed in the current fiscal year is for the synthetic liquid fuels program. It was reported to the committee that the Secretary proposed to put the synthetic liquid fuels demonstration plant at Louisiana, Missouri, in standby. This plant is used for making gasoline from coal by hydrogenation and gas synthesis processes. It was reported to the committee that refinements accomplished to date in these processes have brought the cost of producing gasoline down to within a few cents of being commercially competitive with other methods of producing gasoline. The Bureau of Mines has been operating another synthetic fuels demonstration plant at Rifle, Colorado, from which gasoline has been made from oil shale. This process was reported to be even closer, cost-wise, to being commercially competitive in the production of gasoline than the processes being used at Louisiana. The committee has therefore concluded that it is time to close the Rifle plant also. The Bureau appears to have done an excellent job in leading the way in these important developments which are now at the point where private industry can pick them up. Funds have been disallowed for continued operations at both locations, but the committee has allowed \$500,000 for putting the two plants in standby. In addition, the committee has disallowed other funds programed for the synthetic liquid fuels program with the exception of \$767,600 needed for laboratory and pilot plant research on a new refinement in the hydrogenation process which is reported to hold great promise for the future in production of synthetic liquid fuels. The Secretary is instructed to dispose of the two demonstration plants in accordance

with existing law and agreements which may be in existence between the Department and other Federal agencies.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

A total of \$5,060,000 has been allowed for this item. While this is a reduction of \$470,000 below the budget request of \$5,530,000, it is an increase of \$714,000 above the 1953 appropriations. The amount allowed should be ample to carry on the normal mine safety inspection program and to handle the additional responsibilities placed upon the Bureau by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress, the new mine safety inspection law, giving the Federal Government authority to close mines under certain conditions in the interest of safety.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request for this item was \$1,760,000. The committee has allowed \$425,000. The reduction of \$1,335,000 eliminates funds for the construction of an experiment station at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$1,086,300 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$238,700 below the budget estimate of \$1,325,000. It is also a reduction of \$191,700 below the 1953 appropriation, or a 15-percent cut. This 15-percent reduction below the current year level represents one-half of the average annual personnel separations in the Bureau of Mines and is to be arrived at principally by attrition of personnel.

As in the case of several other Bureaus, the committee seriously questions the desirability and effectiveness of a decentralized type of organization. A recent report by the committee's investigative staff on this subject points out that the programs of the Bureau are for the most part quite varied and many of them highly specialized, particularly the research and development programs. For some of the specialized programs effective supervision and adequate evaluation by the regional directors cannot be expected. Moreover, in some cases also, the activities under the program are not confined to a single region. The technical staffs in the central office have responsibility for prescribing policy, approving and authorizing projects, and reviewing reports and manuscripts and to exercise direct supervision over many of the field activities. Thus, these activities operate more or less autonomously from the regional office and look to the central office for guidance. In such cases, the regional offices are administrative channels for copies of correspondence to and from Washington, and conduct certain housekeeping functions. Under this particular group of activities, it would seem obvious that confusion in the lines of authority would develop as well as duplications of effort. The Investigative Staff further estimates that an annual savings in excess of \$2,000,000 would be possible in salaries and other administrative expenses if the regional offices were abolished and the program control and direction centralized in Washington. The committee urges the Secretary of Interior to take cognizance of these findings of the Investigative Staff and report to the committee in detail at the time of the 1955 appropriations bill hearings, with respect to action taken to simplify the organizational setup of the Bureau.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The accompanying bill contains an appropriation of \$32,971,550 for the activities of the National Park Service. This is a reduction of \$7,047,450 below the budget estimate and \$190,780 below the 1953 appropriations.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The budget estimate for this item is \$10,000,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$8,786,550 which is the same amount as was appropriated for the year 1953. The funds allowed are to be distributed among the various items under this heading in the same amounts as were programmed for fiscal year 1953.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,000,000 against the budget request of \$9,200,000. This reduction will hold the maintenance and rehabilitation program to the same level as for 1953.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request for this item was \$17,919,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,435,000 which is a reduction of \$4,484,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,595,410 below the current year appropriation. The following amounts have been allowed for the various items under the Construction Program:

Parkways:

Baltimore-Washington	\$550, 000
Plue Ridge	371, 000
Colonial	10, 000
George Washington Memorial	98, 000
Natchez Trace	651, 000
Suitland	35, 000
Rights-of-way plans and advance construction plans and surveys	120, 000
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities	4, 050, 000
Roads and trails	4, 010, 000
Lands and water rights	3, 540, 000

Total	13, 435, 000
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The \$10,000 allowed under the Colonial Parkway item is for the repair of the sea-wall at Jamestown, Virginia, in the Jamestown National Historic Site. The use of the funds is to be confined to that part of the sea-wall on Federal property.

In connection with the appropriation for the acquisition of lands and water rights, no land is to be taken by the Park Service through the condemnation procedure.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The committee has allowed the budget request of \$1,500,000 for the liquidation of obligations incurred under the authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for this item was \$1,400,000. The committee has allowed \$1,250,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate and a reduction of \$92,000 below the 1953 appropriation.

Again, the committee urges consideration of elimination of regional offices. The purpose of such offices in the National Park Service has never been clear to the committee, and the Secretary is urged to study this Bureau's organizational setup with a view to saving costs through reduction and consolidation of regional offices. Such savings could be appropriated, in part, to pay the salaries of additional rangers and park entrance attendants so badly needed in our National Parks at the present time.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

A total appropriation of \$11,210,600 is recommended for the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service, a reduction of \$2,074,400 below the budget estimate and \$1,986,221 below the 1953 appropriations.

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The budget request for this item was \$7,875,000. The committee has allowed \$7,000,000, a reduction of \$875,000 below the budget estimate and \$325,375 below the 1953 figure. This will permit continuation of the program at approximately the current year level. Of the reduction, \$225,000 is to apply against the item Administration of Alaska fisheries. In the 1953 appropriations bill, and in this bill, 25 percent of the proceeds from the sale of seal skins of the Pribilof Islands is made available for the program of administration of Alaska fisheries in addition to the regular annual appropriation. For the current fiscal year, \$229,040 of the amount derived from the Pribilof Islands Program, has been put in a reserve for contingencies and will not be used in the Alaskan Program this year. It is the committee's opinion that no such reserve is necessary and the reduction made in the Administration of Alaska fisheries item can be offset by use of the full amounts of the Pribilof Islands proceeds in the 1954 program.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 against the budget request of \$4,180,000. This is a reduction of \$1,180,000 below the budget and \$1,299,448 below the amounts appropriated for 1953. The committee is convinced that a program of approximately the magnitude indicated by the allowance of \$3,000,000 should be entirely adequate for investigations purposes.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$305,000 was requested. The committee recommends \$435,600. While this is an increase of \$130,600 above the budget estimate, it is a decrease of \$238,200 below the 1953 program.

Of the amount allowed, \$130,600 is for the purpose of constructing a bridge across Indian Bay and for the St. Charles approach-roadway and ramps. This construction is to make possible the construction

of a road across the White River National Wildlife Refuge to connect with roads of the Arkansas Highway System at the East and West edges of the National Refuge. No part of the funds allowed for this construction are to be obligated unless and until the Arkansas State Highway Department definitely contracts the roadway east of St. Charles to Indian Bay (including ramps to a ferry at the White River, grubbing, grading, minor structures, rip-rap, and 18-foot-wide concrete pavement seven inches thick) which construction is necessary to cross the wildlife refuge between the two points for which construction money is appropriated in this bill. Further, the construction money provided herein is not to be obligated until the State Highway Department of Arkansas has contracted for the construction of a highway, to specifications of Highway number 1, from the bridge across Indian Bay, for which funds are herein appropriated, to the Phillips County Line to connect with Highway number 1.

The remaining \$305,000 of the appropriation recommended is to be used for fish hatchery, fishery biology, and wildlife facilities construction as outlined in the justifications.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for this item is \$925,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$775,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate and \$123,198 below the 1953 program. Of the amount allowed \$375,000 is for departmental expenses and \$400,000 is for regional offices expenses. The reductions in this item have been made with the expectation that the number of regional offices can be reduced during the 1954 fiscal year. The committee requests that the Secretary study this problem and report in detail to it at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

This item provides for an appropriation of an amount not exceeding 60 percent of the total proceeds of sales of furs, seal skins, and other products of the wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands during the the preceding fiscal year. This amount is estimated to be \$1,893,646 for the fiscal year 1954. Under the Act of September 27, 1950, the 60 percent of the proceeds made available by this appropriation are used for the management of the Alaska Fur Seal Herd, the furnishing of food, schooling, and medical attention for the 555 natives of the island and for the maintenance of buildings, roads, and a supply vessel.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

The total budget estimate for the various activities under the Office of Territories Program is \$66,621,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,922,300, a reduction of \$31,698,700 below the budget estimate and \$14,396,867 below the appropriations for the current year.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The funds appropriated under this item are for the administration of the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam,

American Samoa, and Canton Island. Also, included are funds for the Office of Territories in Washington. The amount allowed is \$3,782,300. The budgeted amounts have been allowed for all items except three, which are discussed below.

Territory of Alaska.—\$100,000 has been allowed for operation of the Governor's office. This is a reduction of \$2,000 below the budget request of \$102,000. For the care and custody of Alaskan insane, the budget figure of \$559,600 is recommended. This is the same amount as was appropriated for 1953. In addition, \$12,500 has been allowed for painting of the Jesse Lee Orphanage.

American Samoa.—The budget request of \$1,650,000 has been reduced by \$100,000. This reduction is against the item of grants, out of which are financed the programs for Agricultural Development Education, Public Health, and Public Works.

General Administration.—The third reduction which has been made in the budget request is in the amount requested for operation of the headquarters office in Washington. A reduction of \$38,200 has been made in the request of \$340,200. This allows the Office of Territories \$2,082 less than was available in 1953.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The entire budget request of \$8,500,000 for the Trust Territory Islands of the Pacific has been disallowed. The appropriations bill for 1953 carried language which provided that no funds were to be available for administration of the trust territory after June 30, 1953, unless organic legislation for this program is enacted by the Congress. To date no such legislation has been enacted and consequently the funds are denied.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is made up of the island groups known before the last war as the Japanese Mandated Islands. They have been administered by the United States under trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, which agreement was approved in 1947 by the Congress. However, in the absence of organic legislation the committee is entirely without guideposts in evaluating the programs for which appropriations are being requested, and is of the opinion that language in the appropriation bill for the purpose of making appropriations would be legislation in an appropriation bill.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,325,000 which is a reduction of \$675,000 below the budget request of \$15,000,000 but an increase of \$1,116,800 above the 1953 figure. The Department witnesses on this item testified that the program contemplated for 1954 consisted of projects which have been acted upon or will be acted upon by local communities, with respect to their portion of the costs, by the beginning of fiscal year 1954. Under this program, the communities benefiting by the construction projects undertaken are required to finance 50 percent of the costs of the projects.

The reduction which the committee has made consists of \$400,000 in the advanced planning program for which \$600,000 was requested, and \$275,000 out of the amount of \$675,000 requested for general administrative expenses.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

The budget request for this program was \$18,400,000. The committee has allowed \$10,000,000, a reduction of \$8,400,000 below the budget estimate and \$7,000,000 below the appropriations for 1953.

The committee is convinced that an adequate roads construction program is a necessary development in Alaska and has in the past been rather generous in allowing funds for this purpose. However, the committee has consistently felt that a greater share of the burden of building roads and maintaining them in Alaska should be borne by the government of Alaska. Just prior to marking up the bill it was brought to the committee's attention that the Alaskan Legislature had adjourned its recent session without adopting proposed legislation which would have increased revenues for the Territory for the purpose of carrying their fair share of the road program. In view of this fact, the committee sees no reason for continuing the construction program with Federal funds at the level of recent years.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska is recommended. This is a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate of \$3,400,000, and \$318,000 below the amounts available in 1953.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

The budget estimate for this program was \$16,311,000. The committee has allowed \$2,715,000, a reduction of \$13,596,000 below the budget estimate, and \$1,191,000 below the 1953 appropriations. This reduction eliminates the program for improving the Seward to Portage portion of the Alaska Railroad, the construction of a new dock at Seward and \$4,000 programmed for railroad equipment.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,100,000 for this program. The amount allowed represents a reduction of \$1,466,680 below the amounts available in 1953. Of the funds allowed, \$1,000,000 is for continuation of the school construction program in the Virgin Islands. The remaining \$100,000 of the budget request is for administration of the public works program.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The budget request for this item was \$2,660,000. The committee has allowed \$2,325,000, a reduction of \$335,000 below the budget estimate and \$200,000 below the current year funds. This item finances the administrative activities of the Department, consisting of departmental direction, program direction and coordination, management and legal services. A total of \$200,000 of the reduction is to be applied against program direction and coordination, which activity is made up of planning staffs assigned to the various assistant secretaries.

In connection with general administration of the Department, the committee has taken several actions with respect to the 1954 budget request which it desires to call to the attention of the secretary as follows:

REORGANIZATION OF BUREAUS AND AGENCIES

In several places throughout the report reference has been made to the committee's very grave concern about the desirability and effectiveness of the widespread regionalization of various bureaus.

Specific instructions to the Secretary for organizational changes have been avoided in recognition of the fact that some time will be needed for study and analysis of this particular situation. It is understood that the Secretary is fully cognizant of the potential for great money savings in conduct of the Department's activities through consolidation and streamlining of the various bureau organizations, and also through elimination of overlapping and duplication of functions. It is hoped that very real progress can be made in this direction during the fiscal year 1954. A number of the reductions in the appropriations bill for 1954 have been made by the committee with this expectation in mind. The committee is giving the Secretary a rather free hand to accomplish personnel reduction in the manner he deems most appropriate in achieving the dollar reductions throughout the bill. As mentioned in several of the foregoing headings, the committee will expect a complete report from the Secretary on progress made on this program at the time of the hearings on the appropriations bill for 1955.

CONSULTANTS

Language has been eliminated throughout the bill which provided for the use of consultative services and has been inserted in this item. It is the committee's desire that there be established a very tight control on the use of consultant services, and in order to assure that that control will be in the Secretary's Office, has taken the action described.

AUTOMOBILES

The Department of Interior now has a total of 6,694 automobiles and 64 aircraft. The committee is convinced that this is a large enough fleet of automobiles and aircraft to serve the programs of the Department. In fact, it is convinced that this is more than enough automobiles and aircraft and that many of those which were proposed in the bill for replacement can be disposed of without appreciably effecting accomplishment of the programs of the Department. Consequently, the committee has denied all requests for new and replacement passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, with the exception of one replacement aircraft for the Bureau of Land Management to be used in Alaska. The estimated savings throughout the bill because of this action is \$1,400,000. Curtailment of some of the programs which will be necessary because of the actions taken on the 1954 appropriations bill should make it possible to divert some of the automobiles to programs wherein replacements and additional vehicles might be needed. With this in mind, the committee has put language into the general provisions of the bill which permit the Secretary to transfer vehicles between agencies of the Department without transfer of funds.

HOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES

The committee is concerned about the numbers of houses for residential purposes, store-buildings, warehouses, utilities and equipment that the Department owns in such places as Grand Coulee and Boulder City where construction is either completed or nearing completion. The committee suggests that the Secretary take immediate steps to dispose of all such property in accordance with law at the earliest possible date, so that the proceeds from the disposal of such properties can be returned to the Treasury. The committee is convinced that hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars can and should be returned to the Treasury through this process.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The committee has noted in the past the variety, amount, and costs of the publications which the Department distributes to the general public. It is the committee's desire that the Secretary give this matter very careful study also. Specifically, it is suggested that a determination be made by the new Secretary as to the types of material which may and may not be distributed outside of the agencies of the Federal Government, and that proper instructions be issued to the various bureaus of the Department with respect to this matter. In order to curtail some of this activity, the committee has limited the funds available for personal services for preparation and dissemination of such material, in the General Provisions.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$903,000 for the activities of the Virgin Islands Corporation, a reduction of \$1,642,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,545,000, and a reduction of \$853,000 below the current year appropriations.

Of the amounts allowed, \$753,000 is for the revolving fund and is to be used as follows:

Power facilities and extension of distribution lines on St. Croix.....	\$250, 000
Power facilities and distribution lines on St. Thomas.....	\$350, 000
Sugar mill equipment.....	\$3, 000
Agricultural equipment.....	\$150, 000

Representatives of the corporation testified at the time of the hearings that the expansion and rehabilitation of power facilities on the two Islands would make it possible to serve additional customers and thereby increase revenues substantially. It was further testified, that power revenues are now covering the full cost of operation of the power facilities.

A total of \$150,000 has been allowed for the grants item and is to be used entirely for the soil and moisture conservation program.

The full amount of \$987,925 requested for making up operating losses of the corporation in 1952 and those estimated for 1954 is disallowed. The committee insists that the corporation be put on a self-sustaining basis and sees no reason why it cannot be operated in that fashion. At this time it seems highly inappropriate that additional taxpayer dollars should be diverted to make up losses in the operation of this corporation.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The budget estimate of \$85,000 has been allowed for this review board, the establishment of which was required by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress, the new Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

Page 33, lines 8 through 11, under General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

SEC. 107. *The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.*

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration-----	\$1, 017, 468	\$3, 736, 000	+\$2, 718, 532
Continuing fund for emergency expense, Bonneville power project, Oregon-----	197, 959	-----	--197, 959
Range improvements-----	360, 292	380, 000	+19, 708
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	85, 000	85, 000	-----
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	11, 790	15, 000	+3, 210
Leasing of grazing lands-----	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	350	100	--250
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	52, 000	26, 000	--26, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties-----	6, 712, 500	4, 750, 000	-1, 962, 500
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	357, 468	357, 000	--468
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	18, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	800	800	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs-----	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----

Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	11, 000	10, 000	-1, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Payments of interest on advances from Treasury-----	3, 250, 000	3, 000, 000	-250, 000
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project)-----	12, 000	8, 000	-4, 000
Refunds and returns-----	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	746, 200	797, 700	+51, 500
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	850, 000	1, 117, 500	+267, 500
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	19, 991	21, 814	+1, 823
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	190, 000	190, 000	-----
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, National Park Service-----	48, 635	26, 098	-22, 537
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	4, 250, 000	4, 250, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	10, 679, 059	10, 000, 000	-679, 059
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	2, 857, 094	2, 500, 000	-357, 094
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 190, 703	1, 012, 500	-178, 203
Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	831, 540	789, 019	-42, 521

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, general and special funds—Continued

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	\$1,995,698	\$1,893,646	—\$102,052
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	32,000	32,000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	396,901	337,500	—59,401
Alaska Railroad fund-----	24,803,000	23,720,000	—1,083,000
Total, general and special funds-----	83,234,748	82,330,977	—903,771

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Not a charge against revenue)

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project-----	\$186,350	-----	-\$186,350
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	17,500	\$17,500	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	175,000	175,000	-----
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5,000	5,000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	2,250,000	2,250,000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	25,000,000	25,000,000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	153,003	14,000	-139,003
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	425,000	425,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	800,000	800,000	-----
Donations, including land, national parks-----	70,000	20,000	-50,000
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	4,300	4,150	-150
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks-----	1,585	1,585	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	100,000	100,000	-----
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	300,000	300,000	-----
Total appropriations, trust funds-----	29,487,738	29,112,235	-375,503
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds-----	112,722,486	111,443,212	-1,279,274

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of-----	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$150,000	—\$37,000	—\$37,000
Southeastern Power Administration:					
Construction-----	959,500	6,700,000	-----	—959,500	—6,700,000
Operation and maintenance-----	760,000	1,740,000	1,060,000	+300,000	—680,000
Southwestern Power Administration:					
Construction-----	4,150,000	1,500,000	-----	—4,150,000	—1,500,000
Operation and maintenance-----	1,450,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	+50,000	—400,000
(Continuing fund) ¹ -----	(1,000,000)	(5,650,000)	(150,000)	(—850,000)	(—5,500,000)
Research in utilization of saline water-----	² 175,000	400,000	400,000	+225,000	-----
Fishery research-----	-----	260,000	-----	-----	—260,000
Emergency flood and storm repairs-----	1,350,000	-----	-----	—1,350,000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	9,031,500	12,687,000	3,110,000	—5,921,500	—9,577,000
Commission of Fine Arts-----	21,200	26,400	20,000	—1,200	—6,400

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction-----	66,523,400	55,200,000	38,300,000	-28,223,400	-16,900,000
Operation and maintenance-----	6,600,000	7,400,000	5,000,000	-1,600,000	-2,400,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	73,123,400	62,600,000	43,300,000	-29,823,400	-19,300,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	³ 11,060,000	12,985,000	11,000,000	-60,000	-1,985,000
Construction-----	2,750,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	-750,000	-100,000
(Range improvements) ⁴ -----	(360,292)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+19,708)	(-----)
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	13,810,000	15,085,000	13,000,000	-810,000	-2,085,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Health, education, and welfare services-----	51,801,000	57,576,920	52,000,000	+199,000	-5,576,920
Resources management-----	13,253,760	16,504,080	12,500,000	-753,760	-4,004,080
Construction-----	17,500,000	20,869,000	15,869,000	-1,631,000	-5,000,000
General administrative expenses-----	3,525,647	4,400,000	3,000,000	-525,647	-1,400,000
Revolving fund for loans-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	87,080,407	100,350,000	83,369,000	-3,711,407	-16,981,000
(Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation))-----	(2,920,000)	(3,040,000)	(3,040,000)	(+120,000)	(-----)

¹ Receipts from sale of power and energy—not included in totals of this tabulation.

² \$125,000 included in Supplemental Act, 1953, and \$50,000 included in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

³ Includes \$60,000 in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

⁴ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations-----	\$4,000,000	\$6,250,000	\$2,000,000	—\$2,000,000	—\$4,250,000
Construction and rehabilitation-----	177,797,991	193,888,000	108,396,675	—69,401,316	—85,491,325
Operation and maintenance-----	19,000,000	24,800,000	18,000,000	—1,000,000	—6,800,000
General administrative expenses-----	5,250,000	5,250,000	4,250,000	—1,000,000	—1,000,000
Emergency fund-----	400,000	1,000,000	500,000	+100,000	—500,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	206,447,991	231,188,000	133,146,675	—73,301,316	—98,041,325
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	25,362,685	31,070,000	27,750,000	+2,387,315	—3,320,000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	18,657,000	20,500,000	12,178,814	—6,478,186	—8,321,186
Health and safety-----	54,346,000	5,530,000	5,060,000	+714,000	—470,000
Construction-----	3,600,000	1,760,000	425,000	—3,175,000	—1,335,000
General administrative expense-----	1,278,000	1,325,000	1,086,300	—191,700	—238,700
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	27,881,000	29,115,000	18,750,114	—9,130,886	—10,364,886

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	8, 786, 550	10, 000, 000	8, 786, 550	-----	-1, 213, 450
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities--	8, 003, 370	9, 200, 000	8, 000, 000	-3, 370	-1, 200, 000
Construction-----	15, 030, 410	17, 919, 000	13, 435, 000	-1, 595, 410	-4, 484, 000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----		1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 342, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 250, 000	-92, 000	-150, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	33, 162, 330	40, 019, 000	32, 971, 550	-190, 780	-7, 047, 450
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Management of resources-----	7, 325, 375	7, 875, 000	7, 000, 000	-325, 375	-875, 000
Investigations of resources-----	4, 299, 448	4, 180, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 299, 448	-1, 180, 000
Construction-----	673, 800	305, 000	435, 600	-238, 200	+130, 600
General administrative expenses-----	898, 198	925, 000	775, 000	-123, 198	-150, 000
(Administration of <i>Pribilof Islands</i>) ⁵ -----	(1, 995, 698)	(1, 893, 646)	(1, 893, 646)	(-102, 052)	(-----)
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	13, 196, 821	13, 285, 000	11, 210, 600	-1, 986, 221	-2, 074, 400
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories-----	3, 826, 537	3, 910, 000	3, 782, 300	-44, 237	-127, 700
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	5, 493, 750	8, 500, 000	-----	-5, 493, 750	-8, 500, 000
Alaska public works-----	13, 208, 200	15, 000, 000	14, 325, 000	+1, 116, 800	-675, 000
Construction of roads, Alaska-----	17, 000, 000	18, 400, 000	10, 000, 000	-7, 000, 000	-8, 400, 000

⁵ Includes \$266,000 in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

⁶ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES—continued					
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska-----	\$3, 318, 000	\$3, 400, 000	\$3, 000, 000	—\$318, 000	—\$400, 000
Construction, Alaska Railroad-----	3, 906, 000	16, 311, 000	2, 715, 000	—1, 191, 000	—13, 596, 000
Virgin Islands public works-----	2, 566, 680	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	—1, 466, 680	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	49, 319, 167	66, 621, 000	34, 922, 300	—14, 396, 867	—31, 698, 700
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 525, 000	2, 660, 000	2, 325, 000	—200, 000	—335, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	540, 961, 501	604, 706, 400	403, 875, 239	—137, 086, 262	—200, 831, 161
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund-----	1, 515, 000	1, 375, 000	753, 000	—762, 000	—622, 000
Grants-----	241, 000	1, 170, 000	150, 000	—91, 000	—1, 020, 000
(Administrative expenses) ?-----	(134, 000)	(130, 000)	(100, 000)	(—34, 000)	(—30, 000)
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	1, 756, 000	2, 545, 000	903, 000	—853, 000	—1, 642, 000
FEDERAL COAL-MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	* 20, 000	85, 000	85, 000	+ 65, 000	-----
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	542, 737, 501	607, 336, 400	404, 863, 239	—137, 874, 262	—202, 473, 161

* Corporate funds not included in totals of this tabulation.

* Included in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 1953

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1954, namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

3 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
4 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
5 715), \$150,000.

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

7 ADMINISTRATION

8 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
9 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
10 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
11 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
12 to the southeastern power area, \$1,060,000.

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

14 ADMINISTRATION

15 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
16 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
17 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
18 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
19 applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,500,000.

20 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 Not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available during the
23 current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs
24 in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy.

1 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

2 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
3 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
4 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
5 \$400,000.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
10 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
11 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
12 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
13 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
14 approved by the Commission, \$20,000.

15 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
19 to remain available until expended, \$38,300,000.

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
22 the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric
23 power and energy, \$5,000,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
3 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
4 the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made
5 herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be
6 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
7 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
8 for the service of the current fiscal year.

9 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
10 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
11 istration shall be available for construction work by force
12 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-
13 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
14 Power Administrator.

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
18 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
19 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
20 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
21 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
22 \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be ex-
23 pended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other
24 than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
25 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contri-
2 butions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
5 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
6 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
7 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*,
8 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
9 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
10 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum is
11 hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon
12 and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to
13 the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the
14 provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title
15 II of the Act of August 28, 1937.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
18 shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for replace-
19 ment only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
20 temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of
21 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which
22 the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appro-
23 priations herein made for the Bureau of Land Man-
24 agement expenditures in connection with the revested
25 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay

1 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for
2 construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-
3 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)
4 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to
5 in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937,
6 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
7 Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
8 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay
9 Wagon Road Grant Fund".

10

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

11

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
12 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
13 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
14 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
15 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
16 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
17 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
18 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

19

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

20

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

21

For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
22 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in
23 cooperation with States and other organizations, including
24 payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care,
25 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding

1 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
2 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
3 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
4 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
5 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
6 \$52,000,000.

7 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

8 For expenses necessary for management, development,
9 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
10 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
11 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
12 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
13 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
14 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian
15 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,500,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
18 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
19 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
20 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
21 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
22 until expended; \$15,869,000: *Provided*, That no part of
23 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
24 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
25 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the

1 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further,*
2 That of the amount included herein for the construction of
3 roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by
4 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only
5 for roads and trails which State and local governments agree
6 to take over and maintain when the improvement is com-
7 pleted.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the general administration
10 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
11 field offices, \$3,000,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
14 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
15 of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
16 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
17 provisions.

18 TRIBAL FUNDS

19 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be ex-
20 pended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
21 \$3,040,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
22 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
23 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
24 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and

1 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
2 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
3 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
4 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
5 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
6 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
7 contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers,
8 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
9 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
10 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
11 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
12 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
13 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
14 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-
15 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
16 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
17 with the approval of the respective tribal councils and with-
18 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in
19 addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may
20 be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year
21 for such purposes as may be designated by the governing
22 body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the
23 Secretary.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

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For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

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GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

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For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended; \$2,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon

1 the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advanc-
2 ing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such
3 investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein
4 expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska,
5 no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the con-
6 duct of activities which are not authorized by law.

7 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

8 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
9 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
10 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
11 by law, to remain available until expended, \$108,396,675,
12 of which \$49,706,500 shall be derived from the reclama-
13 tion fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
14 shall be available for other than the completion of field
15 engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the
16 Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System
17 and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction
18 begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by
19 the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-
20 cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by
21 the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility
22 of said project, including the necessary distribution system
23 and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate
24 consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
25 tion shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission

1 facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling
2 service contracts which include provision for service to
3 Federal establishments and preferred customers, ex-
4 cept those transmission facilities for which construction
5 funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities
6 which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts
7 or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior
8 finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide
9 for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a
10 Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided*
11 *further*, That in order to promote agreement among the
12 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid
13 any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no
14 part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for
15 construction or for further commitment for construction of
16 the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan
17 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States
18 of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by
19 Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any
20 other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of
21 construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam
22 or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit
23 for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or
24 reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that
25 an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made

1 and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the pro-
2 duction of agricultural crops by means of irrigation: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations
4 shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments
5 to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana,
6 or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has
7 been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and
8 Montana, and approved by the Congress.

9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

10 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
11 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
12 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
13 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
14 to law, \$18,000,000, of which \$15,820,290 shall be derived
15 from the reclamation fund and \$2,179,710 shall be derived
16 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
17 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
18 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
19 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
20 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
21 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
22 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
23 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the un-
24 expended balances of such advances shall be credited to the
25 appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For necessary expenses of general administration and
3 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Rec-
4 lamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
5 Reclamation, \$4,250,000, to be derived from the reclama-
6 tion fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act
7 of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
8 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
9 able for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal
10 year as general administrative expenses.

11 EMERGENCY FUND

12 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
13 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
14 \$500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special
15 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
16 specified in said Act.

17 SPECIAL FUNDS

18 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
19 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
20 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the
21 special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17,
22 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928
23 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43
24 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
25 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and

1 expended under the heads herein specified; and the unex-
2 pended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the
3 heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Adminis-
4 trative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special
5 fund from which derived.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
8 available for payment of claims for damage to or loss of
9 property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities
10 of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise
11 provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on
12 the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as au-
13 thorized by law to represent the United States in the
14 negotiation and administration of interstate compacts with-
15 out reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
17 law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
18 of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under
19 the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bu-
20 reau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful
22 information including recordings, photographs, and photo-
23 graphic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir
24 areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and
25 paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner

1 as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
2 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
3 made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April
4 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those
5 incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except
6 "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided
7 for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering
8 and research under the head "General Investigations".

9 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
10 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
11 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
12 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
13 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
14 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
15 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
16 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
17 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
18 Such allotments may be expended through or in coopera-
19 tion with State and other Federal agencies, and advances
20 to such agencies are hereby authorized.

21 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
22 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
23 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
24 manner provided by law.

25 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-

1 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
2 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
3 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other pur-
4 pose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
5 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
6 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section
7 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

8 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
9 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
10 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular bene-
11 fit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation dis-
12 trict, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or
13 (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or
14 individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
15 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
16 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
17 Bureau of Reclamation.

18 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
19 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
20 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
21 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
22 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
23 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
24 be expended for construction work by force account on any

1 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuit-
 2 able for contract or when excessive bids are received; and
 3 except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared
 4 by the Commissioner.

5 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

7 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
 8 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
 9 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
 10 the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
 11 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
 12 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
 13 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
 14 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
 15 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissem-
 16 inate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$27,750,000,
 17 of which \$3,700,000 shall be available only for cooperation
 18 with States or municipalities for water resources investiga-
 19 tions: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in
 20 any topographic mapping or water resources investigations
 21 carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall
 22 not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
 25 be available for reimbursement of the General Services

1 Administration for security guard service for protection of
2 confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topo-
3 graphic maps and for the making of geophysical or other
4 specialized surveys when it is administratively determined
5 that such procedures are in the public interest; construction
6 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
7 facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and
8 payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the
9 rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized
10 by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation
11 and administration of interstate compacts; including not
12 to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President
13 to participate as the representative of the United States
14 in the administration of the compact consented to by
15 the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82): *Provided,*
16 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
17 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
18 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired
19 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensaation and
20 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

21 BUREAU OF MINES

22 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

23 RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
25 exploration, development, production, and utilization of

1 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
2 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
3 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
4 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
5 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,178,814: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
7 to make suitable arrangements with owners of private prop-
8 erty or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum
9 equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to
10 be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive
11 coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization
12 of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this
13 purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall
14 be limited to investigation and supervision.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

16 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
17 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
18 by law, \$5,060,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement of facilities under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
22 until expended, \$425,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,086,300.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:

Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the operation of the power

1 plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess
2 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
3 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
4 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such
5 sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power
6 shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations
7 authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended:
8 *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the
9 current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy,
10 and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau
11 of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and
12 said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau
13 of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
14 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
15 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*,
16 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
17 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
18 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
19 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
20 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
21 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
6 demnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the
7 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; \$8,786,550.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
15 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a re-
16 imburseable basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physi-
17 cal facilities essential to the operation of areas administered
18 pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,000,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement, without regard to
21 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451);

1 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
2 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
3 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
4 until expended; \$13,435,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
8 authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal-Aid
9 Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 159), \$1,500,000.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of
12 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
13 regional offices, \$1,250,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
16 available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
17 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and
18 purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C.
19 17j-2).

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

22 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
23 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
24 for the performance of other authorized functions related to

1 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
2 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ;
3 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
4 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
5 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
6 U. S. C. 695–695c) ; and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment,
7 in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence
8 concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
9 Wildlife Service; \$7,000,000; and in addition, there are
10 appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the pro-
11 ceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding
12 fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
13 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
14 next succeeding fiscal years for management and investiga-
15 tion of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
16 construction.

17 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

18 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
19 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
20 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
21 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
22 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
23 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
24 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,000,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
3 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
4 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
5 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain avail-
6 able until expended, \$435,600.

7 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
9 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
10 regional offices, \$775,000.

11 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

12 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
13 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there
14 are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the
15 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preced-
16 ing fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
17 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
18 next succeeding fiscal years.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall
21 be available for publication and distribution of bulletins as
22 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commuta-
23 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
24 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
25 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by

1 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
2 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities
3 incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
4 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
5 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, build-
6 ings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish
7 and Wildlife Service and to which the United States
8 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
9 tion with management and investigation of fish and wildlife
10 resources.

11 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

12 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

13 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
14 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
15 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
16 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
17 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
18 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
19 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the
20 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405);
21 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
22 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as
23 authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
24 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and ex-
25 penses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized

1 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; care of insane as author-
 2 ized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50) ; painting of
 3 the Jesse Lee Orphanage in Alaska; grants to the Virgin
 4 Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current
 5 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
 6 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
 7 utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors'
 8 houses: \$3,782,300: *Provided*, That the Territorial
 9 and local governments herein provided for are author-
 10 ized to make purchases through the General Services Admin-
 11 istration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
 12 the Administration of Territories may be expended for the
 13 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 14 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
 15 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

16 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

17 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 18 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 19 (Public Law 264) , to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 20 \$14,325,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be
 21 available for administrative expenses.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

23 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 24 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
 25 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by

1 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$10,000,-
2 000, to remain available until expended.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
5 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
8 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
9 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
10 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
11 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

12 Not to exceed 15 per centum of the amount herein
13 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
14 available for construction work by force account, or on a
15 hired-labor basis.

16 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

17 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
18 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
19 until expended, \$2,715,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
20 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska
21 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
22 administration.

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
25 available until expended for the work authorized by law,

1 including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the
2 railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and
3 maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by owner-
4 ship, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
5 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
6 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
7 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development
8 of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of
9 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
10 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
11 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than
12 the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
13 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
14 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
15 \$11,000.

16 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

17 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
18 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$1,100,000:
19 *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said
20 Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations
21 on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

22 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
25 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including

1 teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$100,000 for
2 services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2,
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , \$2,325,000.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
6 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
7 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
8 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
9 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

10 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
11 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
12 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
13 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
14 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
15 is made.

16 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
17 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
18 office) , with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency
19 reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
20 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
21 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
22 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
23 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
24 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

25 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure

1 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appro-
2 priation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in
3 the budget programs of the several agencies, for the sup-
4 pression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires
5 on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department
6 of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in
7 this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available
8 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
9 fiscal year.

10 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
11 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
12 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
13 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropria-
14 tions shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
15 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
16 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
17 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
18 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
19 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

20 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
21 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized
23 by the Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
25 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;

1 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
2 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
3 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
4 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
5 ciations which issue publications to members only or at a
6 price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
7 members.

8 SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such
9 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
10 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
11 out the operations of the Department.

12 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds
13 appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the com-
14 pensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal
15 services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal
16 year 1954 contemplated would be employed by such depart-
17 ment, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the
18 performance of—

19 (1) function performed by a person designated
20 as an information specialist, information and editorial
21 specialist, publications and information coordinator,
22 press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio
23 expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or pub-
24 licity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

25 (2) functions performed by persons who assist

1 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
2 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dis-
3 seminating public information, publications or releases,
4 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photo-
5 graphs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
6 available to pay the compensation of persons perform-
7 ing the functions described in (1) or (2).

8 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation
9 for publication of reports and maps resulting from author-
10 ized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys,
11 to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
12 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
13 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
14 preservation.

15 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

16 REVOLVING FUND

17 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
18 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
19 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
20 Corporation as authorized by law, \$753,000.

21 GRANTS

22 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
23 form of grants as authorized by law, \$150,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1954 Budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$85,000.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay

1 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
2 against the Government of the United States or who is a
3 member of an organization of Government employees that
4 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
5 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
7 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
8 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
9 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
10 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
11 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
12 a member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
15 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
18 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
19 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
20 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
21 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
22 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
23 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
24 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
25 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act

1 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
2 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
4 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
5 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
6 in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of
7 God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of
8 not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
9 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
10 any organization.

11 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

12 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
13 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums herein-
14 after set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
15 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
16 of this Act:

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Construction, Southwest Power Administration, \$1,-
19 447,800;

20 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

21 Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri Basin Project,
22 \$600,000.

23 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
24 Appropriation Act, 1954”.

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
the Interior for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JENSEN

APRIL 23, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 24, 1953
For actions of April 23, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared Md. tobacco price supports bill. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House committee voted to report insurance bill for cotton exports. Senate committee voted to report bills to study Government organization and intergovernmental relations.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1954, H. R. 4828 (H. Rept. 314) (p. 3777). The bill contains \$404,863,239, which is \$202,473,161 less than the budget estimates and \$137,874,262 less than the 1953 appropriations. (For excerpts from committee report, see end of this Digest.)
Rep. Rogers, Mass., said the Appropriations Committee makes too many decisions on legislative matters (p. 3744).
2. TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1432, to provide for price supports on the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco (p. 3781). It is expected that the bill will be debated today, April 24 (p. D311).
3. RENT CONTROL. Passed, 187-66, H. R. 4507, to amend the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, after adopting a committee substitute which provides for extending general rent control for 90 days (to July 31, 1953) and, in areas found by the President to be critical, providing for rent control until April 30, 1954 (pp. 3744-76).
4. COTTON EXPORTS. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 4465, to amend the Export-Import Bank Act by authorizing war-risk insurance on exportation of cotton, etc. (p. D311).
5. IMMIGRATION. Both Houses received the President's message recommending authority for emergency immigration of 120,000 persons a year for the next 2 years; to Judiciary Committees (pp. 3743, 3806).
6. COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowances outside continental U. S. at rates in excess of 25% of the rate of basic pay; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3793).

7. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 4025, to authorize appropriation of \$75,000,000 for Army flood-control projects in the Columbia Basin (pp. 3781-91).
8. TAXATION. Rep. Reece, Tenn., recommended additional investigation of tax-exempt foundations (pp. 3776-7).
9. ADMINISTRATION. Rep. McCarthy criticized several department heads, including Secretary Benson (p. 3744).

SENATE

10. SUBMERGED LANDS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 13, to establish State title to submerged lands, and rejected a motion to set it aside temporarily to take up S. 1081, authorizing temporary economic controls (pp. 3795-806, 3814-65).
11. ORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee ordered favorably reported (but did not actually report) S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources, and S. 106, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (p. D309).
12. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee ordered favorably reported with clarifying amendments (but did not actually report) S. 261, consenting to the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact (p. D310).
13. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted a Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors resolution recommending this project (pp. 3806-7).
14. FORESTRY; CONSERVATION. Sen. Kilgore inserted a Washington Post article, "Tidelands Issue Linked to All Natural Resources," which included a reference to forest resources and the gains made in conservation since 1934 (pp. 3831-2).
15. LAND MANAGEMENT. Sen. Dworshak inserted an Intermountain and Alameda Enterprise editorial praising the choice of Edward Woolley as the new Director of the Bureau of Land Management (p. 3830).
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Goldwater and Jackson discussed Federal power projects in the Northwest, and their basis for power pricing (pp. 3867-8).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 4818, by Rep. Berry, to amend the Tariff Act so as to impose equalization duties upon imports of certain agricultural commodities and minerals, based upon their parity prices; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 3793).
S. 1739, by Sen. Capehart, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 3807).
18. TAXATION. S. 1745, by Sen. Kefauver, to provide that the sale or exchange of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes necessitated by drought conditions shall be treated as an involuntary conversion for income-tax purposes; to Finance Committee (p. 3808).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. APPROPRIATIONS. Speech in the House by Rep. Whitten explaining why cotton-acreage measurement funds were excluded from the 3rd supplemental appropriation bill and urging increased authorization for rural-telephone loans (pp. A2249-50).

EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954:

Resource Development. "In order to promote conservation and insure proper use of the Nation's natural resources and at the same time effect necessary reductions in budget requests, eliminate all present and future expenditures that are not necessary to accomplish such a program, and to increase tax revenues for the Government, the committee has adopted the following general policy in its consideration of the bill:

"The Interior Department should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot or will not undertake. Where private enterprise is unable to completely develop resources without assistance there should be a working partnership between the Federal Government and private interests in which the latter should discharge its obligations to the fullest to serve the public interest and place additional property on the tax rolls.

"With respect to construction activities, essential and completely justified projects in the construction stage shall be carried to completion to avoid waste of Federal funds, but wherever possible, private enterprise shall be taken into partnership to build, own, and operate that part of each project that can be handled by private ownership under conditions that protect the interest of all the people. In all future projects or new starts which include transmission lines, private enterprise shall be urged to take the initiative in constructing, owning, and operating such works before money is made available for Federal construction."

Salt-water Research. "The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$400,000... None of the funds allowed are to be used as grants to individuals, research or educational institutions. That part of the funds used for financing such research activities are to be on the basis of contracts specifying the work to be undertaken. The committee requests that the money used for contract research work be lumped in reasonably substantial amounts under contracts with institutions and organizations equipped to make contributions in this field, and are not to be disbursed in insignificantly small amounts to a large number of persons and groups as was contemplated in the budget proposal."

Electrification. "The committee is concerned about the vigorous efforts which have been put forth by the Bonneville Power Administration in recent years to sell its program and its power anywhere and everywhere that it might conceivably build a transmission line. The committee cannot read into the Bonneville Act anything directing the Administration to build transmission lines and related facilities in a continuously expanding area..."

Land Management. "The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the management of lands and resources. This is a reduction of \$1,985,000 below the budget estimate, and \$60,000 below the amount allowed in 1953. In application of the reduction in the budget estimate, no reduction is to be made in the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program for which the budget request of \$2,000,000 is allowed!"

Reclamation. "The budget estimate for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1954 is \$231,188,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$133,146,675. This is a reduction of \$98,041,325 below the budget estimate and \$73,301,316 below the appropriations for 1953. The committee has been generally liberal in approving funds for irrigation and conservation of resources in accomplishing this reduction."

"As a general policy the committee will not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. It is recommended that existing law be amended to require such specific Congressional authorization for all projects. The committee's concept of a project is not that the Missouri River Basin project, for example, is a single project, but rather a group of individual projects each one of which should

20. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks by Rep. Thompson, La., favoring added flood-control projects and water resources development in La. (pp. A2245-6).
21. COTTON. Rep. Thompson, Tex., inserted a Washington Times-Herald article praising selection of Miss Adele Simpson to receive the first annual cotton fashion award, which was presented to her by Secretary Benson (pp. A2246-7).
22. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Van Zandt inserted a Buffalo Evening News editorial disagreeing with the argument that if the U. S. did not participate in this project, it would have no voice regarding shipping over this route (p. A2253).
Rep. Oakman inserted a Cleveland Plain Dealer editorial favoring joint participation in this project by the U. S. and Canada (pp. A2255-6).
23. BUDGETING; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Coudert inserted Steve Stahl's statement before the House Government Operations Committee favoring H. R. 2, to attain a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1954 by limiting expenditures to anticipated revenues (pp. A2254-5).
24. BUDGETING; CCC HOLDINGS. Rep. Sheehand inserted Robert P. Vanderpoel's article opposing "meat ax" appropriation slashes and criticizing CCC's vast holdings of linseed oil and butter (pp. A2261-2).
25. TEXTILES. Rep. Lane inserted Seymour E. Harris' (chairman, New England Textile Industry Committee) recommendations on how to strengthen the New England textile industry (pp. A2256-7).
26. TREATIES. Sen. Kefauver inserted Dr. Dana F. Fleming's letter opposing S. J. Res. 1, restricting the President's treaty making power (pp. A2260-1).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS for Apr. 24: Farm exports-imports, S. Agriculture. USDA appropriations, H. (exec) and S. Appropriations. Farm Credit in general, H. Agriculture. Item veto on appropriation bills, H. Judiciary.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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be specifically authorized in legislation,

"It is the committees feeling that future requests for project authorizations and appropriations should include project justifications, cost allocations, and payment schedules based on a separate economic justification for each individual project.

"It is assumed that the Secretary will undertake an early study with a view to obtaining reauthorization for existing projects which have been undertaken on the basis of a finding of feasibility by the Secretary and will seek legislative authorization for any additional projects which may be recommended for appropriations in the future."

Consultants. "Language has been eliminated throughout the bill which provided for the use of consultative services and has been inserted in this item. It is the committee's desire that there be established a very tight control on the use of consultant services, and in order to assure that that control will be in the Secretary's Office, has taken the action described."

Automobiles. "...the committee has denied all requests for new and replacement passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, with the exception of one replacement aircraft for the Bureau of Land Management to be used in Alaska. The estimated savings throughout the bill because of this action is \$1,400,000. Curtailment of some of the programs which will be necessary because of the actions taken on the 1954 appropriations bill should make it possible to divert some of the automobiles to programs wherein replacements and additional vehicles might be needed. With this in mind, the committee has put language into the general provisions of the bill which permit the Secretary to transfer vehicles between agencies of the Department without transfer of funds."

Agricultural Services. "The committee has disallowed \$800,000 which was requested for transfer to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural services, in connection with reclamation projects. This money was requested for use of the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture to carry on research and to give technical assistance to farmers for improved irrigation on farms in reclamation project areas. The committee believes it desirable that funds appropriated for reclamation work should not be extended for activities beyond delivery of irrigation water to farms. This request for funds to study improvements in irrigation and to supply technical assistance to irrigation farmers is agricultural in character and apparently in somewhat the same category as agricultural assistance on nonirrigated farms. The committee feels that this is a worthy program but strictly an Agriculture Department function for which funds should be included in the Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

APRIL 23, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4828]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1954.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for all of the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, The Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations in the bill for 1954, the budget estimates for 1954, the amounts appropriated for 1953, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1953 and the estimates for 1954.

The budget estimates of appropriations for the items provided for in the bill may be found in the 1954 Budget document, pages 696 through 793 and page 110. A summary of the totals follows:

The budget estimates for 1954 total.....	\$607, 336, 400
The committee recommends in the accompanying bill.....	404, 863, 239
This is a reduction under the budget estimates of.....	202, 473, 161
And a reduction under 1953 appropriations of.....	137, 874, 262

COMMITTEE POLICY

In order to promote conservation and insure proper use of the Nation's natural resources and at the same time effect necessary reductions in budget requests, eliminate all present and future expenditures that are not necessary to accomplish such a program, and to increase tax revenues for the Government, the committee has adopted the following general policy in its consideration of the bill:

The Interior Department should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot or will not undertake. Where private enterprise is unable to completely develop resources without assistance there should be a working partnership between the Federal Government and private interests in which the latter should discharge its obligations to the fullest to serve the public interest and place additional property on the tax rolls.

With respect to construction activities, essential and completely justified projects in the construction stage shall be carried to completion to avoid waste of Federal funds, but wherever possible, private enterprise shall be taken into partnership to build, own, and operate that part of each project that can be handled by private ownership under conditions that protect the interest of all the people. In all future projects or new starts which include transmission lines, private enterprise shall be urged to take the initiative in constructing, owning, and operating such works before money is made available for Federal construction.

The committee recognizes that this policy cannot be put fully into operation in the fiscal year 1954, but all interested parties are urged to keep this policy in mind and to plan accordingly.

A careful review of the committee's actions on this bill will clearly indicate its adherence to the policy it has adopted. While the reduction in the budget is greater than in the past, the orderly development and use of the Nation's resources and the full responsibility of the Federal Government for those programs which must be its sole responsibility have not been curtailed.

A discussion of the committee's recommendations for the various bureaus and activities of the Department of the Interior follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act.—An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended. This is \$37,000 below the amount available in 1953, but will permit continuation of the enforcement program at an efficient level.

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$1,740,000 was requested for this function. The committee has allowed \$1,060,000, a reduction of \$680,000. Of the amount allowed \$819,000 is for the purchase of energy and the payment of wheeling charges which will be required under the recently executed contract with the Virginia Electric Power Company. Of the remaining amount, \$70,000 is for the operation and maintenance of the administration's power facilities, \$100,000 is for the marketing of power and \$71,000 is for general administration.

The amount allowed for the Virginia Electric Power Company contract was attested to as necessary by both the Department witnesses

and representatives of the power company who appeared before the committee. The amounts allowed for the other items should permit a continuation of operations at approximately the 1953 level.

Construction, Southwestern Power Administration.—The budget request of \$1,500,000 for this activity has been disallowed. It is estimated by the Department that curtailment in the 1953 construction program will make available an unobligated balance of \$1,877,800 by June 30, 1953. Of this amount the committee has rescinded \$1,477,800, leaving a balance of \$400,000 available for completion of construction on several transmission lines and substations, and for communication and dispatching equipment.

In connection with the construction program of the Southwestern Power Administration, the committee strongly urges that the Department of Interior and the companies in the area of Southwestern Operations, immediately work out some satisfactory arrangements by which the need for any additional construction by the Southwestern Power Administration is eliminated, and by which the business and other standards of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 will be satisfied.

During the coming year, the committee expects to keep informed of progress toward a satisfactory solution of this problem and will have opportunity to take some further action as may be necessary if the companies and the department cannot arrive at a mutually satisfactory arrangement to avoid any danger of failure of service to preference and other customers.

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.—The committee recommends \$1,500,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$50,000 above the current year figure. Reductions in the 1953 construction program and a drastic reduction in the 1954 proposed construction program will reduce the number of facilities and power marketing contracts contemplated in the budget estimate of \$1,900,000.

Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$5,650,000 was requested for this item. The committee has allowed \$150,000, a reduction of \$5,500,000. The amount allowed is to be used for the purchase of power and for the payment of wheeling charges under existing contracts.

In a letter dated April 6, the committee was advised by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Power System that the member companies in that system saw no need for the continuing fund appropriation, and assured the committee that the deletion of such fund would not in any way result in interruption or curtailment of service to any preference customer or other consumer on their systems. In his reply dated April 14, the Chairman of the subcommittee advised the member companies of the Southwestern Power System that if the committee took such action, it would be due in part to this commitment made by the member companies in their letter and at the time of their appearance before the subcommittee on March 31, 1953.

Research in the utilization of saline water.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$400,000 for this program, which is for stimulation and coordination of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal industrial and agricultural uses. None of the funds allowed are to be used as grants to individuals, research or educa-

tional institutions. That part of the funds used for financing such research activities are to be on the basis of contracts specifying the work to be undertaken. The committee requests that the money used for contract research work be lumped in reasonably substantial amounts under contracts with institutions and organizations equipped to make contributions in this field, and are not to be disbursed in insignificantly small amounts to a large number of persons and groups as was contemplated in the budget proposal. The committee is convinced that use of the money in this fashion will permit better progress than would be the case where no one got enough money to do a really good job.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$20,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$6,400 below the budget estimate and \$1,200 below the 1953 appropriation.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee is concerned about the vigorous efforts which have been put forth by the Bonneville Power Administration in recent years to sell its program and its power anywhere and everywhere that it might conceivably build a transmission line. The committee cannot read into the Bonneville Act anything directing the Administration to build transmission lines and related facilities in a continuously expanding area. In line with the general policy which the committee has adopted it will not condone further efforts to expand the geographical boundaries in which the Administration is operating. Also in line with the committee's general policy, many of the cuts that have been made in the program for 1954 were made because of assurances from non-Federal power agencies that they can and will build transmission lines and related facilities in their respective areas of operations. Further, assurances have been obtained from the private utilities in the area that they will work in full cooperation with the Bonneville Power Administration in supplying facilities to take power to all preference customers of the Government and others in the area and that they will make every effort to abide by the terms of the Bonneville Act in so doing.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request was for \$55,200,000. The committee has allowed \$38,300,000, a reduction of \$16,900,000 below the budget estimate, and \$28,223,400 below the 1953 figure, to be distributed to the various items in the construction program as follows:

Item	Budget request	Reduction	Amount allowed for 1954
Chief Joseph-Snohomish, No. 3 and No. 4	\$10,544,000	\$1,992,000	\$8,552,000
Snohomish-Kitsap	2,605,000	2,605,000	
The Dalles area service	1,226,000	2,284,000	480,000
McNary Substation	1,538,000		
Southeast Portland service area	2,562,000	857,000	1,705,000
St. Johns Bethany	1,406,000		1,406,000
Upper Willamette Valley service	7,263,000	563,000	6,700,000
Southwestern Oregon loop	679,000	679,000	
Coos Bay area service	2,010,000	1,000,000	1,010,000
McNary-Walla Walla	985,000		985,000
McNary-La Grande	321,000	321,000	
Midway-Moxee	564,000		564,000
Spokane area service	1,611,000	728,000	883,000
Hungry Horse-Hot Springs	174,000	141,000	33,000
Hot Springs switching station	38,000	21,000	17,000
Hot Springs-Spokane	596,000	60,000	536,000
Upper Olympia Peninsula service	598,000	448,000	150,000
Olympia-Aberdeen No. 2	100,000	100,000	
Quinalt service	56,000	56,000	
Ilwaco-Long Beach area service	109,000	109,000	
Columbia Basin project service	290,000	195,000	95,000
Warden Substation	24,000	24,000	
J. D. Ross Substation addition	407,000	319,000	88,000
Tillamook service	793,000	330,000	463,000
Eugene-Reedsport area service	291,000	100,000	191,000
Middle Fork Willamette River project	1,029,000	445,000	584,000
Ferry County service	287,000	215,000	72,000
Valley Way Substation addition	56,000	56,000	
Idaho Panhandle	120,000	120,000	
Columbia Falls service	103,000	103,000	
Kalispell Substation	30,000		30,000
Benton County service	205,000	49,000	156,000
Ice Harbor Dam service	200,000	200,000	
Transmission facilities	338,000	32,000	306,000
General structures	525,000	400,000	125,000
Communication facilities	900,000	300,000	600,000
Tools and equipment	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Preliminary engineering studies	200,000	100,000	100,000
Portland operation facilities	103,000	103,000	
Other items not listed above	12,314,000	845,000	11,469,000
Total construction items	55,200,000	16,900,000	38,300,000

The committee is concerned about the total cost of the micro-wave installations which are being proposed by the Bonneville Power Administration. The 1954 program is to be limited to completion of micro-wave installations on the main transmission line sections on which the work is nearly completed, and the use on these few sections is to be tested for a year or so to see if further extensions may be justified in comparison with continued use of present facilities.

The committee desires also that very careful study be given to the program for telemeter installations at plants of other utilities. While cancellation of these installations is not being required at the present time, non-Federal utility representatives have indicated that they opposed this widespread telemetering and have been pressured by the Bonneville Power Administration into reluctant agreement to its use in specific instances. A restudy of this program is required so that a complete report may be presented, with recommendations, looking to curtailment of this program at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriations bill.

The committee has information which clearly indicates that expenditures for the Redmond-Klamath Falls line cannot now be justified. The Secretary is requested, therefore, to terminate construction of this line at the earliest possible time and to salvage such materials as can be used elsewhere.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An appropriation of \$5,000,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$2,400,000 below the budget request of \$7,400,000 and \$1,600,000 below the appropriation for 1953.

The committee is greatly concerned about the size of the Operation and Maintenance Staff of the Bureau. A brief analysis of the costs for conducting just the Power and Marketing Program and for General Administration indicates that a total of \$16,200 is the average cost per customer for carrying out these two operations. This appears to be considerably beyond any reasonable figure for these purposes. The committee is also under the impression that the entire program of decentralization should be reviewed and that office consolidations can be made and possibly some of the District and Field Offices entirely eliminated.

During the course of the hearings, and in compliance with the committee's instructions in the 1953 appropriations bill report, a proposed corporation type budget for the Bonneville Power Administration was presented. The committee was impressed with the effectiveness of this type of budget in reflecting the administration's activities.

Since a revision in the Bonneville Act will be necessary before the Administration can be put on a corporation type operation, the committee urges that the proper Legislative Committee give this matter its careful attention when the proposal is submitted to it. The conversion of the budgeting and accounting procedures and controls contemplated is a necessary first step in making this program self-sustaining.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The revenue from the public lands administered by the Bureau are estimated at \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1954. These revenues have to date doubled each five years for the past three five-year periods. Of the amount estimated for 1954, \$25,571,000 will be returned to States and counties under existing provisions of law. Of the remaining portion, \$28,800,000 will go to the reclamation fund, \$18,800,000 to the general fund in the Treasury, and the balance to other Federal accounts.

Management of lands and resources.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the management of lands and resources. This is a reduction of \$1,985,000 below the budget estimate, and \$60,000 below the amount allowed in 1953. In application of the reduction in the budget estimate, no reduction is to be made in the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program for which the budget request of \$2,000,000 is allowed.

Construction.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate and \$750,000 below the amount allowed for fiscal year 1953. These funds are used for the construction of access roads in the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. The funds are reimbursed to the general funds in the Treasury out of timber receipts before a distribution of such receipts is made to the counties as required by law. The \$100,000 requested for buildings in Alaska has been disallowed.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$52,000,000 against the budget request of \$57,576,920. This is a reduction of \$5,576,920 below the budget estimate and approximately the same amount which was allowed for the fiscal year 1953.

Hospitals, disease preventive and curative services.—A total of \$21,400,000 has been allowed for this item. This amount is \$44,765 less than was available during the current fiscal year. In applying this reduction, there is to be no reduction in the number of teachers, doctors, nurses, or other personnel required in the attendance of the sick.

Educational assistance, facilities and services.—The committee recommends \$26,227,000 for this item. This is a reduction of \$648,000 below the budget estimate.

Of the amount allowed, \$1,000,000 is to be used for adult vocational training. The committee is impressed with the type of vocational training program conducted at the Okmulgee School in Oklahoma. The committee desires that the money allowed be applied to courses similar to those offered at this school, and will expect a complete and detailed report on the use of these funds at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill.

Of the amount allowed, \$250,000 is for the operation of the Pipestone School in Minnesota. This school was proposed to be closed by the Bureau in June 1953. Consequently a specific instruction was written into the Report on the bill for the current year that this school was to be kept open and \$234,981 was specifically allowed for the purpose. The Bureau subsequently diverted some \$72,231 of this amount to the Foster Home Care Program in the State of Minnesota for the relocation of children from the Pipestone School. The committee will not condone diversion of funds in this manner in any program, and will expect the new Secretary to see that no such diversions are approved by the Commissioner hereafter. The Commissioner is now specifically instructed to return to the Pipestone School those children who were in it at the beginning of the fiscal year 1953, and to provide the committee with a detailed report giving the names of these children and the dates that they were returned to the school. No part of the \$250,000 allowed herein for operation of the school is to be used for the Foster Home Care Program or any other program in the fiscal year 1954.

For several years the committee has had rather comprehensive testimony with respect to the readiness of the Mission Indians of California for complete independence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Program. It is the committee's understanding that the State of California has assumed full responsibility for all California Indians either on or off reservations insofar as welfare assistance and medical services are concerned.

A recent superior court decision with respect to eligibility of Indians for participation in this program, and the responsibility of the State to them, recites the fact that the Indians of California are citizens of that State and of the United States and entitled to enjoy all rights and privileges of any other citizens. In view of these facts, the committee questions the need for continuing the State educa-

tional contract which now exists to cover costs to the State of California for the education of Mission Indian children. Therefore, none of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1954 are to be used for payments under this contract.

Welfare and guidance services.—A total of \$3,440,000 has been allowed for this program. This represents a \$27,685 increase over amounts allowed for 1953, but will permit the program to continue at approximately the current level.

Placement services.—The committee has allowed the same amount as was available for 1953 which is \$579,600. In lieu of the adult vocational training program included in the budget under this item and for which \$2,207,500 was requested, the committee has provided for such vocational training program as it desires to see undertaken in the item of "Educational assistance, facilities and services."

Maintaining law and order.—The committee has allowed \$353,400 for this item, which amount is \$260 below the 1953 figure.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Budget request for this item was \$16,504,080. The committee has allowed \$12,500,000, a reduction of \$4,004,080 below the budget estimate and \$753,760 below the amount available for 1953. In applying the reduction, no change is to be made in the budget estimate of \$3,200,000 for the soil and moisture conservation program.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,869,000 for this program. This is a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the budget request of \$20,869,000, and a reduction of \$1,631,000 below the amount available in the fiscal year 1953. Of the amount allowed, \$25,000 is to be used for the construction of a medical clinic on the Papago Reservation.

It was reported to the committee that the Bureau has available in its construction appropriation, the sum of \$767,250 previously appropriated for construction and rehabilitation of boarding school facilities at White Mountain, Alaska. The committee authorizes the use of these funds for conversion of the existing plant at White Mountain to a day school, for other day schools and at the Wrangel Boarding School in Alaska, in conformance with the program presented to the committee at the time of the hearings.

The proposal to build the Fort Yates gymnasium on the Standing Rock Reservation should be reviewed by the Secretary.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$1,400,000 below the budget estimate of \$4,400,000 and \$525,647 below the 1953 appropriation.

The committee is not at all satisfied that the establishment of area offices in the Bureau of Indian Affairs has either increased efficiency or improved the Bureau's program. It is convinced that the savings which might be derived through consolidation of such offices or their complete elimination would be appreciable, and the Secretary is requested to give this matter very careful attention in organizational changes which will be made throughout the Department during the fiscal year 1954.

The committee is also convinced that a number of the Indian tribes and communities are ready for complete separation from control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is understood that steps have been taken looking toward the complete elimination of the Bureau's program in the State of California. It is hoped that this objective can be reached during the next year. Obviously, the Klamath Tribe of Indians in Oregon is also ready for complete separation. The committee has had reliable testimony to the effect that the average family income among the Klamath Indians is better than \$4,000 and that all families can be supported by their own means on the reservation or in the vicinity on a basis comparable to average non-Indians in the area. Of the total amount programmed for the Klamath Agency in 1953, \$1,991,000 is being supplied by the Tribal Treasury and only \$149,060 is being provided from appropriated funds. The tribal Treasury funds pay for 97 of the 113 Federal employees assigned to the agency. There seems to be absolutely no reason why this agency should not be operated entirely as a tribal function, or be eliminated. It would appear that appropriations for this reservation and for the salary of other Federal employees involved with Klamath Indian Affairs are a complete waste of taxpayer dollars. The committee is convinced that other areas are equally well able to take care of their own affairs, and that Bureau personnel should be removed from them. A report with recommendations as to which groups can be separated from control of the Indian Bureau will be expected in connection with the 1955 appropriations bill hearings. Between now and then, the Secretary is urged to take whatever steps he feels are justified to separate other Indian groups from the burden of Bureau supervision and control.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1954 is \$231,188,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$133,146,675. This is a reduction of \$98,041,325 below the budget estimate and \$73,301,316 below the appropriations for 1953. The committee has been generally liberal in approving funds for irrigation and conservation of resources in accomplishing this reduction. The committee wishes to point out several matters in the conduct of the Bureau program to which it urges the Secretary to give very serious consideration during the fiscal year 1954.

BUREAU REORGANIZATION

The following material is taken from a report of the Committee Investigative Staff which has been recently looking into the activities of the Bureau:

Inquiry into certain administrative and policy matters reveals that the Bureau, commencing in 1945, built up a staff designed to administer a construction program much larger than was provided by the Congress, year by year. The general reclamation area was arranged to provide 2 staff offices (Washington and Denver); 7 regional offices (Boise, Idaho, Sacramento, Calif., Boulder City, Nev., Salt Lake City, Utah, Amarillo, Tex., Billings, Mont., and Denver, Colo.); and 18 district offices.

Even before assuming that the Congress will restrict the Bureau to a program somewhat in line with or lower than that of recent years, it is obvious the Bureau is greatly overstaffed with regional and district offices and personnel. It is interesting to note that the Bureau employees totaled slightly over 7,000 in 1940 and generally held at this level through 1945 when slightly under 7,000 were

employed by the Bureau. In 1946 the personnel was increased to over 14,000 and continued upward to a high of 19,000 in 1950, with present employment around 13,800. Appropriations for general administrative expense of the Bureau show even greater variations increasing from a low of \$660,000 in 1945 to a high of \$6,860,000 in 1951 with \$5,250,000 for 1953.

As evidence of the program which was projected by the Bureau, attention is directed to a "letter of transmittal" from Commissioner Michael W. Straus to the Secretary of the Interior dated August 5, 1948, submitting for information the "reclamation program, 1948-54." Mr. Straus says in part: "Substantial appropriations would be required for the program, as follows:

Fiscal year:		Fiscal year—Continued	
1948-----	\$204, 200, 000	1952-----	\$715, 500, 000
1949-----	312, 700, 000	1953-----	781, 900, 000
1950-----	535, 400, 000	1954-----	720, 200, 000
1951-----	622, 000, 000		

Bureau officials of varying grades have been consulted as has also the Secretary of the Interior relative to the need for reorganization and reduction of the Bureau of Reclamation staff. There has been a unanimity in the expression of need for such a reorganization. As a result we are disposed to suggest that the Washington office might well be changed to that of a liaison office, with Denver being made the main administrative center, and that the regions for reclamation field administration be reduced from 7 to 3 and the district offices from 18 to 5, the distribution to be in the following areas:

- Region 1—Boise, Idaho:
District—Ephrata, Wash.
- Region 2—Boulder City, Nev.:
District—Sacramento, Calif.
District—Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Region 3—Denver, Colo.:
District—Billings, Mont.
District—Bismarek, N. Dak.

This would seem to spread region 3 over an immense area, but there is comparatively little Bureau activity in present region 5 and Denver is readily accessible by all forms of transportation and by mail, telephone, and telegraph to all reaches of the proposed enlarged region.

The committee doubtless will take cognizance of the fact this reorganization proposal would involve a major operation and that precipitate and immediately complete action could cause much confusion and lost motion. Accordingly, while any possible directive should be all-embracing and firm the committee might consider a stipulation which would provide that the Bureau have 60 days to prepare for the transition and an additional 60 days to place it in effect—in 3 stages if that would make for more orderly procedures.

If the organization is to be worked down in terms of regional and district offices to the extent suggested or otherwise, obviously there is going to be a large shrinkage in the personal service requirements. However, as the committee will recognize, reducing regional offices from 7 to 3 would not mean it would be an orderly procedure to strike four-sevenths of the appropriation for these services—it is not that simple.

Nevertheless, by reason of the human element which will enter into considerations having to do with personnel reductions, the committee might well consider the advisability of setting personal services limitations which could not be violated. Or perhaps it would be deemed consistent to provide that there shall be a minimum reduction in personnel by January 1, 1954, of, say, 35 percent, and that such percentage reduction should be more or less uniform for all grades. This group feels that a thorough investigation would show greater overstaffing at the higher levels.

Consideration might well be given by the committee to the possibilities which might flow from a merger of all the water and power agencies in Interior. As of now we have the Bureau of Reclamation in certain areas producing and selling hydroelectric power. In present region 1 the Bureau produces power at Grand Coulee Dam but that power is distributed and sold by Bonneville Power Administration. In region 5 the Southwestern Power Administration, reporting to the Secretary of the Interior, distributes and sells power produced by the Corps of Engineers. In regions 6 and 7 the Bureau produces, distributes, and sells power and also it distributes and sells power produced by the Corps of Engineers.

It appears to the staff that there might well be in Interior a division into which would be merged all the present activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville, Southwestern, and Southeastern Power Administrations. This could mean a great reduction in offices, personnel, and in administrative overhead and other costs. If legislative factors preclude such a consolidation, an alternate plan would be the development of, and required adherence to, a uniform water and power policy by all agencies within the Department.

With reference to the foregoing report of the Investigative Staff, an additional study has been made by persons well informed with respect to Bureau activities, which indicates that a \$21,000,000 annual savings could be realized by implementing reorganization of the Bureau. The committee hopes that a reorganization program along the line suggested by this investigation can be fully effectuated in the fiscal year 1954. It is recognized that the suggestions for consolidation of agencies within the Department may require legislation. It is suggested that the Secretary carefully explore any need for legislation which may become evident with the proper legislative committees.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

As a general policy the committee will not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. It is recommended that existing law be amended to require such specific Congressional authorization for all projects. The committee's concept of a project is not that the Missouri River Basin project, for example, is a single project, but rather a group of individual projects each one of which should be specifically authorized in legislation.

It is the committees feeling that future requests for project authorizations and appropriations should include project justifications, cost allocations, and payment schedules based on a separate economic justification for each individual project.

It is assumed that the Secretary will undertake an early study with a view to obtaining reauthorization for existing projects which have been undertaken on the basis of a finding of feasibility by the Secretary and will seek legislative authorization for any additional projects which may be recommended for appropriations in the future. The committee is convinced that the present system of initiating projects purely on the finding of feasibility by the Secretary gives him "more authority than a bad man should have, and more than a good man should want".

REPAYMENT CONTRACTS

The committee is greatly concerned about the length of time it takes to get irrigation project repayment contracts executed. There are projects still in the construction stage, and in some instances almost completed, that have been under way for years and as yet no repayment contract has been negotiated. This is not good business and the committee will not be inclined to continue appropriating additional construction funds under such circumstances in the future.

With further reference to such contracts, it is hoped that the Secretary will find means of shortening the ten-year development period allowed on most projects before the repayment of construction costs begin. This will, of course, return more money to the reclamation fund in a shorter period of time, and in effect cut down the cost

of the project to the beneficiaries of it and reduce the number of years which the debt will be a burden to them. In addition, permission to pay out in a shorter period than the contract provides should be granted where desired by the water users.

INTEREST COMPONENT

The attention of the committee has again been directed to an opinion of a former Solicitor of the Department of Interior wherein it was held that the interest computed on the construction costs allocated to municipal and industrial water and power purposes can be used as revenue for the repayment of costs allocated to irrigation. It is the opinion of the committee that the amount of interest so computed together with all reimbursable costs should be returned to the appropriate fund in the Treasury. It is the further opinion of the committee that the application of interest in such a manner to reduce the repayment of costs that are already interest free is not in keeping with sound business principles.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to review this practice at the earliest opportunity and to direct the present Solicitor to submit a legal opinion on the matter.

POLICY ON POWER PRODUCTION

The committee believes that the Hoover (Boulder) Dam is an outstanding example of how Government and private enterprise can work hand-in-hand to mutual advantage. Here the dam, with penstocks, was built from Federal funds. The surplus power over and above direct project needs was, as provided by law, leased to private utility companies and municipalities which financed and built the transmission facilities. Here the Government is receiving a reasonable return and the consumers of power are paying reasonable rates. The region being served has grown in amazing proportions.

Unquestionably in many additional cases, similar arrangements to those existing at Hoover Dam could be negotiated. Encouragement should be lent to such possibilities, with firm obligations undertaken, of course, to protect the power-consuming public.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The budget request for this item is \$6,250,000. The committee recommends \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$4,250,000 below the budget estimate and \$2,000,000 below the 1953 appropriations. In addition to this reduction in General Investigations the committee has also made others in funds programmed for the separate projects, under the Construction and Rehabilitation item.

It is convinced that the amounts allowed will be ample during fiscal year 1954, since the present Secretary of Interior will need considerable time to make a personal survey of the numerous projects under consideration.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The recommended appropriation of \$108,396,675 for the construction and rehabilitation program of the Bureau is a reduction of \$85,491,325 below the budget estimate of \$193,888,000. It is also a reduction of \$69,401,316 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year. A substantial portion of this reduction, amounting to \$31,550,000, will be achieved by applying additional estimated unobligated balances for the fiscal year 1953 to the 1954 program. This estimate of unobligated balances is in addition to the carry-over balance of \$10,928,323 contemplated in the budget presentation for those items in the construction program for which funds are herein allowed. At the time of the hearings, the Bureau had revised its estimate of unobligated balances upward from \$11,361,025 to \$19,000,000. At the time of the hearings last year, the Bureau estimated a balance of approximately \$21,000,000 at the end of fiscal year 1953. This balance turned out to be actually \$49,625,211. This fact, plus the fact that there have been consistently low estimates offered the committee in years passed with respect to the unobligated balances, provides the committee with great assurance that the total which will remain unobligated at the end of fiscal year 1953 will be in the amount of \$42,478,323 or more.

In applying the reductions which the committee has made for the various projects in the construction and rehabilitation program, the general policy of not appropriating for things that industry and other groups can do for themselves with private funds has been followed. A careful review of the bill and this report will demonstrate that the committee has generally been liberal in approving funds for irrigation projects and for the development of other resources where the Federal Government is responsible for such development, and where it would not otherwise be accomplished.

The reductions which the committee has made are reflected in the following table of amounts approved by the committee for each project:

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carry over funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954
Eklutna project, Alaska.....	\$12,791,000			
Gila project, Arizona.....	4,500,000		\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada.....	1,905,000		150,000	150,000
Boulder Canyon project, Hoover Dam and powerplant, Arizona-Nevada.....	373,000		300,000	300,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	3,822,000		3,357,920	3,357,920
All-American Canal, Arizona-California.....		\$133,380		133,380
Cachuma project, California.....	6,510,000	36,782	6,510,000	6,546,782
Central Valley project, California.....	19,250,000	11,182,007	12,170,195	23,352,202
Kern River project, California.....	10,000			
Kings River project, California.....	2,000			
Klamath project, California-Oregon.....	335,000			
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	5,750,000		5,362,000	5,362,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	7,000	2,422	7,000	9,422
Minidoka project, American Falls power division, Idaho.....	853,000			
Minidoka project, north side pumping division, Idaho.....	1,627,000		1,068,000	1,068,000
Palisades project, Idaho-Wyoming.....	17,650,000		16,220,000	16,220,000
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	673,000		673,000	673,000
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota.....	350,000		350,000	350,000
Vermejo project, New Mexico.....	1,472,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	529,000	16,500	483,500	500,000
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....		1,580,889		1,580,889
Grants Pass project, Savage Rapids Dam, Oreg.....		61,938		61,938
Provo River project, Utah.....	380,000	24,749	180,000	204,749
Weber Basin project, Utah.....	6,776,000		5,500,000	5,500,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	21,930,000		20,400,000	20,400,000
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	4,000,000		3,500,000	3,500,000
Yakima project, Rosa division, Washington.....	881,000	12,656	103,000	115,656
Eden project, Wyoming.....	1,141,000		1,141,000	1,141,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	2,970,000		2,500,000	2,500,000
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	475,000		300,000	300,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	2,500,000	2,000	1,998,000	2,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	1,110,000	25,000	475,000	500,000
Missouri River Basin project:				
Phase A:				
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	4,500,000		4,000,000	4,000,000
Buford-Trenton project.....		300,000		300,000
Canyon Ferry unit, Montana.....	957,000		957,000	957,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	30,000		30,000	30,000
Crow Creek unit, Montana.....	673,000		673,000	673,000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	4,875,000		4,500,000	4,500,000
Jamestown unit, North Dakota.....	1,657,000		1,657,000	1,657,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	8,359,000		6,500,000	6,500,000
Lower Marias unit, Montana.....	7,461,000		6,000,000	6,000,000
Missouri Diversion unit, Montana-North Dakota.....	5,263,000		2,000,000	2,000,000
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota.....	4,230,000		3,000,000	3,000,000
Shadehill unit, South Dakota.....	20,000			
St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas.....	35,000			
Wehster unit, Kansas.....	6,080,000		5,000,000	5,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	161,000		161,000	161,000
Transmission Division:				
Sioux Falls-Brookings 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	714,271		500,000	500,000
Brookings-Watertown 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	669,150		500,000	500,000
Watertown-Gorton-Huron-Amour 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	898,392		500,000	500,000
Amour-Fort Randall-Galvins Point-Sioux Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	730,373		500,000	500,000
Rapid City-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	588,500		300,000	300,000
Fort Randall-Winner 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	112,812		112,812	112,812
Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge-Garrison 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	4,809,340		4,000,000	4,000,000

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation—Continued

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954
Missouri River Basin project—Continued				
Phase A—Continued				
Transmission Division—Continued				
Fort Randall-Sioux City (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	\$4, 169, 949	-----	\$3, 500, 000	\$3, 500, 000
Oahe-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	535, 000	-----	500, 000	500, 000
Big Bend-Huron-Watertown (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and switchyard.....	400, 000	-----	400, 000	400, 000
Bismarek-DeVaul 69-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	55, 000	-----	55, 000	55, 000
Williston-Garrison 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	20, 000	-----	20, 000	20, 000
Garrison-Voltaire 115-kilovolt extension to Garrison switchyard.....	26, 000	-----	26, 000	26, 000
Valley City substation additions.....	15, 000	-----	15, 000	15, 000
Canyon Ferry-East Helena (double circuit) 115-kilovolt transmission line.....	6, 000	-----	6, 000	6, 000
Gering-Sterling 115-kilovolt and related substations.....	85, 248	-----	85, 248	85, 248
Total, all other items.....	5, 929, 965	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, transmission division.....	19, 765, 000	-----	11, 020, 060	11, 020, 060
Phase B, units ready for construction.....	2, 500, 000	\$100, 000	650, 000	750, 000
Phases C and D, planning work and work in connection or cooperation with Corps of Engineers.....	2, 000, 000	-----	500, 000	500, 000
Other departmental agencies.....	4, 750, 000	-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000
Total Missouri River Basin project.....	73, 316, 000	400, 000	49, 148, 060	49, 548, 060
Subtotal all foregoing items.....	193, 888, 000	13, 478, 323	137, 396, 675	150, 874, 998
Estimated additional unprogrammed carryover balances to be available in 1954.....	-----	+29, 000, 000	-29, 000, 000	-----
Total.....	193, 888, 000	42, 478, 323	108, 396, 675	150, 874, 998

Eklutna project, Alaska.—The funds which were requested for this project are in excess of the amounts authorized in the basic legislation. The committee does not feel justified in making such funds available until the authorizing legislation has been amended.

Colorado River flood work and levee system.—An appropriation of \$150,000 against the program estimate of \$1,905,000 has been approved. On the basis of testimony given to the committee at the time of the hearings, the Bureau is having difficulty obtaining necessary rights-of-way to accomplish the work proposed, at prices which it feels are reasonable, and consequently recommended this reduction to the committee.

Davis Dam project.—The Committee has disallowed \$464,080 of the budget request. This amount was programmed for micro-wave equipment which is specifically disallowed.

The committee has information to the effect that a private utility may be willing to construct transmission lines and other facilities, for which \$2,149,887 is programmed in the budget, to tie its own steam plant into the Davis Dam distribution system. Should the utility which owns this plant make an acceptable proposition, the committee instructs the Secretary to accept their proposal.

Central Valley project.—The following items budgeted for this project are specifically denied:

Folsom transmission facilities.....	\$656, 686
Tracy-Contracosta-Clayton-Ygnacio transmission line.....	60, 000
Tracy switchyard.....	70, 000
Preference customer metering facilities.....	220, 119
Folsom power facilities.....	6, 000, 000

In addition to these adjustments in this project, \$1,000,000 of the 1953 unobligated balances in the construction and rehabilitation program, over and above the \$10,182,007 programmed for use on the Central Valley project, is to be used for final planning and construction of the Sacramento Canals.

Appropriations for the Folsom 230-kilovolt transmission line are being withheld at this time in order to bring the completion of this line more nearly on schedule with the expected initial operation of the Folsom Power Plant. The reduction of \$6,000,000 in the funds programmed for the Folsom power facilities, will serve the same purpose of matching up the construction schedule with that of the Corps of Engineers for the dam itself.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of Interior undertake studies to determine savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project if existing structures and materials on hand for the proposed Folsom transmission line were transferred to the public utility serving the area, and the Folsom and Nimbus power integrated into the regional transmission system under the power wheeling and interchange contracts which went into effect after initial appropriations were made for this proposed line. Under questioning by the committee, representatives of the utility testified that the company would be willing to reimburse the Government for the full costs of such structures and materials.

Funds previously allocated by the Bureau for preference customer metering facilities appear to be adequate for the metering of present customers, according to testimony received. Future customers may be metered under a rental arrangement available to the Bureau, and therefore no additional funds are required until after such customers are acquired and detailed metering cost data has been made available to the committee.

The committee is deeply concerned over reported substantial reductions in power revenues which will accrue to the Central Valley project as a result of power sales contracts recently executed with certain public agencies in the project area. According to testimony received by the committee, these reductions could seriously impair the ability of the project to pay out its reimbursable costs and in any event would reduce the financial aid to irrigation provided for in legislation authorizing the project.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to withhold, or withdraw approval of, and suspend further action under, such public agency contracts until (1) the effect of the contracts on project feasibility and on project water users may be determined by the Department, (2) an opinion as to the legality of the contracts has been rendered by the Solicitor of the Department, and (3) the matter has been submitted to the Comptroller General for his review and opinion.

Colorado-Big Thompson project.—The committee has reduced the amount programmed for this project by \$388,000 which amount was programmed for the Flatiron-Valmont transmission line.

Minidoka project, Northside pumping division.—The committee has reduced the amount programed for this project by \$559,000, which was for electrical facilities which the Bureau advises may be eliminated.

Palisades project.—Of the reduction made in the funds programmed for this project \$50,000 was for the Palisades-Idaho Falls transmission line. This item is specifically disallowed. Further, no funds programmed for this project are to be used for the construction of the Palisades switch yard which will not be needed for at least two years.

Middle Rio Grande project.—The committee has programed \$1,250,000 of unobligated 1953 funds for this project over and above the \$330,889 of carry-over funds which were budgeted for it.

Provo River project.—Of the funds programmed for this project \$200,000 was for the Deer Creek power plant and facilities. This item is specifically disallowed. The committee was given information at the hearings to the effect that the water users organization on the Provo River project may desire to construct this power plant and have made such a proposal to the Secretary.

Weber Basin project.—Of the reduction in the amount of \$1,276,000 which the committee has made in the request for this project, \$284,000 was programmed for the Gateway and Wanship power plants and facilities. These two items are specifically disallowed, in order to provide additional time for negotiations with the utility in the area with regard to power supply throughout the project area.

Yakima project, Roza division.—The committee has disallowed the amount of \$778,000 which was programmed for the Roza power plant.

Missouri River Basin project.—The Bureau is authorized to expend \$300,000 of the unobligated 1953 balances on the Buford-Trenton project, to stop bank erosion from undermining the pumping plant, to prevent further loss of land from bank erosion in the project proper, and for other minor completion work. The committee recognizes that bank erosion control work is the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers, however, this situation appears to be one of great emergency in order to protect the investment of the Federal Government and the investment of the irrigators in the project. The committee expects the Secretary to inform the Army Engineers of its position in this matter and to urge them to program for this kind of work wherever it is needed in the future. In this particular case if the work for which funds are made available herein is not accomplished the entire 1953 crop production from the project lands will be jeopardized.

The committee has allowed \$2,000,000 for the Missouri Diversion unit against the programmed amount of \$5,263,000. These funds for continuing construction of the project are not to be used until the Bureau of Reclamation has submitted to the Secretary for his consideration a plan of construction providing for one or more pumping plants, necessary canals and distribution system, to serve not to exceed 100,000 acres of land. None of the funds herein provided are to be expended for construction of the diversion dam or the Little Porcupine power plant proposed in connection with it.

Transmission division.—The committee has eliminated all funds requested for new transmission line starts in the fiscal year 1954 for the Missouri River Basin project. This action has been taken to provide time for the Secretary to restudy and report on the regional power program. The committee suggests that an independent study for the purpose of determining a transmission system which is best suited to dispose of the potential power from the Missouri River Basin projects may be desirable. It is understood that a delay of one year will not materially effect disposal of power becoming available from the multiple purpose projects in the Missouri River project area.

Construction of the Sinclair-Westvaco line in Wyoming has been stopped and the committee has rescinded \$600,000 of 1953 funds not needed.

The \$400,000 which has been allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown transmission line is to be used for the completion of plans and specifications for a line running from Big Bend, South Dakota, to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minnesota, which would provide the means of making Missouri Basin power available to Western Minnesota.

It was pointed out to the committee that a dangerous situation exists as a result of present location of certain transmission lines in Montana. The Bureau is instructed to reprogram unobligated balances from the 1953 program funds to effect the following transmission line location changes:

1. Relocate that section of the Missouri Basin transmission system in the vicinity of Sidney, Montana, to eliminate obstruction of the Richland County airport, at a cost of not to exceed \$35,000.
2. Relocate approximately six miles of Fort Peck-Great Falls transmission line, in the vicinity of Havre, Montana, for the protection of a school, related public facilities and homes, at a cost not to exceed \$90,000.

The committee has deleted all funds requested for the Transmission division for general property, stores and equipment. It is requested that an inventory be made of not only this material, but of all such material in all agencies of the Department, with a view to transferring such items from locations where the need may no longer exist for them to locations where it may be needed, and disposal of such material as can be clearly shown as not needed in the reasonable future. The committee has also eliminated funds programed for project investigations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$18,000,000 against the budget request of \$24,800,000 for this program. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$6,800,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,000,000 below the amount available in the current year.

The committee has disallowed \$800,000 which was requested for transfer to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural services, in connection with reclamation projects. This money was requested for use of the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture to carry on research and to give technical assistance to farmers for improved irrigation on farms in reclamation project areas. The committee believes it desirable that funds appropriated for reclamation work should not be extended for activities

beyond delivery of irrigation water to farms. This request for funds to study improvements in irrigation and to supply technical assistance to irrigation farmers is agricultural in character and apparently in somewhat the same category as agricultural assistance on nonirrigated farms. The committee feels that this is a worthy program but strictly an Agriculture Department function for which funds should be included in the Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill.

The committee expects that the bulk of the reduction in the operations and maintenance appropriation will be achieved through attrition of personnel and through reductions which may be accomplished through the reorganizational study suggested previously in this section of the report.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,250,000 against the budget request of \$5,250,000. This is a reduction of \$1,000,000. As in the foregoing item, it is expected that much of this reduction can be arrived at through attrition, and the elimination and consolidation of field offices of the Bureau.

EMERGENCY FUND

The budget request for the emergency fund is \$1,000,000. The committee has allowed \$500,000. It was testified that over \$400,000 now remained in the fund, and on the basis of past years experience with necessary expenditures from this fund, the committee believes that \$500,000 is an ample allowance.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The budget request for 1954 for this program was \$31,070,000. The committee has allowed \$27,750,000, a reduction of \$3,320,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$2,387,315 above the current year appropriation. The reduction is to be applied to the topographic surveys and mapping program for which an increase of \$3,643,415 was requested. It was brought to the committee's attention during the course of the hearings that the military mapping priorities on which a large increase for 1953 in the mapping program was allowed, had been altered during the course of the year and the funds allowed were diverted to some other so-called priority of the military.

The committee cannot appropriate intelligently if so-called "priority" programs presented to it in justification of the budget estimates are not in fact priority programs. In view of the apparent unreliability of the military program presentations as given to the Geological Survey, the committee is reluctant to appreciably increase the tempo of the military mapping program carried on by the Geological Survey.

In application of the funds allowed to the various program items of the survey, no reduction is to be made in the \$100,000 requested for soil and moisture conservation work. Further, an estimated \$4,000 of the funds allowed is specifically earmarked for the purchase of shal-

low auger hole drilling equipment, urgently needed in ground water recharge investigations work.

BUREAU OF MINES

A total appropriation of \$18,750,114 is recommended for the Bureau of Mines. This is a decrease of \$10,364,886 below the budget estimates and \$9,130,886 below the 1953 appropriations. The amounts allowed for the various programs of the Bureau are explained in the following paragraphs:

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The committee has allowed \$12,178,814 which is a reduction of \$8,321,186 below the budget estimate. The following amounts have been allowed for the items under this program:

1. Fuels:	
Coal.....	\$2, 050, 000
Petroleum and natural gas.....	1, 343, 356
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	1, 267, 600
Helium.....	90, 795
2. Minerals and metals:	
Ferrous metals and alloys.....	1, 793, 719
Nonferrous metals.....	3, 585, 125
Nonmetallie minerals.....	833, 294
Mineral research, unclassified.....	860, 000
3. Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.....	354, 925
Total.....	12, 178, 814

In the table above the only appreciable change from the amounts allowed in the current fiscal year is for the synthetic liquid fuels program. It was reported to the committee that the Secretary proposed to put the synthetic liquid fuels demonstration plant at Louisiana, Missouri, in standby. This plant is used for making gasoline from coal by hydrogenation and gas synthesis processes. It was reported to the committee that refinements accomplished to date in these processes have brought the cost of producing gasoline down to within a few cents of being commercially competitive with other methods of producing gasoline. The Bureau of Mines has been operating another synthetic fuels demonstration plant at Rifle, Colorado, from which gasoline has been made from oil shale. This process was reported to be even closer, cost-wise, to being commercially competitive in the production of gasoline than the processes being used at Louisiana. The committee has therefore concluded that it is time to close the Rifle plant also. The Bureau appears to have done an excellent job in leading the way in these important developments which are now at the point where private industry can pick them up. Funds have been disallowed for continued operations at both locations, but the committee has allowed \$500,000 for putting the two plants in standby. In addition, the committee has disallowed other funds programed for the synthetic liquid fuels program with the exception of \$767,600 needed for laboratory and pilot plant research on a new refinement in the hydrogenation process which is reported to hold great promise for the future in production of synthetic liquid fuels. The Secretary is instructed to dispose of the two demonstration plants in accordance

with existing law and agreements which may be in existence between the Department and other Federal agencies.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

A total of \$5,060,000 has been allowed for this item. While this is a reduction of \$470,000 below the budget request of \$5,530,000, it is an increase of \$714,000 above the 1953 appropriations. The amount allowed should be ample to carry on the normal mine safety inspection program and to handle the additional responsibilities placed upon the Bureau by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress, the new mine safety inspection law, giving the Federal Government authority to close mines under certain conditions in the interest of safety.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request for this item was \$1,760,000. The committee has allowed \$425,000. The reduction of \$1,335,000 eliminates funds for the construction of an experiment station at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$1,086,300 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$238,700 below the budget estimate of \$1,325,000. It is also a reduction of \$191,700 below the 1953 appropriation, or a 15-percent cut. This 15-percent reduction below the current year level represents one-half of the average annual personnel separations in the Bureau of Mines and is to be arrived at principally by attrition of personnel.

As in the case of several other Bureaus, the committee seriously questions the desirability and effectiveness of a decentralized type of organization. A recent report by the committee's investigative staff on this subject points out that the programs of the Bureau are for the most part quite varied and many of them highly specialized, particularly the research and development programs. For some of the specialized programs effective supervision and adequate evaluation by the regional directors cannot be expected. Moreover, in some cases also, the activities under the program are not confined to a single region. The technical staffs in the central office have responsibility for prescribing policy, approving and authorizing projects, and reviewing reports and manuscripts and to exercise direct supervision over many of the field activities. Thus, these activities operate more or less autonomously from the regional office and look to the central office for guidance. In such cases, the regional offices are administrative channels for copies of correspondence to and from Washington, and conduct certain housekeeping functions. Under this particular group of activities, it would seem obvious that confusion in the lines of authority would develop as well as duplications of effort. The Investigative Staff further estimates that an annual savings in excess of \$2,000,000 would be possible in salaries and other administrative expenses if the regional offices were abolished and the program control and direction centralized in Washington. The committee urges the Secretary of Interior to take cognizance of these findings of the Investigative Staff and report to the committee in detail at the time of the 1955 appropriations bill hearings, with respect to action taken to simplify the organizational setup of the Bureau.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The accompanying bill contains an appropriation of \$32,971,550 for the activities of the National Park Service. This is a reduction of \$7,047,450 below the budget estimate and \$190,780 below the 1953 appropriations.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The budget estimate for this item is \$10,000,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$8,786,550 which is the same amount as was appropriated for the year 1953. The funds allowed are to be distributed among the various items under this heading in the same amounts as were programmed for fiscal year 1953.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,000,000 against the budget request of \$9,200,000. This reduction will hold the maintenance and rehabilitation program to the same level as for 1953.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request for this item was \$17,919,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,435,000 which is a reduction of \$4,484,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,595,410 below the current year appropriation. The following amounts have been allowed for the various items under the Construction Program:

Parkways:

Baltimore-Washington	\$550, 000
Blue Ridge	371, 000
Colonial	10, 000
George Washington Memorial	98, 000
Natchez Trace	651, 000
Suitland	35, 000
Rights-of-way plans and advance construction plans and surveys	120, 000
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities	4, 050, 000
Roads and trails	4, 010, 000
Lands and water rights	3, 540, 000
Total	13, 435, 000

The \$10,000 allowed under the Colonial Parkway item is for the repair of the sea-wall at Jamestown, Virginia, in the Jamestown National Historic Site. The use of the funds is to be confined to that part of the sea-wall on Federal property.

In connection with the appropriation for the acquisition of lands and water rights, no land is to be taken by the Park Service through the condemnation procedure.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The committee has allowed the budget request of \$1,500,000 for the liquidation of obligations incurred under the authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for this item was \$1,400,000. The committee has allowed \$1,250,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate and a reduction of \$92,000 below the 1953 appropriation.

Again, the committee urges consideration of elimination of regional offices. The purpose of such offices in the National Park Service has never been clear to the committee, and the Secretary is urged to study this Bureau's organizational setup with a view to saving costs through reduction and consolidation of regional offices. Such savings could be appropriated, in part, to pay the salaries of additional rangers and park entrance attendants so badly needed in our National Parks at the present time.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

A total appropriation of \$11,210,600 is recommended for the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service, a reduction of \$2,074,400 below the budget estimate and \$1,986,221 below the 1953 appropriations.

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The budget request for this item was \$7,875,000. The committee has allowed \$7,000,000, a reduction of \$875,000 below the budget estimate and \$325,375 below the 1953 figure. This will permit continuation of the program at approximately the current year level. Of the reduction, \$225,000 is to apply against the item Administration of Alaska fisheries. In the 1953 appropriations bill, and in this bill, 25 percent of the proceeds from the sale of seal skins of the Pribilof Islands is made available for the program of administration of Alaska fisheries in addition to the regular annual appropriation. For the current fiscal year, \$229,040 of the amount derived from the Pribilof Islands Program, has been put in a reserve for contingencies and will not be used in the Alaskan Program this year. It is the committee's opinion that no such reserve is necessary and the reduction made in the Administration of Alaska fisheries item can be offset by use of the full amounts of the Pribilof Islands proceeds in the 1954 program.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 against the budget request of \$4,180,000. This is a reduction of \$1,180,000 below the budget and \$1,299,448 below the amounts appropriated for 1953. The committee is convinced that a program of approximately the magnitude indicated by the allowance of \$3,000,000 should be entirely adequate for investigations purposes.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$305,000 was requested. The committee recommends \$435,600. While this is an increase of \$130,600 above the budget estimate, it is a decrease of \$238,200 below the 1953 program.

Of the amount allowed, \$130,600 is for the purpose of constructing a bridge across Indian Bay and for the St. Charles approach-roadway and ramps. This construction is to make possible the construction

of a road across the White River National Wildlife Refuge to connect with roads of the Arkansas Highway System at the East and West edges of the National Refuge. No part of the funds allowed for this construction are to be obligated unless and until the Arkansas State Highway Department definitely contracts the roadway east of St. Charles to Indian Bay (including ramps to a ferry at the White River, grubbing, grading, minor structures, rip-rap, and 18-foot-wide concrete pavement seven inches thick) which construction is necessary to cross the wildlife refuge between the two points for which construction money is appropriated in this bill. Further, the construction money provided herein is not to be obligated until the State Highway Department of Arkansas has contracted for the construction of a highway, to specifications of Highway number 1, from the bridge across Indian Bay, for which funds are herein appropriated, to the Phillips County Line to connect with Highway number 1.

The remaining \$305,000 of the appropriation recommended is to be used for fish hatchery, fishery biology, and wildlife facilities construction as outlined in the justifications.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for this item is \$925,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$775,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate and \$123,198 below the 1953 program. Of the amount allowed \$375,000 is for departmental expenses and \$400,000 is for regional offices expenses. The reductions in this item have been made with the expectation that the number of regional offices can be reduced during the 1954 fiscal year. The committee requests that the Secretary study this problem and report in detail to it at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

This item provides for an appropriation of an amount not exceeding 60 percent of the total proceeds of sales of furs, seal skins, and other products of the wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands during the the preceding fiscal year. This amount is estimated to be \$1,893,646 for the fiscal year 1954. Under the Act of September 27, 1950, the 60 percent of the proceeds made available by this appropriation are used for the management of the Alaska Fur Seal Herd, the furnishing of food, schooling, and medical attention for the 555 natives of the island and for the maintenance of buildings, roads, and a supply vessel.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

The total budget estimate for the various activities under the Office of Territories Program is \$66,621,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,922,300, a reduction of \$31,698,700 below the budget estimate and \$14,396,867 below the appropriations for the current year.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The funds appropriated under this item are for the administration of the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam,

American Samoa, and Canton Island. Also, included are funds for the Office of Territories in Washington. The amount allowed is \$3,782,300. The budgeted amounts have been allowed for all items except three, which are discussed below.

Territory of Alaska.—\$100,000 has been allowed for operation of the Governor's office. This is a reduction of \$2,000 below the budget request of \$102,000. For the care and custody of Alaskan insane, the budget figure of \$559,600 is recommended. This is the same amount as was appropriated for 1953. In addition, \$12,500 has been allowed for painting of the Jesse Lee Orphanage.

American Samoa.—The budget request of \$1,650,000 has been reduced by \$100,000. This reduction is against the item of grants, out of which are financed the programs for Agricultural Development Education, Public Health, and Public Works.

General Administration.—The third reduction which has been made in the budget request is in the amount requested for operation of the headquarters office in Washington. A reduction of \$38,200 has been made in the request of \$340,200. This allows the Office of Territories \$2,082 less than was available in 1953.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The entire budget request of \$8,500,000 for the Trust Territory Islands of the Pacific has been disallowed. The appropriations bill for 1953 carried language which provided that no funds were to be available for administration of the trust territory after June 30, 1953, unless organic legislation for this program is enacted by the Congress. To date no such legislation has been enacted and consequently the funds are denied.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is made up of the island groups known before the last war as the Japanese Mandated Islands. They have been administered by the United States under trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, which agreement was approved in 1947 by the Congress. However, in the absence of organic legislation the committee is entirely without guideposts in evaluating the programs for which appropriations are being requested, and is of the opinion that language in the appropriation bill for the purpose of making appropriations would be legislation in an appropriation bill.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,325,000 which is a reduction of \$675,000 below the budget request of \$15,000,000 but an increase of \$1,116,800 above the 1953 figure. The Department witnesses on this item testified that the program contemplated for 1954 consisted of projects which have been acted upon or will be acted upon by local communities, with respect to their portion of the costs, by the beginning of fiscal year 1954. Under this program, the communities benefiting by the construction projects undertaken are required to finance 50 percent of the costs of the projects.

The reduction which the committee has made consists of \$400,000 in the advanced planning program for which \$600,000 was requested, and \$275,000 out of the amount of \$675,000 requested for general administrative expenses.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

The budget request for this program was \$18,400,000. The committee has allowed \$10,000,000, a reduction of \$8,400,000 below the budget estimate and \$7,000,000 below the appropriations for 1953.

The committee is convinced that an adequate roads construction program is a necessary development in Alaska and has in the past been rather generous in allowing funds for this purpose. However, the committee has consistently felt that a greater share of the burden of building roads and maintaining them in Alaska should be borne by the government of Alaska. Just prior to marking up the bill it was brought to the committee's attention that the Alaskan Legislature had adjourned its recent session without adopting proposed legislation which would have increased revenues for the Territory for the purpose of carrying their fair share of the road program. In view of this fact, the committee sees no reason for continuing the construction program with Federal funds at the level of recent years.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska is recommended. This is a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate of \$3,400,000, and \$318,000 below the amounts available in 1953.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

The budget estimate for this program was \$16,311,000. The committee has allowed \$2,715,000, a reduction of \$13,596,000 below the budget estimate, and \$1,191,000 below the 1953 appropriations. This reduction eliminates the program for improving the Seward to Portage portion of the Alaska Railroad, the construction of a new dock at Seward and \$4,000 programmed for railroad equipment.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,100,000 for this program. The amount allowed represents a reduction of \$1,466,680 below the amounts available in 1953. Of the funds allowed, \$1,000,000 is for continuation of the school construction program in the Virgin Islands. The remaining \$100,000 of the budget request is for administration of the public works program.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The budget request for this item was \$2,660,000. The committee has allowed \$2,325,000, a reduction of \$335,000 below the budget estimate and \$200,000 below the current year funds. This item finances the administrative activities of the Department, consisting of departmental direction, program direction and coordination, management and legal services. A total of \$200,000 of the reduction is to be applied against program direction and coordination, which activity is made up of planning staffs assigned to the various assistant secretaries.

In connection with general administration of the Department, the committee has taken several actions with respect to the 1954 budget request which it desires to call to the attention of the secretary as follows:

REORGANIZATION OF BUREAUS AND AGENCIES

In several places throughout the report reference has been made to the committee's very grave concern about the desirability and effectiveness of the widespread regionalization of various bureaus.

Specific instructions to the Secretary for organizational changes have been avoided in recognition of the fact that some time will be needed for study and analysis of this particular situation. It is understood that the Secretary is fully cognizant of the potential for great money savings in conduct of the Department's activities through consolidation and streamlining of the various bureau organizations, and also through elimination of overlapping and duplication of functions. It is hoped that very real progress can be made in this direction during the fiscal year 1954. A number of the reductions in the appropriations bill for 1954 have been made by the committee with this expectation in mind. The committee is giving the Secretary a rather free hand to accomplish personnel reduction in the manner he deems most appropriate in achieving the dollar reductions throughout the bill. As mentioned in several of the foregoing headings, the committee will expect a complete report from the Secretary on progress made on this program at the time of the hearings on the appropriations bill for 1955.

CONSULTANTS

Language has been eliminated throughout the bill which provided for the use of consultative services and has been inserted in this item. It is the committee's desire that there be established a very tight control on the use of consultant services, and in order to assure that that control will be in the Secretary's Office, has taken the action described.

AUTOMOBILES

The Department of Interior now has a total of 6,694 automobiles and 64 aircraft. The committee is convinced that this is a large enough fleet of automobiles and aircraft to serve the programs of the Department. In fact, it is convinced that this is more than enough automobiles and aircraft and that many of those which were proposed in the bill for replacement can be disposed of without appreciably effecting accomplishment of the programs of the Department. Consequently, the committee has denied all requests for new and replacement passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, with the exception of one replacement aircraft for the Bureau of Land Management to be used in Alaska. The estimated savings throughout the bill because of this action is \$1,400,000. Curtailment of some of the programs which will be necessary because of the actions taken on the 1954 appropriations bill should make it possible to divert some of the automobiles to programs wherein replacements and additional vehicles might be needed. With this in mind, the committee has put language into the general provisions of the bill which permit the Secretary to transfer vehicles between agencies of the Department without transfer of funds.

HOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES

The committee is concerned about the numbers of houses for residential purposes, store-buildings, warehouses, utilities and equipment that the Department owns in such places as Grand Coulee and Boulder City where construction is either completed or nearing completion. The committee suggests that the Secretary take immediate steps to dispose of all such property in accordance with law at the earliest possible date, so that the proceeds from the disposal of such properties can be returned to the Treasury. The committee is convinced that hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars can and should be returned to the Treasury through this process.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The committee has noted in the past the variety, amount, and costs of the publications which the Department distributes to the general public. It is the committee's desire that the Secretary give this matter very careful study also. Specifically, it is suggested that a determination be made by the new Secretary as to the types of material which may and may not be distributed outside of the agencies of the Federal Government, and that proper instructions be issued to the various bureaus of the Department with respect to this matter. In order to curtail some of this activity, the committee has limited the funds available for personal services for preparation and dissemination of such material, in the General Provisions.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$903,000 for the activities of the Virgin Islands Corporation, a reduction of \$1,642,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,545,000, and a reduction of \$853,000 below the current year appropriations.

Of the amounts allowed, \$753,000 is for the revolving fund and is to be used as follows:

Power facilities and extension of distribution lines on St. Croix.....	\$250, 000
Power facilities and distribution lines on St. Thomas.....	\$350, 000
Sugar mill equipment.....	\$3, 000
Agricultural equipment.....	\$150, 000

Representatives of the corporation testified at the time of the hearings that the expansion and rehabilitation of power facilities on the two Islands would make it possible to serve additional customers and thereby increase revenues substantially. It was further testified, that power revenues are now covering the full cost of operation of the power facilities.

A total of \$150,000 has been allowed for the grants item and is to be used entirely for the soil and moisture conservation program.

The full amount of \$987,925 requested for making up operating losses of the corporation in 1952 and those estimated for 1954 is disallowed. The committee insists that the corporation be put on a self-sustaining basis and sees no reason why it cannot be operated in that fashion. At this time it seems highly inappropriate that additional taxpayer dollars should be diverted to make up losses in the operation of this corporation.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The budget estimate of \$85,000 has been allowed for this review board, the establishment of which was required by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress, the new Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

Page 33, lines 8 through 11, under General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration-----	\$1, 017, 468	\$3, 736, 000	+\$2, 718, 532
Continuing fund for emergency expense, Bonneville power project, Oregon-----	197, 959	-----	—197, 959
Range improvements-----	360, 292	380, 000	+19, 708
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	85, 000	85, 000	-----
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	11, 790	15, 000	+3, 210
Leasing of grazing lands-----	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	350	100	—250
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	52, 000	26, 000	—26, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties-----	6, 712, 500	4, 750, 000	—1, 962, 500
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	357, 468	357, 000	—468
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	18, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	800	800	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs-----	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----

Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	11, 000	10, 000	-1, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Payments of interest on advances from Treasury-----	3, 250, 000	3, 000, 000	-250, 000
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project)-----	12, 000	8, 000	-4, 000
Refunds and returns-----	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	746, 200	797, 700	+51, 500
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	850, 000	1, 117, 500	+267, 500
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	19, 991	21, 814	+1, 823
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	190, 000	190, 000	-----
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, National Park Service-----	48, 635	26, 098	-22, 537
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	4, 250, 000	4, 250, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	10, 679, 059	10, 000, 000	-679, 059
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	2, 857, 094	2, 500, 000	-357, 094
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 190, 703	1, 012, 500	-178, 203
Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	831, 540	789, 019	-42, 521

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, general and special funds—Continued

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	\$1, 995, 698	\$1, 893, 646	—\$102, 052
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	32, 000	32, 000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	396, 901	337, 500	—59, 401
Alaska Railroad fund-----	24, 803, 000	23, 720, 000	—1, 083, 000
Total, general and special funds-----	83, 234, 748	82, 330, 977	—903, 771

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Not a charge against revenue)

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project-----	\$186, 350	-----	—\$186, 350
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	17, 500	\$17, 500	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	175, 000	175, 000	-----
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	153, 003	14, 000	—139, 003
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	425, 000	425, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Donations, including land, national parks-----	70, 000	20, 000	—50, 000
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	4, 300	4, 150	--150
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks-----	1, 585	1, 585	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
Total appropriations, trust funds-----	29, 487, 738	29, 112, 235	—375, 503
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds-----	112, 722, 486	111, 443, 212	—1, 279, 274

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of-----	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$150,000	--\$37,000	--\$37,000
Southeastern Power Administration:					
Construction-----	959,500	6,700,000	-----	--959,500	--6,700,000
Operation and maintenance-----	760,000	1,740,000	1,060,000	+300,000	--680,000
Southwestern Power Administration:					
Construction-----	4,150,000	1,500,000	-----	--4,150,000	--1,500,000
Operation and maintenance-----	1,450,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	+50,000	--400,000
(Continuing fund) ¹ -----	(1,000,000)	(5,650,000)	(150,000)	(-850,000)	(-5,500,000)
Research in utilization of saline water-----	² 175,000	400,000	400,000	+225,000	-----
Fishery research-----	-----	260,000	-----	-----	--260,000
Emergency flood and storm repairs-----	1,350,000	-----	-----	--1,350,000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	9,031,500	12,687,000	3,110,000	--5,921,500	--9,577,000
Commission of Fine Arts-----	21,200	26,400	20,000	--1,200	--6,400

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction-----	66,523,400	55,200,000	38,300,000	-28,223,400	-16,900,000
Operation and maintenance-----	6,600,000	7,400,000	5,000,000	-1,600,000	-2,400,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	73,123,400	62,600,000	43,300,000	-29,823,400	-19,300,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	3 11,060,000	12,985,000	11,000,000	-60,000	-1,985,000
Construction-----	2,750,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	-750,000	-100,000
(Range improvements) ⁴ -----	(360,292)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+19,708)	(-----)
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	13,810,000	15,085,000	13,000,000	-810,000	-2,085,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Health, education, and welfare services-----	51,801,000	57,576,920	52,000,000	+199,000	-5,576,920
Resources management-----	13,253,760	16,504,080	12,500,000	-753,760	-4,004,080
Construction-----	17,500,000	20,869,000	15,869,000	-1,631,000	-5,000,000
General administrative expenses-----	3,525,647	4,400,000	3,000,000	-525,647	-1,400,000
Revolving fund for loans-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	87,080,407	100,350,000	83,369,000	-3,711,407	-16,981,000
(Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)) -	(2,920,000)	(3,040,000)	(3,040,000)	(+120,000)	(-----)

¹ Receipts from sale of power and energy—not included in totals of this tabulation.
² \$125,000 included in Supplemental Act, 1953, and \$50,000 included in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.
³ Includes \$60,000 in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.
⁴ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.

Agency and Item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations-----	\$4, 000, 000	\$6, 250, 000	\$2, 000, 000	—\$2, 000, 000	—\$4, 250, 000
Construction and rehabilitation-----	177, 797, 991	193, 888, 000	108, 396, 675	—69, 401, 316	—85, 491, 325
Operation and maintenance-----	19, 000, 000	24, 800, 000	18, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000	—6, 800, 000
General administrative expenses-----	5, 250, 000	5, 250, 000	4, 250, 000	—1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Emergency fund-----	400, 000	1, 000, 000	500, 000	+100, 000	—500, 000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	206, 447, 991	231, 188, 000	133, 146, 675	—73, 301, 316	—98, 041, 325
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	25, 362, 685	31, 070, 000	27, 750, 000	+2, 387, 315	—3, 320, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	18, 657, 000	20, 500, 000	12, 178, 814	—6, 478, 186	—8, 321, 186
Health and safety-----	5 4, 346, 000	5, 530, 000	5, 060, 000	+714, 000	—470, 000
Construction-----	3, 600, 000	1, 760, 000	425, 000	—3, 175, 000	—1, 335, 000
General administrative expense-----	1, 278, 000	1, 325, 000	1, 086, 300	—191, 700	—238, 700
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	27, 881, 000	29, 115, 000	18, 750, 114	—9, 130, 886	—10, 364, 886

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Management and protection-----	8, 786, 550	10, 000, 000	8, 786, 550	-----
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	8, 003, 370	9, 200, 000	8, 000, 000	- 3, 370
Construction-----	15, 030, 410	17, 919, 000	13, 435, 000	- 1, 595, 410
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 1, 500, 000
General administrative expenses-----	1, 342, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 250, 000	- 92, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	33, 162, 330	40, 019, 000	32, 971, 550	- 190, 780
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Management of resources-----	7, 325, 375	7, 875, 000	7, 000, 000	- 325, 375
Investigations of resources-----	4, 299, 448	4, 180, 000	3, 000, 000	- 1, 299, 448
Construction-----	673, 800	305, 000	435, 600	- 238, 200
General administrative expenses-----	898, 198	925, 000	775, 000	- 123, 198
(Administration of Pribilof Islands) ^a -----	(1, 995, 698)	(1, 893, 646)	(1, 893, 646)	(- 102, 052)
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	13, 196, 821	13, 285, 000	11, 210, 600	- 1, 986, 221
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES				
Administration of Territories-----	3, 826, 537	3, 910, 000	3, 782, 300	- 44, 237
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	5, 493, 750	8, 500, 000	-----	- 5, 493, 750
Alaska public works-----	13, 208, 200	15, 000, 000	14, 325, 000	+ 1, 116, 800
Construction of roads, Alaska-----	17, 000, 000	18, 400, 000	10, 000, 000	- 7, 000, 000

^a Includes \$266,000 in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

^b Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES—continued					
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska-----	\$3, 318, 000	\$3, 400, 000	\$3, 000, 000	—\$318, 000	—\$400, 000
Construction, Alaska Railroad-----	3, 906, 000	16, 311, 000	2, 715, 000	—1, 191, 000	—13, 596, 000
Virgin Islands public works-----	2, 566, 680	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	—1, 466, 680	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	49, 319, 167	66, 621, 000	34, 922, 300	—14, 396, 867	—31, 698, 700
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 525, 000	2, 660, 000	2, 325, 000	—200, 000	—335, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	540, 961, 501	604, 706, 400	403, 875, 239	—137, 086, 262	—200, 831, 161
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund-----	1, 515, 000	1, 375, 000	753, 000	—762, 000	—622, 000
Grants-----	241, 000	1, 170, 000	150, 000	—91, 000	—1, 020, 000
(Administrative expenses) ⁷ -----	(134, 000)	(130, 000)	(100, 000)	(—34, 000)	(—30, 000)
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	1, 756, 000	2, 545, 000	903, 000	—853, 000	—1, 642, 000
FEDERAL COAL-MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	⁸ 20, 000	85, 000	85, 000	+65, 000	-----
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	542, 737, 501	607, 336, 400	404, 863, 239	—137, 874, 262	—202, 473, 161

⁷ Corporate funds not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁸ Included in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

Union Calendar No. 94

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4828

[Report No. 314]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 1953

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1954, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715), \$150,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$1,060,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,500,000.

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy.

1 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

2 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
3 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
4 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
5 \$400,000.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
10 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
11 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
12 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
13 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
14 approved by the Commission, \$20,000.

15 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
19 to remain available until expended, \$38,300,000.

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
22 the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric
23 power and energy, \$5,000,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
3 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
4 the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made
5 herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be
6 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
7 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
8 for the service of the current fiscal year.

9 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
10 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
11 istration shall be available for construction work by force
12 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-
13 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
14 Power Administrator.

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
18 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
19 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
20 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
21 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
22 \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be ex-
23 pended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other
24 than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
25 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contri-
2 butions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
5 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
6 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
7 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*,
8 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
9 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
10 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum is
11 hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon
12 and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to
13 the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the
14 provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title
15 II of the Act of August 28, 1937.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
18 shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for replace-
19 ment only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
20 temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of
21 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which
22 the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appro-
23 priations herein made for the Bureau of Land Man-
24 agement expenditures in connection with the revested
25 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay

1 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for
2 construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-
3 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)
4 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to
5 in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937,
6 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
7 Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
8 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay
9 Wagon Road Grant Fund".

10 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

11 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
12 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
13 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
14 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
15 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
16 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
17 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
18 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

19 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

20 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

21 For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
22 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in
23 cooperation with States and other organizations, including
24 payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care,
25 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding

1 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
2 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
3 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
4 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
5 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
6 \$52,000,000.

7 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

8 For expenses necessary for management, development,
9 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
10 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
11 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
12 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
13 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
14 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian
15 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,500,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
18 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
19 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
20 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
21 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
22 until expended; \$15,869,000: *Provided*, That no part of
23 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
24 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
25 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the

1 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further,*
2 That of the amount included herein for the construction of
3 roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by
4 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only
5 for roads and trails which State and local governments agree
6 to take over and maintain when the improvement is com-
7 pleted.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the general administration
10 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
11 field offices, \$3,000,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
14 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
15 of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
16 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
17 provisions.

18 TRIBAL FUNDS

19 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be ex-
20 pended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
21 \$3,040,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
22 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
23 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
24 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and

1 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
2 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
3 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
4 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
5 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
6 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
7 contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers,
8 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
9 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
10 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
11 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
12 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
13 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
14 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-
15 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
16 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
17 with the approval of the respective tribal councils and with-
18 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in
19 addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may
20 be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year
21 for such purposes as may be designated by the governing
22 body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the
23 Secretary.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

1

2 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
3 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
4 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
5 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
6 Bureau, as follows:

7

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

8 For engineering and economic investigations of pro-
9 posed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water
10 conservation and development plans; engineering and eco-
11 nomic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for
12 reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the
13 development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska;
14 formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications
15 for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof
16 prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction
17 of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the
18 reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial ad-
19 justment, or extension of existing projects; to remain avail-
20 able until expended; \$2,000,000, of which \$1,500,000
21 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000
22 shall be derived from the Colorado River development
23 fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from
24 this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested
25 by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon

1 the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advanc-
2 ing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such
3 investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein
4 expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska,
5 no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the con-
6 duct of activities which are not authorized by law.

7 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

8 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
9 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
10 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
11 by law, to remain available until expended, \$108,396,675,
12 of which \$49,706,500 shall be derived from the reclama-
13 tion fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
14 shall be available for other than the completion of field
15 engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the
16 Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System
17 and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction
18 begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by
19 the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-
20 cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by
21 the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility
22 of said project, including the necessary distribution system
23 and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate
24 consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
25 tion shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission

1 facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling
2 service contracts which include provision for service to
3 Federal establishments and preferred customers, ex-
4 cept those transmission facilities for which construction
5 funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities
6 which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts
7 or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior
8 finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide
9 for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a
10 Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided*
11 *further*, That in order to promote agreement among the
12 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid
13 any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no
14 part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for
15 construction or for further commitment for construction of
16 the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan
17 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States
18 of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by
19 Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any
20 other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of
21 construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam
22 or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit
23 for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or
24 reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that
25 an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made

1 and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the pro-
2 duction of agricultural crops by means of irrigation: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations
4 shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments
5 to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana,
6 or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has
7 been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and
8 Montana, and approved by the Congress.

9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

10 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
11 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
12 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
13 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
14 to law, \$18,000,000, of which \$15,820,290 shall be derived
15 from the reclamation fund and \$2,179,710 shall be derived
16 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
17 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
18 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
19 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
20 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
21 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
22 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
23 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the un-
24 expended balances of such advances shall be credited to the
25 appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For necessary expenses of general administration and
3 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Rec-
4 lamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
5 Reclamation, \$4,250,000, to be derived from the reclama-
6 tion fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act
7 of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
8 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
9 able for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal
10 year as general administrative expenses.

11 EMERGENCY FUND

12 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
13 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
14 \$500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special
15 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
16 specified in said Act.

17 SPECIAL FUNDS

18 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
19 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
20 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the
21 special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17,
22 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928
23 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43
24 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
25 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and

1 expended under the heads herein specified; and the unex-
2 pended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the
3 heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Adminis-
4 trative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special
5 fund from which derived.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
8 available for payment of claims for damage to or loss of
9 property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities
10 of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise
11 provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on
12 the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as au-
13 thorized by law to represent the United States in the
14 negotiation and administration of interstate compacts with-
15 out reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
17 law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
18 of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under
19 the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bu-
20 reau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful
22 information including recordings, photographs, and photo-
23 graphic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir
24 areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and
25 paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner

1 as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
2 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
3 made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April
4 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those
5 incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except
6 "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided
7 for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering
8 and research under the head "General Investigations".

9 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
10 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
11 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
12 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
13 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
14 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
15 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
16 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
17 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
18 Such allotments may be expended through or in coopera-
19 tion with State and other Federal agencies, and advances
20 to such agencies are hereby authorized.

21 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
22 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
23 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
24 manner provided by law.

25 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-

1 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
2 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
3 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other pur-
4 pose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
5 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
6 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section
7 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

8 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
9 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
10 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular bene-
11 fit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation dis-
12 trict, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or
13 (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or
14 individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
15 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
16 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
17 Bureau of Reclamation.

18 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
19 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
20 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
21 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
22 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
23 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
24 be expended for construction work by force account on any

1 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuit-
2 able for contract or when excessive bids are received; and
3 except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared
4 by the Commissioner.

5 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

7 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
8 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
9 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
10 the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
11 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
12 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
13 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
14 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
15 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissem-
16 inate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$27,750,000,
17 of which \$3,700,000 shall be available only for cooperation
18 with States or municipalities for water resources investiga-
19 tions: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in
20 any topographic mapping or water resources investigations
21 carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall
22 not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
25 be available for reimbursement of the General Services

1 Administration for security guard service for protection of
2 confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topo-
3 graphic maps and for the making of geophysical or other
4 specialized surveys when it is administratively determined
5 that such procedures are in the public interest; construction
6 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
7 facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and
8 payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the
9 rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized
10 by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation
11 and administration of interstate compacts, including not
12 to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President
13 to participate as the representative of the United States
14 in the administration of the compact consented to by
15 the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82): *Provided*,
16 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
17 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
18 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired
19 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensaation and
20 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

21 BUREAU OF MINES

22 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 23 RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
25 exploration, development, production, and utilization of

1 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
2 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
3 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
4 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
5 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,178,814: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
7 to make suitable arrangements with owners of private prop-
8 erty or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum
9 equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to
10 be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive
11 coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization
12 of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this
13 purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall
14 be limited to investigation and supervision.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

16 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
17 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
18 by law, \$5,060,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement of facilities under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
22 until expended, \$425,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,086,300.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the operation of the power

1 plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess
2 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
3 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
4 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such
5 sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power
6 shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations
7 authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended:
8 *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the
9 current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy,
10 and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau
11 of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and
12 said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau
13 of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
14 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
15 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*,
16 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
17 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
18 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
19 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
20 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
21 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
6 demnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the
7 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; \$8,786,550.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
15 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a re-
16 imbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physi-
17 cal facilities essential to the operation of areas administered
18 pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,000,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement, without regard to
21 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),

1 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
2 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
3 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
4 until expended; \$13,435,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
8 authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal-Aid
9 Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 159), \$1,500,000.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of
12 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
13 regional offices, \$1,250,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
16 available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
17 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and
18 purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C.
19 17j-2).

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

22 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
23 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
24 for the performance of other authorized functions related to

1 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
2 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ;
3 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
4 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
5 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
6 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment,
7 in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence
8 concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
9 Wildlife Service; \$7,000,000; and in addition, there are
10 appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the pro-
11 ceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding
12 fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
13 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
14 next succeeding fiscal years for management and investiga-
15 tion of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
16 construction.

17 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

18 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
19 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
20 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
21 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
22 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
23 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
24 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,000,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
3 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
4 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
5 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain avail-
6 able until expended, \$435,600.

7 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
9 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
10 regional offices, \$775,000.

11 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

12 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
13 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there
14 are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the
15 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preced-
16 ing fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
17 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
18 next succeeding fiscal years.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall
21 be available for publication and distribution of bulletins as
22 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commuta-
23 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
24 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
25 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by

1 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
2 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities
3 incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
4 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
5 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, build-
6 ings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish
7 and Wildlife Service and to which the United States
8 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
9 tion with management and investigation of fish and wildlife
10 resources.

11 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

12 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

13 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
14 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
15 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
16 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
17 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
18 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
19 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the
20 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405);
21 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
22 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as
23 authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
24 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and ex-
25 penses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized

1 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; care of insane as author-
2 ized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50) ; painting of
3 the Jesse Lee Orphanage in Alaska; grants to the Virgin
4 Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current
5 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
6 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
7 utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors'
8 houses; \$3,782,300: *Provided*, That the Territorial
9 and local governments herein provided for are author-
10 ized to make purchases through the General Services Admin-
11 istration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
12 the Administration of Territories may be expended for the
13 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
14 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
15 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

16 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

17 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
18 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
19 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
20 \$14,325,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be
21 available for administrative expenses.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

23 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
24 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
25 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by

1 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$10,000,-
2 000, to remain available until expended.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
5 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
8 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
9 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
10 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
11 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

12 Not to exceed 15 per centum of the amount herein
13 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
14 available for construction work by force account, or on a
15 hired-labor basis.

16 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

17 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
18 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
19 until expended, \$2,715,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
20 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska
21 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
22 administration.

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
25 available until expended for the work authorized by law,

1 including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the
2 railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and
3 maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by owner-
4 ship, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
5 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
6 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
7 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development
8 of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of
9 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
10 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
11 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than
12 the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
13 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
14 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
15 \$11,000.

16 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

17 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
18 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$1,100,000:
19 *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said
20 Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations
21 on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

22 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
25 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including

1 teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$100,000 for
2 services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2,
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,325,000.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
6 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
7 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
8 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
9 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

10 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
11 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
12 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
13 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
14 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
15 is made.

16 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
17 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
18 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency
19 reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
20 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire;
21 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
22 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
23 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
24 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

25 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure

1 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appro-
2 priation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in
3 the budget programs of the several agencies, for the sup-
4 pression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires
5 on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department
6 of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in
7 this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available
8 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
9 fiscal year.

10 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
11 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
12 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
13 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropria-
14 tions shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
15 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
16 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
17 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
18 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
19 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

20 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall
21 be available for maintenance and operation of aircraft;
22 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
23 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;

1 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
2 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
3 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
4 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
5 ciations which issue publications to members only or at a
6 price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
7 members.

8 SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such
9 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
10 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
11 out the operations of the Department.

12 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds
13 appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the com-
14 pensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal
15 services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal
16 year 1954 contemplated would be employed by such depart-
17 ment, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the
18 performance of—

19 (1) function performed by a person designated
20 as an information specialist, information and editorial
21 specialist, publications and information coordinator,
22 press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio
23 expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or pub-
24 licity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

25 (2) functions performed by persons who assist

1 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
2 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dis-
3 seminating public information, publications or releases,
4 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photo-
5 graphs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
6 available to pay the compensation of persons perform-
7 ing the functions described in (1) or (2).

8 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation
9 for publication of reports and maps resulting from author-
10 ized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys,
11 to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
12 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
13 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
14 preservation.

15 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

16 REVOLVING FUND

17 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
18 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
19 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
20 Corporation as authorized by law, \$753,000.

21 GRANTS

22 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
23 form of grants as authorized by law, \$150,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1954 Budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$85,000.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay

1 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
2 against the Government of the United States or who is a
3 member of an organization of Government employees that
4 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
5 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
7 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
8 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
9 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
10 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
11 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
12 a member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
15 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
18 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
19 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
20 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
21 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
22 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
23 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
24 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
25 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act

1 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
2 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
4 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
5 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
6 in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of
7 God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of
8 not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
9 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
10 any organization.

11 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

12 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
13 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums herein-
14 after set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
15 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
16 of this Act:

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Construction, Southwest Power Administration, \$1,-
19 447,800;

20 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

21 Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri Basin Project,
22 \$600,000.

23 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
24 Appropriation Act, 1954”.

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83d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 4828

[Report No. 314]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
the Interior for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JENSEN

APRIL 23, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

to support any idea or position with which they are in agreement when the effects of such support are not in the best interests of the sovereign American people under whose charter the foundations exist.

In its overall deliberations, no committee should allow itself to be influenced by the fact that an overwhelming portion of foundation grants in the educational field for many, many years been awarded for the propagation of the so-called liberal viewpoint and in some cases an openly communistic point of view.

But it is impossible not to be acutely aware of this fact and also to be alarmed at the lopsided situation that has resulted. It is quite possible that the governing bodies of certain foundations have, in the past, been timid about supporting any educational institutions or groups whose objectives could be classed as conservative and might offend the political administrations that have been in power.

It is also possible that most of the requests from so-called conservatives have been from those institutions whose educational methods, particularly in the adult field, are not sufficiently orthodox to be classed formally as educational institutions.

Whatever the true reasons may be, I deem it a duty of this House to find out what they are and assemble them for the purpose of a detailed and objective examination.

v

Even if the existing situation did not warrant careful investigation of the foundation situation, the future magnitude of the problem makes it imperative.

The present laws governing the transfer and inheritance of property are bringing upon the Nation an avalanche of tax-free foundations whose assets are based on corporation securities.

This means that within a relatively short period of time a problem which may now appear to be a small one could grow to gigantic and dangerous proportions amounting in value to many billions of dollars.

It is not difficult to envision the hazards that could accompany a situation in which the management of a very large segment of American business was under the control of the trustees of a multitude of foundations, such control stemming from the voting stock making up their endowments.

Nor is it hard to envision the tremendous influence, in educational and civic projects, that could be wielded by the handful of men to whom the spending of these funds would be entrusted.

This problem brings to mind the crisis which faced England hundreds of years ago when special laws had to be passed to prevent all property from gravitating into the ownership of the church.

vi

I, therefore, urge that a careful and complete canvass of the problem be made by a special committee of this House, with the purpose of determining whether or not the present law adequately safeguards the people and the public interest and whether through a study of the past we can safeguard the future.

One of the tasks of this committee might be the careful formulation of definitions covering what is loosely referred to as propaganda and subversive activities, also what can properly be termed an educational program.

The Constitution provides that every citizen has a right to speak his mind and to propose and promote any changes in his government as long as legal methods are pursued.

We all agree that this right must never be abridged, but it seems that we should also agree that it must not be abused.

It is unimportant to this House whether or not the admitted abuses of the past were accidental or on purpose.

What is important is a dispassionate analysis of how these abuses occurred and what can be done to prevent recurrence.

vii

These subtly concealed activities are in a sense much more important than overt grants to avowed Communists.

The committee proposed here should have broad jurisdiction to investigate any possible totalitarian predilections on the part of the people in control of the funds of tax-exempt foundations and their direct or indirect influence on legislation.

Such a committee could devote its entire time to these difficult problems and could undertake extensive research and investigation.

It would have one and a half years available for such research and investigation, for holding public hearings, and for reporting its findings to the Congress.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday next for 30 minutes, following any orders heretofore entered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. BUDGE, from the Committee on Appropriations, on behalf of Mr. JENSEN, reported the bill (H. R. 4328) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 314), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRWAN reserved all points of order on the bill.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of yesterday on page 3657, column 3, line 35 so that the sentence will read: "I do not agree completely with Mr. JAVITS."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On yesterday during consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill part of the colloquy between myself and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] handling the bill on the floor was omitted on page 3653 of the RECORD. The reporter has now provided the necessary information, and by arrangement with the gentleman from California I am offering it as a correction of the RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent that my corrected statement, which is not long, be reprinted at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The corrected statement follows:

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time before we get into the housing situation which will I know be the subject of considerable debate, to clarify one element of the public housing situation that is very important, I think, for the consideration of the Members. It refers to a colloquy which a number of us had, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], and myself with the chairman of the subcommittee and my colleague from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON]. It appears at pages 3551 and 3552 of the RECORD.

The effort was made to get clear exactly what contracts made by the Public Housing Administration would be honored. I have gone to considerable pains to research the question and I find the following to be the case:

There have been actually entered into what are called preliminary loan contracts—and I have a copy of the form here—for about 120,000 public housing units. Those specifically provide and I quote paragraph 24 of this contract:

"Neither the execution of this preliminary loan contract, nor any acts in pursuance thereof shall be construed as constituting any legal obligation by the PHA to enter into any annual contributions contract in connection with the low-rent housing projects to which this preliminary loan contract applies, it being expressly understood that the PHA will, in its sole discretion, determine whether or not such annual contributions contract or contracts shall be entered into."

Nevertheless there is a serious point there in the actions in condemning property, planning, and other acts which have taken place on the strength of these contracts.

On the other hand there have been contracts entered into for about 70,000 units in 32 States and the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, a list of which I inserted in the Appendix last night and which is to be found on page A2179—and I repeat, 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, providing for about 70,000 units, and those are clearly an absolute obligation.

Section 9 of that contract reads as follows:
 "SEC. 9. Annual contributions by PHA.

"Subject to and in accordance with all the provisions of part 2 hereof, and in order to assist in achieving and maintaining the low-rent character of each project, the PHA shall make annual contributions to the local authority in the amount and for the period specified in part 2."

The thing I would like to ask very specifically is: Is it the intention that the United States shall honor its obligations undertaken under these contracts which are entitled "Annual Contributions Contract," provided they have been entered into—as was said in the course of the debate—provided they have been entered into in accordance with the actual authorization contained in the congressional acts?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The Chairman feels that the committee's position has been expressed on page 16 of the report, and I read it:

"The committee realizes that contracts entered into for this purpose represent an obligation of the Government and that additional funds will be provided for at a later date if need for them can be justified."

The only reason there is any hesitation at all is on the point I brought out with the gentleman from Illinois yesterday where these have been entered into in good faith and not against the wishes of the Congress or Members of Congress.

This committee intends that those shall be carried out. There might be a certain group of these contracts that the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Illinois would not want carried out, either. I know the gentleman is not talking about that kind of contract at this time therefore I say that this committee of the Congress would say that these contracts shall be carried out.

Mr. JAVITS. That is, the contracts to which I referred?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Not one of these contracts was entered into without Presidential approval, so that you have a real exercise of authority and I think the record should be crystal clear on that because it can involve the United States in all kinds of complications and litigation.

I want to say at this time to the gentleman that I estimate the United States will lose about 50 or 60 million dollars if none of the other types of contracts—that is, these preliminary-loan contracts—are gone through with.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Maybe we can subtract the \$60 million from the \$9 billion we will save.

Mr. JAVITS. We argued about that yesterday and I do not want to raise that now. I think it has already been shown that this is not a valid objection to the Federal program. I thank the chairman. I think this will help a lot in clarifying the situation.

NLRB IGNORES CHARGES IN DECISION FAVORING CIO-UAW—CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for the time of this House in order to invite and direct the attention of the House and of its appropriate committees to a matter of gravity and immediate urgency. I am sure that my record in the matter of such requests well establishes that I do not impose upon the time of the House for any light or trivial reasons.

In this instance I wish to call to the attention of the House a case which, I am fully convinced, involves a gross and

flagrant mishandling of a labor dispute by the National Labor Relations Board.

In order, at the outset, to establish clearly the proper interest and concern of the House in this matter, let me state five reasons for bringing it before the House in this manner:

First. Involved is a matter of elemental justice to constituents of mine in the Third Congressional District of Michigan—these constituents including representatives of both management and labor and of the community at large. It is, moreover, a matter of such elemental justice as to constitute in effect an urgent and rightful petition for redress of grievances.

Second. The matter involves an immediate and serious threat to uninterrupted operation of an industrial plant engaged in the production of highly critical war and defense materials.

Third. The matter to which I refer involves actions of a board created by the Congress and presumed to be functioning under and in accordance with laws enacted by the Congress.

Fourth. The situation I shall describe involves a bold and arrogant challenge of the rights of constituents and of basic principles of law and justice by a powerful international union and, in my judgment, also involves reasonable suspicions of collusion between this international union and the National Labor Relations Board in support of this challenge.

Fifth. Finally, the matter to which I direct the attention of the House has, I believe, a direct and important bearing upon proposed corrective legislative being, or to be, considered by the House and its appropriate committees.

Proceeding now to a statement of the background facts involved, permit me first of all to identify the principals in this matter. Immediately involved are some 500 employees and the management of the Albion Malleable Iron Co. of Albion, Mich.; the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America, AFL, and its local 413, which has been the duly established bargaining agent of the employees since 1937 until the January 16, 1953, representation election now in dispute, and finally the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO, and its local 474. Also involved are Harry Casselman, regional director of the seventh region, NLRB, Detroit; Joseph Kulkis, field examiner for the seventh regional office, NLRB, Detroit; and members of the National Labor Relations Board and counsel's staff in Washington, D. C.

The Albion Malleable Iron Co. was founded in 1888 to produce malleable-iron castings. The company was reorganized and a mechanization program instituted in 1938. Both during and since World War II capacity of the plant was very substantially increased. Its present capacity is approximately 50,000 tons of castings a year.

Present production of the plant includes rear-axle parts, wheel hubs of various sizes, frame and chassis parts, and other castings for automobiles, trucks, and defense vehicles. The plant

has also been producing various items for inclusion in artillery shells for Army Ordnance and only last week was awarded additional extremely critical Army Ordnance contracts.

Due to the high degree of mechanization and modern production methods the firm has been acclaimed by Foundry magazine, leading trade journal, as the model of efficient malleable-castings production. As we shall see, the position of leadership in the industry attained by this firm has a direct and important bearing upon the matter here under discussion.

The facts regarding the company's labor representation history may be stated very briefly. From 1888 to 1937 the company operated without any formal employee representation. As already noted, the AFL union acquired bargaining rights for the employees in 1937, through an election on the issue of AFL recognition or no union. During the spring and summer of 1950 the UAW-CIO carried on organizing activities, culminating in an election in August 1950. This election resulted in the AFL retaining bargaining rights.

On or about November 17 of last year, the company received notice that the UAW-CIO claimed it represented a majority of the employees and requested bargaining rights. An election was held on January 16, 1953, under direction of the seventh regional office of NLRB. The developments with which I am here concerned, and to which I call the attention of this House, have arisen in connection with this January 16 election.

These developments may, at this point, be summed up under two headings:

First. The UAW-CIO union, having claimed to have received a 1-vote majority of the votes cast and having claimed entitlement to bargaining rights for the company's employees, the AFL union filed objections claiming that the election was indecisive, invalid, and should be set aside on grounds of improper activities in connection with the election and on grounds that a legal majority was not received by the UAW-CIO union.

Second. Subsequently the AFL union filed with NLRB charges of unfair labor practices by UAW-CIO incident to and arising out of the January 16 election. Somewhat later, and acting independently as a result of investigations it conducted, the company also filed with NLRB charges of unfair labor practices by the UAW-CIO incident to and arising out of the January 16 election.

Without going into extensive details, let me now summarize for the record the chronology of events subsequent to and arising from the two actions which I have cited, that is, objections to the election and unfair labor practice charges. All dates refer to the present year:

January 16: Election held, CIO claimed 1-vote majority.

January 23: Timely objection to election filed by AFL union against UAW-CIO.

February 3: AFL filed amended objections.

March 12: Report made by NLRB regional director on AFL objections to election, said report overruling objections.

Mr. BEAMER and to include an editorial.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin and to include an editorial.

Mr. HESELTON in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee and include statistical matter.

Mr. SIKES and to include an address by the national commander of the American Legion.

Mr. DODD.

Mr. DONOHUE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOLLING to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee.

Mr. HARDY to revise and extend the remarks made yesterday in Committee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDONOUGH.

Mr. NORBLAD to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. SIEMINSKI.

Mr. ANGELL to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 24, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

652. A letter from the Director, Legislation and Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a quarterly report relative to the number of officers that shall be assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive element of the Air Force at the seat of government, for the third quarter of fiscal year 1953 (March 31, 1953), pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Air Force Organization Act of 1951, Public Law 150, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

653. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting recommendations for the enactment of emergency immigration legislation for the special admission of 120,000 immigrants per year for the next 2 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

654. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the redemption of District of Columbia tax stamps"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

655. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix certain licensing and registration fees"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

656. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to permit payment of

certain cost-of-living allowances outside the continental United States at rates in excess of 25 percent of the rate of basic compensation"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. S. 1041. An act to abolish the United States Commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard; without amendment (Rept. No. 311). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 2761. A bill to revive and reenact the act of December 21, 1944, authorizing the City of Clinton Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at or near the cities of Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill., as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 312). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 4779. A bill to authorize the adoption of a report relating to seepage and drainage damages on the Illinois River, Ill.; without amendment (Rept. No. 313). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JENSEN: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 4828. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 314). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 218. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 1432, a bill to provide price support for the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco; without amendment (Rept. No. 315). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 4817. A bill to repeal certain acts relating to cooperative agricultural extension work and to amend the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States, Territories, and possessions receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 4818. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to impose equalization duties upon imports of certain agricultural commodities and minerals, based upon their parity prices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 4819. A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Corps Band at the Confederate Reunion and Sons of Confederate Veterans Convention to be held in Mobile, Ala., June 9 through June 11, 1953; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FINO:

H. R. 4820. A bill to give preference in Federal employment to veterans who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor;

to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. KEE:

H. R. 4821. A bill to authorize emergency appropriations for the purpose of erecting certain post office and Federal court buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 4822. A bill to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RAYBURN:

H. R. 4823. A bill to convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 4824. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that, in the case of machine tools, textile machinery, and other industrial production machinery, the deduction for depreciation shall be based on replacement cost or original cost, whichever is higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 4825. A bill relating to certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 4826. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply in the case of plays presented by community amateur theater groups, where no part of the net earnings inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 4827. A bill to authorize certain works of improvement for navigation in Savannah Harbor, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 4828. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H. R. 4829. A bill to promote more efficient and uniform military supply management by amending the National Security Act of 1947; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 4830. A bill to authorize the Potomac Electric Power Co. to construct, maintain, and operate in the District of Columbia, and to cross Kenilworth Avenue NE., in said District with, certain railroad tracks and related facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 4831. A bill to repeal those provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act which reduce the annuities and pensions of retired employees, the annuities of spouses, and the annuities of widows and children of deceased employees, by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in October of each year as National Grandmothers' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. Res. 217. Resolution creating a special committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of educational and philanthropic foundations and other comparable organizations which are exempt from Federal income taxation; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to earmark the taxes collected under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the purposes of the employment security program in each State, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with respect to tariffs as affecting the American standard of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BONIN:

H. R. 4832. A bill for the relief of Ali Dawud Abu Ghannam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAY:

H. R. 4833. A bill for the relief of Hormoz Mahmoud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 4834. A bill for the relief of Danilo Kozarski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 4835. A bill for the relief of Antony Timothe Fairchild (Ishida Makoto) and Marie Dolores Fairchild (Shimizu Reiko); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 4836. A bill for the relief of Diane Cecilia Barris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. R. 4837. A bill for the relief of Isabelle Choueiri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYLE:

H. R. 4838. A bill for the relief of Carol Elizabeth Stewart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 4839. A bill for the relief of Alfred Johann Hoinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 4840. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vassiliki P. Theodorou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 4841. A bill for the relief of Frieda Koppel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

194. By Mr. BEAMER: Petition of 154 persons from Anderson, Ind., and vicinity (Madison County) in support of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

195. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of Mr. Henry R. Nelson, of Pawtucket, R. I., and 37 others relative to the advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

196. By Mr. HART: Joint resolution memorializing Congress to provide care and maintenance of the Twin Navesink Lighthouse at Highlands, N. J.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

197. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mary Anstett and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

198. Also, petition of P. C. Harouff and others, West Palm Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

199. Also, petition of Carl W. Burkholder, United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wash., relative to stating a grievance on being imprisoned, in the case of *United States v. Burkholder*, Cause 10766; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 28, 1953
For actions of April 27, 1953
33rd-1st, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed daylight-savings time bill and Senate concurred in amendment. House debated Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported insurance bill for cotton exports. Sen. Monroney criticized USDA officials for statements regarding "marginal" farmers. Rep. Hope introduced bill to provide soil-conservation aids. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed, and Rep. Celler introduced, bills to provide food aid to Pakistan.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 4828, concluding general debate and beginning the reading of the bill for amendment (pp. 4053-81). A considerable part of the debate related to electricity-transmission lines and reclamation. Rep. Jensen inserted the full text of the committee report on the bill (pp. 4053-64).
2. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Passed S. 1419, the daylight-saving time bill. Agreed; 250-99, to a Heselton amendment authorizing the D. C. Commissioners to establish such time in D. C. for 1953 and also for future years. (pp. 4046-7.) The Senate concurred in the House amendment (p. 4175). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman deplored increases in interest rates (pp. 4081-4).

SENATE

4. SUBMERGED LANDS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 13, to establish State title to submerged lands. Adopted, 56-33, a Taft motion to table the Anderson amendment specifying Federal ownership of these lands. Prior to this action, the Anderson amendment had been modified by a Hill amendment providing that money received under the bill be spent for defense and education. (pp. 4107-42, 4145-74).
5. MARGINAL FARMERS. Sen. Monroney criticized statements by USDA officials regarding the effect of "marginal" farmers on agriculture (pp. 4113-4).
6. COTTON EXPORTS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1413, to amend the Export-Import Bank Act so as to provide for war-risk insurance for inventories of American cotton, etc., in foreign countries (S. Rept.

169)(p. 4089).

7. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1739, to continue authority for export control, with an amendment limiting its duration to 3 years (p. D324).
8. FOREIGN TRADE. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. Res. 25, providing for an investigation of means to expand foreign investment and trade, with an amendment providing for \$150,000 for this purpose (p. D324).
9. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. The Banking and Currency Committee announced its approval of an amendment to S. 1081 (now pending on Senate calendar), which amendment provides that consumer credit and real-estate controls may be invoked only in event of a 90-day freeze on prices, wages, and rents (p. D324).
10. 4-H CLUBS. Sen. Frear inserted a Delaware General Assembly resolution praising the accomplishments of 4-H clubs in Del. (pp. 4087-8).
11. IMPORT CONTROLS. Sen. Martin inserted a Pa. Legislature resolution memorializing Congress to provide for adequate tariffs and other import controls to prevent lowering of our standard of living, etc. (p. 4088).
12. PRICE CONTROLS: IMPORTS. Sen. Dworshak inserted Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. resolutions opposing price supports for their product, standby controls legislation, and importing products on terms which would endanger the American stockman (p. 4088).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Swift County (Minn.) Farmers Union resolution supporting Federal construction of electric power-transmission lines from hydro-electric plants on the Missouri River to N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn., and Iowa (p. 4088).
14. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Duluth News-Tribune editorial favoring this project (p. 4105).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FOREIGN AID. S. 1782, by Sen. Humphrey, and H. R. 4872, by Rep. Celler, to furnish emergency food aid to Pakistan; to S. Foreign Relations Committee and H. Foreign Affairs Committee (pp. 4084, 4102). Remarks of Sen. Humphrey (pp. 4102-3.)
16. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 1771, by Sen. Frear, to authorize creation of small business insurance and investment corporations; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4102).
17. CIVIL ACTIONS. S. 1773, by Sen. Butler, to amend section 1402 (a) of title 28 of the U. S. Code relating to the venue of civil actions against the U. S., to Judiciary Committee (p. 4102).
18. PERSONNEL. S. 1780, by Sen. Johnston (S. C.), to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 4102).
19. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H. R. 4876, by Rep. Hope, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 4084).

The bill was passed.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1419) to permit the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after investigation, finds that—

(1) the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, or any 2 of the 3 cities enumerated herein, have advanced the standard time applicable to such city 1 hour during the summer months of any year; and

(2) as a result of consequent changes in train, bus, airplane, radio, and television schedules affecting the area and intercity transportation and communications, it is necessary for the promotion of the public welfare, convenience, and necessity of the residents of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time during such months,

the Board of Commissioners may establish daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia during such year for a period commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Any such time so established by the Commissioners under authority of this act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 1419 and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 4363, as amended, as follows: "That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for the period commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April of each year and ending not later than the last Sunday of September of each year. Any such time established by the Commissioners under the authority of this act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby the bill H. R. 4363 was passed were vacated and that bill laid on the table.

SALARIES OF CHIEF PAGES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 221) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective April 1, 1953, the salary of the two chief pages (one for the minority) shall be at the basic rate of \$3,800 per annum each, and there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, the necessary

additional amount to the chief page for the majority at the basic rate of \$800 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Monday, May 4, on the Polish Constitution of May 30.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Mr. MCGREGOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized for 1½ hours and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair at this time recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 58 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to say that this bill comes to the floor of the House with the unanimous approval of the committee. However, I must say that there may be some members of the committee who will talk about some of the items in the bill with which they are not in perfect agreement.

I appreciate the fine support which the committee has given me in the hearings and in the markup of this bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] have rendered great service on this bill, which is a difficult bill to handle because of the fact that so many people and so many Members of Congress are vitally interested in many of the functions for which this bill recommends funds.

We have tried as best we could to recommend the amounts necessary for the

different functions of the Interior Department.

Of course there are a number of activities of the Interior Department which the Federal Government must support, but there are also many activities which come under this bill where private enterprise can properly do for themselves, or at least cooperate fully with the Federal Government in carrying on certain activities which come under this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the committee report is quite lengthy, composed of 40 pages. The committee felt that because of the fact that we have made some material reductions in this bill not only below the Truman budget but also below the Eisenhower budget, so to speak, so it is necessary to explain the reasons why such reductions were made. There are some items in the bill where the committee saw the necessity of appropriating a little more money than was in either the Truman budget or the Eisenhower budget.

We have been very liberal, as will be noticed in the reading of the bill, with such things as irrigation and soil and moisture conservation and for health, education and welfare because we feel these activities must be carried on to a great degree by the Federal Government. But we have done just the opposite, I may say, in providing money for such things as transmission lines which parallel private lines, municipal lines, or REA lines.

Mr. Chairman, I shall now proceed to read the full report into the RECORD at this point:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 4828):

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1954.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for all of the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, The Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations in the bill for 1954, the budget estimates for 1954, the amounts appropriated for 1953, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1953 and the estimates for 1954.

The budget estimates of appropriations for the items provided for in the bill may be found in the 1954 Budget document, pages 696 through 793 and page 110. A summary of the totals follows:

The budget estimates for 1954	
total.....	\$607,336,400
The committee recommends in the accompanying bill.....	
	404,863,239
This is a reduction under the budget estimates of.....	
	202,473,161
And a reduction under 1953 appropriations of.....	
	137,874,262

COMMITTEE POLICY

In order to promote conservation and insure proper use of the Nation's natural resources and, at the same time, effect

necessary reductions in budget requests, eliminate all present and future expenditures that are not necessary to accomplish such a program, and to increase tax revenues for the Government, the committee has adopted the following general policy in its consideration of the bill:

The Interior Department should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot or will not undertake. Where private enterprise is unable to completely develop resources without assistance, there should be a working partnership between the Federal Government and private interests in which the latter should discharge its obligations to the fullest to serve the public interest and place additional property on the tax rolls.

With respect to construction activities, essential and completely justified projects in the construction stage shall be carried to completion to avoid waste of Federal funds, but, wherever possible, private enterprise shall be taken into partnership to build, own, and operate that part of each project that can be handled by private ownership under conditions that protect the interest of all the people. In all future projects or new starts which include transmission lines, private enterprise shall be urged to take the initiative in constructing, owning, and operating such works before money is made available for Federal construction.

The committee recognizes that this policy cannot be put fully into operation in the fiscal year 1954, but all interested parties are urged to keep this policy in mind and to plan accordingly.

A careful review of the committee's actions on this bill will clearly indicate its adherence to the policy it has adopted. While the reduction in the budget is greater than in the past, the orderly development and use of the Nation's resources and the full responsibility of the Federal Government for those programs which must be its sole responsibility have not been curtailed.

A discussion of the committee's recommendations for the various bureaus and activities of the Department of the Interior follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act: An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended. This is \$37,000 below the amount available in 1953, but will permit continuation of the enforcement program at an efficient level.

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration: An appropriation of \$1,740,000 was requested for this function. The committee has allowed \$1,060,000, a reduction of \$680,000. Of the amount allowed, \$819,000 is for the purchase of energy and the payment of wheeling charges which will be required under the recently executed contract with the Virginia Electric Power Co. Of the remaining amount, \$70,000 is for the operation and maintenance of the administration's power facilities, \$100,000 is for the marketing of power, and \$71,000 is for general administration.

The amount allowed for the Virginia Electric Power Co. contract was attested to as necessary by both the Department witnesses and representatives of the power company who appeared before the committee. The amounts allowed for the other items should permit a continuation of operations at approximately the 1953 level.

Construction, Southwestern Power Administration: The budget request of \$1,500,000 for this activity has been disallowed. It is estimated by the Department that curtailment in the 1953 construction program will make available an unobligated balance of \$1,877,800 by June 30, 1953. Of this amount the committee has rescinded \$1,477,800, leaving a balance of \$400,000 available for completion of construction on several transmis-

sion lines and substations, and for communication and dispatching equipment.

In connection with the construction program of the Southwestern Power Administration, the committee strongly urges that the Department of the Interior and the companies in the area of Southwestern operations, immediately work out some satisfactory arrangements by which the need for any additional construction by the Southwestern Power Administration is eliminated, and by which the business and other standards of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 will be satisfied.

During the coming year, the committee expects to keep informed of progress toward a satisfactory solution of this problem and will have opportunity to take some further action as may be necessary if the companies and the Department cannot arrive at a mutually satisfactory arrangement to avoid any danger of failure of service to preference and other customers.

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration: The committee recommends \$1,500,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$50,000 above the current year figure. Reductions in the 1953 construction program and a drastic reduction in the 1954 proposed construction program will reduce the number of facilities and power-marketing contracts contemplated in the budget estimate of \$1,900,000.

Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration: An appropriation of \$5,650,000 was requested for this item. The committee has allowed \$150,000, a reduction of \$5,500,000. The amount allowed is to be used for the purchase of power and for the payment of wheeling charges under existing contracts.

In a letter dated April 6, the committee was advised by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Power System that the member companies in that system saw no need for the continuing fund appropriation, and assured the committee that the deletion of such fund would not in any way result in interruption or curtailment of service to any preference customer or other consumer on their systems. In his reply dated April 14, the chairman of the subcommittee advised the member companies of the Southwestern Power System that if the committee took such action, it would be due in part to this commitment made by the member companies in their letter and at the time of their appearance before the subcommittee on March 31, 1953.

Research in the utilization of saline water. The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$400,000 for this program, which is for stimulation and coordination of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal industrial and agricultural uses. None of the funds allowed are to be used as grants to individuals, research, or educational institutions. That part of the funds used for financing such research activities are to be on the basis of contracts specifying the work to be undertaken. The committee requests that the money used for contract research work be lumped in reasonably substantial amounts under contracts with institutions and organizations equipped to make contributions in this field, and are not to be disbursed in insignificantly small amounts to a large number of persons and groups as was contemplated in the budget proposal. The committee is convinced that the use of the money in this fashion will permit better progress than would be the case where no one got enough money to do a really good job.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Salaries and expenses: The committee has allowed \$20,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$6,400 below the budget estimate and \$1,200 below the 1953 appropriations.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee is concerned about the vigorous efforts which have been put forth by the Bonneville Power Administration in recent years to sell its program and its power anywhere and everywhere that it might conceivably build a transmission line. The committee cannot read into the Bonneville Act anything directing the Administration to build transmission lines and related facilities in a continuously expanding area. In line with the general policy which the committee has adopted it will not condone further efforts to expand the geographical boundaries in which the Administration is operating. Also in line with the committee's general policy, many of the cuts that have been made in the program for 1954 were made because of assurances from non-Federal power agencies that they can and will build transmission lines and related facilities in their respective areas of operations. Further, assurances have been obtained from the private utilities in the area that they will work in full cooperation with the Bonneville Power Administration in supplying facilities to take power to all preference customers of the Government and others in the area and that they will make every effort to abide by the terms of the Bonneville Act in so doing.

Construction

The budget request was for \$55,200,000. The committee has allowed \$38,300,000, a reduction of \$16,900,000 below the budget estimate, and \$28,223,400 below the 1953 figure, to be distributed to the various items in the construction program as follows:

Item	Budget request	Reduction	Amount allowed for 1954
Chief Joseph-Snohomish, No. 3 and No. 4	\$10,544,000	\$1,992,000	\$8,552,000
Snohomish-Kitsap	2,605,000	2,605,000	-----
The Dalles area service	1,226,000	2,284,000	480,000
McNary Substation	1,538,000		
Southeast Portland service area	2,562,000	857,000	1,705,000
St. Johns Bethany	1,406,000	-----	1,406,000
Upper Willamette Valley service	7,263,000	563,000	6,700,000
Southwestern Oregon loop	679,000	679,000	-----
Coos Bay area service	2,010,000	1,000,000	1,010,000
McNary-Walla Walla	985,000	-----	985,000
McNary LA Grande	321,000	321,000	-----
Midway-Moxee	564,000	-----	564,000
Spokane area service	1,641,000	728,000	883,000
Hungry Horse-Hot Springs	174,000	141,000	33,000
Hot Springs switching station	38,000	21,000	17,000
Hot Springs-Spokane	596,000	60,000	536,000
Upper Olympia Peninsula service	598,000	448,000	150,000
Olympia-Aberdeen No. 2	100,000	100,000	-----
Quinalt service	56,000	56,000	-----
Ilwaco-Long Beach area service	109,000	109,000	-----
Columbia Basin project service	290,000	195,000	95,000
Warden Substation	24,000	24,000	-----
J. D. Ross Substation addition	407,000	319,000	88,000
Tillamook service	793,000	330,000	463,000
Eugene-Reedsport area service	291,000	100,000	191,000
Middle Fork Willamette River project	1,029,000	445,000	584,000
Ferry County service	287,000	215,000	72,000
Valley Way Substation addition	56,000	56,000	-----
Idaho Panhandle	120,000	120,000	-----
Columbia Falls service	103,000	103,000	-----
Kallispell Substation	30,000	-----	30,000
Benton County service	205,000	49,000	156,000
Ice Harbor Dam service	200,000	200,000	-----
Transmission facilities	338,000	32,000	306,000

Item	Budget request	Reduction	Amount allowed for 1954
General structures.....	\$525,000	\$400,000	\$125,000
Communication facilities.....	900,000	300,000	600,000
Tools and equipment.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Preliminary engineering studies.....	200,000	100,000	100,000
Portland operation facilities.....	103,000	103,000	-----
Other items not listed above.....	12,314,000	845,000	11,469,000
Total construction items.....	55,200,000	16,900,000	38,300,000

The committee is concerned about the total cost of the micro-wave installations which are being proposed by the Bonneville Power Administration. The 1954 program is to be limited to completion of micro-wave installations on the main transmission line sections on which the work is nearly completed, and the use on these few sections is to be tested for a year or so to see if further extensions may be justified in comparison with continued use of present facilities.

The committee desires also that very careful study be given to the program for tele-meter installations at plants of other utilities. While cancellation of these installations is not being required at the present time, non-Federal utility representatives have indicated that they opposed this widespread telemetering and have been pressured by the Bonneville Power Administration into reluctant agreement to its use in specific instances. A restudy of this program is required so that a complete report may be presented, with recommendations, looking to curtailment of this program at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriations bill.

The committee has information which clearly indicates that expenditures for the Redmond-Klamath Falls line cannot now be justified. The Secretary is requested, therefore, to terminate construction of this line at the earliest possible time and to salvage such materials as can be used elsewhere.

Operation and maintenance

An appropriation of \$5 million has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$2,400,000 below the budget request of \$7,400,000 and \$1,600,000 below the appropriation for 1953.

The committee is greatly concerned about the size of the operation and maintenance staff of the bureau. A brief analysis of the costs for conducting just the power and marketing program and for general administration indicates that a total of \$16,200 is the average cost per customer for carrying out these two operations. This appears to be considerably beyond any reasonable figure for these purposes. The committee is also under the impression that the entire program of decentralization should be reviewed and that office consolidations can be made and possibly some of the district and field offices entirely eliminated.

During the course of the hearings, and in compliance with the committee's instructions in the 1953 appropriations bill report, a proposed corporation-type budget for the Bonneville Power Administration was presented. The committee was impressed with the effectiveness of this type of budget in reflecting the Administration's activities.

Since a revision in the Bonneville Act will be necessary before the Administration can be put on a corporation type operation, the committee urges that the proper legislative committee give this matter its careful attention when the proposal is submitted to it. The conversion of the budgeting and accounting procedures and controls contemplated is a necessary first step in making this program self-sustaining.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The revenue from the public lands administered by the Bureau are estimated at \$75 million for the fiscal year 1954. These revenues have to date doubled each 5 years for the past three 5-year periods. Of the amount estimated for 1954, \$25,571,000 will be returned to States and counties under existing provisions of law. Of the remaining portion, \$28,800,000 will go to the reclamation fund, \$18,800,000 to the general fund in the Treasury, and the balance to other Federal accounts.

Management of lands and resources: The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11 million for the management of lands and resources. This is a reduction of \$1,985,000 below the budget estimate, and \$60,000 below the amount allowed in 1953. In application of the reduction in the budget estimate, no reduction is to be made in the soil and moisture conservation program for which the budget request of \$2 million is allowed.

Construction: The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million, a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate and \$750,000 below the amount allowed for fiscal year 1953. These funds are used for the construction of access roads in the re-vested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. The funds are reimbursed to the general funds in the Treasury out of timber receipts before a distribution of such receipts is made to the counties as required by law. The \$100,000 requested for buildings in Alaska has been disallowed.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Health, education, and welfare services

The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$52 million against the budget request of \$57,576,920. This is a reduction of \$5,576,920 below the budget estimate and approximately the same amount which was allowed for the fiscal year 1953.

Hospitals, disease preventive and curative services: A total of \$21,400,000 has been allowed for this item. This amount is \$44,765 less than was available during the current fiscal year. In applying this reduction, there is to be no reduction in the number of teachers, doctors, nurses, or other personnel required in the attendance of the sick.

Educational assistance, facilities, and services: The committee recommends \$26,227,000 for this item. This is a reduction of \$648,000 below the budget estimate.

Of the amount allowed, \$1 million is to be used for adult vocational training. The committee is impressed with the type of vocational training program conducted at the Okmulgee School in Oklahoma. The committee desires that the money allowed be applied to courses similar to those offered at this school, and will expect a complete and detailed report on the use of these funds at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill.

Of the amount allowed, \$250,000 is for the operation of the Pipestone School in Minnesota. This school was proposed to be closed by the Bureau in June 1953. Consequently a specific instruction was written into the report on the bill for the current year that this school was to be kept open and \$234,981 was specifically allowed for the purpose. The Bureau subsequently diverted some \$72,231 of this amount to the foster home care program in the State of Minnesota for the relocation of children from the Pipestone School. The committee will not condone diversion of funds in this manner in any program, and will expect the new Secretary to see that no such diversions are approved by the Commissioner hereafter. The Commissioner is now specifically instructed to return to the Pipestone School those children who were in it at the beginning of the fiscal year 1953, and to provide the committee with a detailed report giv-

ing the names of these children and the dates that they were returned to the school. No part of the \$250,000 allowed herein for operation of the school is to be used for the foster home care program or any other program in the fiscal year 1954.

For several years the committee has had rather comprehensive testimony with respect to the readiness of the Mission Indians of California for complete independence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs program. It is the committee's understanding that the State of California has assumed full responsibility for all California Indians either on or off reservations insofar as welfare assistance and medical services are concerned.

A recent superior court decision with respect to eligibility of Indians for participation in this program, and the responsibility of the State to them, recites the fact that the Indians of California are citizens of that State and of the United States and entitled to enjoy all rights and privileges of any other citizens. In view of these facts, the committee questions the need for continuing the State educational contract which now exists to cover costs to the State of California for the education of Mission Indian children. Therefore, none of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1954 are to be used for payments under this contract.

Welfare and guidance services: A total of \$3,440,000 has been allowed for this program. This represents a \$27,685 increase over amounts allowed for 1953, but will permit the program to continue at approximately the current level.

Placement services: The committee has allowed the same amount as was available for 1953 which is \$579,600. In lieu of the adult vocational training program included in the budget under this item and for which \$2,207,500 was requested, the committee has provided for such vocational training program as it desires to see undertaken in the item of "Educational assistance, facilities, and services."

Maintaining law and order: The committee has allowed \$353,400 for this item, which amount is \$260 below the 1953 figure.

Resources management

The Budget request for this item was \$16,504,080. The committee has allowed \$12,500,000, a reduction of \$4,004,080 below the budget estimate and \$753,760 below the amount available for 1953. In applying the reduction, no change is to be made in the budget estimate of \$3,200,000 for the soil and moisture conservation program.

Construction

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,869,000 for this program. This is a reduction of \$5 million below the Budget request of \$20,869,000, and a reduction of \$1,631,000 below the amount available in the fiscal year 1953. Of the amount allowed, \$25,000 is to be used for the construction of a medical clinic on the Papago Reservation.

It was reported to the committee that the Bureau has available in its construction appropriation, the sum of \$767,250 previously appropriated for construction and rehabilitation of boarding school facilities at White Mountain, Alaska. The committee authorizes the use of these funds for conversion of the existing plant at White Mountain to a day school, for other day schools and at the Wrangel Boarding School in Alaska, in conformance with the program presented to the committee at the time of the hearings.

The proposal to build the Fort Yates gymnasium on the Standing Rock Reservation should be reviewed by the Secretary.

General administrative expenses

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3 million, a reduction of \$1,400,000 below the budget estimate of \$4,400,000 and \$525,647 below the 1953 appropriation.

The committee is not at all satisfied that the establishment of area offices in the Bureau of Indian Affairs has either increased efficiency or improved the Bureau's program. It is convinced that the savings which might be derived through consolidation of such offices or their complete elimination would be appreciable, and the Secretary is requested to give this matter very careful attention in organizational changes which will be made throughout the Department during the fiscal year 1954.

The committee is also convinced that a number of the Indian tribes and communities are ready for complete separation from control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is understood that steps have been taken looking toward the complete elimination of the Bureau's program in the State of California. It is hoped that this objective can be reached during the next year. Obviously, the Klamath Tribe of Indians in Oregon is also ready for complete separation. The committee has had reliable testimony to the effect that the average family income among the Klamath Indians is better than \$4,000 and that all families can be supported by their own means on the reservation or in the vicinity on a basis comparable to average non-Indians in the area. Of the total amount programmed for the Klamath Agency in 1953, \$1,991,000 is being supplied by the tribal treasury and only \$149,060 is being provided from appropriated funds. The tribal treasury funds pay for 97 of the 113 Federal employees assigned to the agency. There seems to be absolutely no reason why this agency should not be operated entirely as a tribal function, or be eliminated. It would appear that appropriations for this reservation and for the salary of other Federal employees involved with Klamath Indian affairs are a complete waste of taxpayer dollars. The committee is convinced that other areas are equally well able to take care of their own affairs, and that Bureau personnel should be removed from them. A report with recommendations as to which groups can be separated from control of the Indian Bureau will be expected in connection with the 1955 appropriations bill hearings. Between now and then, the Secretary is urged to take whatever steps he feels are justified to separate other Indian groups from the burden of Bureau supervision and control.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1954 is \$231,188,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$133,146,675. This is a reduction of \$98,041,325 below the budget estimate and \$73,301,316 below the appropriations for 1953. The committee has been generally liberal in approving funds for irrigation and conservation of resources in accomplishing this reduction. The committee wishes to point out several matters in the conduct of the Bureau program to which it urges the Secretary to give very serious consideration during the fiscal year 1954.

Bureau reorganization

The following material is taken from a report of the committee investigative staff which has been recently looking into the activities of the Bureau:

"Inquiry into certain administrative and policy matters reveals that the Bureau, commencing in 1945, built up a staff designed to administer a construction program much larger than was provided by the Congress, year by year. The general reclamation area was arranged to provide 2 staff offices (Washington and Denver); 7 regional offices (Boise, Idaho; Sacramento, Calif.; Boulder City, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Amarillo, Tex.; Billings, Mont.; and Denver, Colo.); and 18 district offices.

"Even before assuming that the Congress will restrict the Bureau to a program somewhat in line with or lower than that of re-

cent years, it is obvious the Bureau is greatly overstaffed with regional and district offices and personnel. It is interesting to note that the Bureau employees totaled slightly over 7,000 in 1940 and generally held at this level through 1945 when slightly under 7,000 were employed by the Bureau. In 1946 the personnel was increased to over 14,000 and continued upward to a high of 19,000 in 1950, with present employment around 13,800. Appropriations for general administrative expense of the Bureau show ever greater variations increasing from a low of \$660,000 in 1945 to a high of \$6,860,000 in 1951 with \$5,250,000 for 1953.

"As evidence of the program which was projected by the Bureau, attention is directed to a 'letter of transmittal' from Commissioner Michael W. Straus to the Secretary of the Interior dated August 5, 1948, submitting for information the 'reclamation program, 1948-54.' Mr. Straus says in part: 'Substantial appropriations would be required for the program, as follows:

"Fiscal year:

1948-----	\$204,200,000
1949-----	312,700,000
1950-----	535,400,000
1951-----	622,000,000
1952-----	715,500,000
1953-----	781,900,000
1954-----	720,200,000

"Bureau officials of varying grades have been consulted as has also the Secretary of the Interior relative to the need for reorganization and reduction of the Bureau of Reclamation staff. There has been a unanimity in the expression of need for such a reorganization. As a result we are disposed to suggest that the Washington office might well be changed to that of a liaison office, with Denver being made the main administrative center, and that the regions for reclamation field administration be reduced from 7 to 3 and the district offices from 18 to 5, the distribution to be in the following areas:

"Region 1, Boise, Idaho: District, Ephrata, Wash.

"Region 2, Boulder City, Nev.: District, Sacramento, Calif.; district, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Region 3, Denver, Colo.: District, Billings, Mont.; district, Bismarck, N. Dak.

"This would seem to spread region 3 over an immense area, but there is comparatively little Bureau activity in present region 5 and Denver is readily accessible by all forms of transportation and by mail, telephone, and telegraph to all reaches of the proposed enlarged region.

"The committee doubtless will take cognizance of the fact this reorganization proposal would involve a major operation and that precipitate and immediately complete action could cause much confusion and lost motion. Accordingly, while any possible directive should be all-embracing and firm the committee might consider a stipulation which would provide that the Bureau have 60 days to prepare for the transition and an additional 60 days to place it in effect—in 3 stages if that would make for more orderly procedures.

"If the organization is to be worked down in terms of regional and district offices to the extent suggested or otherwise, obviously there is going to be a large shrinkage in the personal service requirements. However, as the committee will recognize, reducing regional offices from 7 to 3 would not mean it would be an orderly procedure to strike four-sevenths of the appropriation for these services—it is not that simple.

"Nevertheless, by reason of the human element which will enter into considerations having to do with personnel reductions, the committee might well consider the advisability of setting personal services limitations which could not be violated. Or perhaps it would be deemed consistent to provide that there shall be a minimum reduc-

tion in personnel by January 1, 1954, of, say, 35 percent, and that such percentage reduction should be more or less uniform for all grades. This group feels that a thorough investigation would show greater overstaffing at the higher levels.

"Consideration might well be given by the committee to the possibilities which might flow from a merger of all the water and power agencies in Interior. As of now we have the Bureau of Reclamation in certain areas producing and selling hydroelectric power. In present region 1 the Bureau produces power at Grand Coulee Dam but that power is distributed and sold by Bonneville Power Administration. In region 5 the Southwestern Power Administration, reporting to the Secretary of the Interior, distributes and sells power produced by the Corps of Engineers. In regions 6 and 7 the Bureau produces, distributes, and sells power and also it distributes and sells power produced by the Corps of Engineers.

"It appears to the staff that there might well be in Interior a division into which would be merged all the present activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville, Southwestern, and Southeastern Power Administrations. This could mean a great reduction in offices, personnel, and in administrative overhead and other costs. If legislative factors preclude such a consolidation, an alternate plan would be the development of, and required adherence to, a uniform water and power policy by all agencies within the Department."

With reference to the foregoing report of the investigative staff, an additional study has been made by persons well informed with respect to Bureau activities, which indicate that a \$21 million annual savings could be realized by implementing reorganization of the Bureau. The committee hopes that a reorganization program along the line suggested by this investigation can be fully effectuated in the fiscal year 1954. It is recognized that the suggestions for consolidation of agencies within the Department may require legislation. It is suggested that the Secretary carefully explore any need for legislation which may become evident with the proper legislative committees.

Project authorizations

As a general policy the committee will not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. It is recommended that existing law be amended to require such specific congressional authorization for all projects. The committee's concept of a project is not that the Missouri River Basin project, for example, is a single project, but rather a group of individual projects each one of which should be specifically authorized in legislation.

It is the committee's feeling that future requests for project authorizations and appropriations should include project justifications, cost allocations, and payment schedules based on a separate economic justification for each individual project.

It is assumed that the Secretary will undertake an early study with a view to obtaining reauthorization for existing projects which have been undertaken on the basis of a finding of feasibility by the Secretary and will seek legislative authorization for any additional projects which may be recommended for appropriations in the future. The committee is convinced that the present system of initiating projects purely on the finding of feasibility by the Secretary gives him "more authority than a bad man should have, and more than a good man should want."

Repayment contracts

The committee is greatly concerned about the length of time it takes to get irrigation project repayment contracts executed. There

are projects still in the construction stage, and in some instances almost completed, that have been under way for years and as yet no repayment contract has been negotiated. This is not good business and the committee will not be inclined to continue appropriating additional construction funds under such circumstances in the future.

With further reference to such contracts, it is hoped that the Secretary will find means of shortening the 10-year development period allowed on most projects before the repayment of construction costs begin. This will, of course, return more money to the reclamation fund in a shorter period of time, and in effect cut down the cost of the project to the beneficiaries of it and reduce the number of years which the debt will be a burden to them. In addition, permission to pay out in a shorter period than the contract provides should be granted where desired by the water users.

Interest component

The attention of the committee has again been directed to an opinion of a former Solicitor of the Department of Interior wherein it was held that the interest computed on the construction costs allocated to municipal and industrial water and power purposes can be used as revenue for the repayment of costs allocated to irrigation. It is the opinion of the committee that the amount of interest so computed together with all reimbursable costs should be returned to the appropriate fund in the Treasury. It is the further opinion of the committee that the application of interest in such a manner to reduce the repayment of costs that are already interest free is not in keeping with sound business principles.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to review this practice at the earliest opportunity and to direct the present So-

licitor to submit a legal opinion on the matter.

Policy on power production

The committee believes that the Hoover (Boulder) Dam is an outstanding example of how Government and private enterprise can work hand-in-hand to mutual advantage. Here the dam, with penstocks, was built from Federal funds. The surplus power over and above direct project needs was, as provided by law, leased to private utility companies and municipalities which financed and built the transmission facilities. Here the Government is receiving a reasonable return and the consumers of power are paying reasonable rates. The region being served has grown in amazing proportions.

Unquestionably in many additional cases, similar arrangements to those existing at Hoover Dam could be negotiated. Encouragement should be lent to such possibilities, with firm obligations undertaken, of course, to protect the power-consuming public.

General investigations

The budget request for this item is \$6,250,000. The committee recommends \$2 million, a reduction of \$4,250,000 below the budget estimate and \$2 million below the 1953 appropriations. In addition to this reduction in general investigations the committee has also made others in funds programmed for the separate projects, under the construction and rehabilitation item.

It is convinced that the amounts allowed will be ample during fiscal year 1954, since the present Secretary of Interior will need considerable time to make a personal survey of the numerous projects under consideration.

Construction and rehabilitation

The recommended appropriation of \$108,396,675 for the construction and rehabilitation program of the Bureau is a reduction of

\$85,491,325 below the budget estimate of \$193,888,000. It is also a reduction of \$69,401,316 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year. A substantial portion of this reduction, amounting to \$31,550,000, will be achieved by applying additional estimated unobligated balances for the fiscal year 1953 to the 1954 program. This estimate of unobligated balances is in addition to the carryover balance of \$10,928,323 contemplated in the budget presentation for those items in the construction program for which funds are herein allowed. At the time of the hearings, the Bureau had revised its estimate of unobligated balances upward from \$11,361,025 to \$19 million. At the time of the hearings last year, the Bureau estimated a balance of approximately \$21 million at the end of fiscal year 1953. This balance turned out to be actually \$49,625,211. This fact, plus the fact that there have been consistently low estimates offered the committee in years past with respect to the unobligated balances, provides the committee with great assurance that the total which will remain unobligated at the end of fiscal year 1953 will be in the amount of \$42,478,323 or more.

In applying the reductions which the committee has made for the various projects in the construction and rehabilitation program, the general policy of not appropriating for things that industry and other groups can do for themselves with private funds has been followed. A careful review of the bill and this report will demonstrate that the committee has generally been liberal in approving funds for irrigation projects and for the development of other resources where the Federal Government is responsible for such development, and where it would not otherwise be accomplished.

The reductions which the committee has made are reflected in the following table of amounts approved by the committee for each project:

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954	Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954
Eklutna project, Alaska.....	\$12,791,000	-----	-----	-----	Riverton project, Wyoming.....	\$475,000	-----	\$300,000	\$300,000
Gila project, Arizona.....	4,500,000	-----	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	2,500,000	\$2,000	1,998,000	2,000,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada.....	1,905,000	-----	150,000	150,000	Drainage and minor completion program.....	1,110,000	25,000	475,000	500,000
Boulder Canyon project, Hoover Dam and powerplant, Arizona-Nevada.....	373,000	-----	300,000	300,000	Missouri River Basin project: Phase A:				
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	3,822,000	-----	3,357,920	3,357,920	Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	4,500,000	-----	4,000,000	4,000,000
All-American Canal, Arizona-California.....	-----	\$133,380	-----	133,380	Buford Trenton project.....	-----	300,000	-----	300,000
Cachuma project, California.....	6,510,000	36,782	6,510,000	6,546,782	Canyon Ferry unit, Montana.....	957,000	-----	957,000	957,000
Central Valley project, California.....	19,250,000	11,182,007	12,170,195	23,352,202	Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	30,000	-----	30,000	30,000
Kern River project, California.....	10,000	-----	-----	-----	Crow Creek unit, Montana.....	673,000	-----	673,000	673,000
Kings River project, California.....	2,000	-----	-----	-----	Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	4,875,000	-----	4,500,000	4,500,000
Klamath project, California-Oregon.....	335,000	-----	-----	-----	Jamestown unit, North Dakota.....	1,657,000	-----	1,657,000	1,657,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	5,750,000	-----	5,362,000	5,362,000	Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	8,359,000	-----	6,500,000	6,500,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	7,000	2,422	7,000	9,422	Lower Marias unit, Montana.....	7,461,000	-----	6,000,000	6,000,000
Minidoka project, American Falls power division, Idaho.....	853,000	-----	-----	-----	Missouri Diversion unit, Montana-North Dakota.....	5,263,000	-----	2,000,000	2,000,000
Minidoka project, north side pumping division, Idaho.....	1,627,000	-----	1,068,000	1,068,000	Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota.....	4,230,000	-----	3,000,000	3,000,000
Palisades project, Idaho-Wyoming.....	17,650,000	-----	16,220,000	16,220,000	Shadehill unit, South Dakota.....	20,000	-----	-----	-----
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	673,000	-----	673,000	673,000	St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas.....	35,000	-----	-----	-----
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota.....	350,000	-----	350,000	350,000	Webster unit, Kansas.....	6,080,000	-----	5,000,000	5,000,000
Vermejo project, New Mexico.....	1,472,000	-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	Drainage and minor completion program.....	161,000	-----	161,000	161,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	529,000	16,500	483,500	500,000	Transmission Division:				
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....	-----	1,580,889	-----	1,580,889	Sioux Falls-Brookings 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	714,271	-----	500,000	500,000
Grants Pass project, Savage Rapids Dam, Oregon.....	-----	61,938	-----	61,938	Brookings-Watertown 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	669,150	-----	500,000	500,000
Provo River project, Utah.....	380,000	24,749	180,000	204,749					
Weber Basin project, Utah.....	6,776,000	-----	5,500,000	5,500,000					
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	21,930,000	-----	20,400,000	20,400,000					
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	4,000,000	-----	3,500,000	3,500,000					
Yakima project, Rosa division, Washington.....	881,000	12,656	103,000	115,656					
Eden project, Wyoming.....	1,141,000	-----	1,141,000	1,141,000					
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	2,970,000	-----	2,500,000	2,500,000					

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation—Continued

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954	Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Recommended in bill for 1954	Total program approved for 1954
Missou River Basin project—Continued					Missouri River Basin project—Continued				
Phase A—Continued					Phase A—Continued				
Transmission Division—Continued					Transmission Division—Continued				
Watertown-Gorton-Huron-Amour 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	\$898,392		\$500,000	\$500,000	Williston-Garrison 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	\$20,000		\$20,000	\$20,000
Amour-Fort Randall-Galvins Point-Sioux Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	730,373		500,000	500,000	Garrison-Voltaire 115-kilovolt extension to Garrison switchyard.....	26,000		26,000	26,000
Rapid City-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	588,500		300,000	300,000	Valley City substation additions.....	15,000		15,000	15,000
Fort Randall-Winner 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	112,812		112,812	112,812	Canyon Ferry-East Helena (double circuit) 115-kilovolt transmission line.....	6,000		6,000	6,000
Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge-Garrison 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	4,809,340		4,000,000	4,000,000	Gering-Sterling 115-kilovolt and related substations.....	85,248		85,248	85,248
Fort Randall-Sioux City (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	4,169,949		3,500,000	3,500,000	Total, all other items.....	5,929,965			
Oahe-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	535,000		500,000	500,000	Subtotal, transmission division.....	19,765,000		11,020,060	11,020,060
Big Bend Huron Watertown (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and switchyard.....	400,000		400,000	400,000	Phase B, units ready for construction.....	2,500,000	\$100,000	650,000	750,000
Bismarck-De Vaul 69-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	55,000		55,000	55,000	Phases C and D, planning work and work in connection or cooperation with Corps of Engineers.....	2,000,000		500,000	500,000
					Other departmental agencies.....	4,750,000		2,500,000	2,500,000
					Total Missouri River Basin project.....	73,316,000	400,000	49,148,060	49,548,060
					Subtotal all foregoing items.....	193,888,000	13,478,323	137,396,675	150,874,998
					Estimated additional unprogrammed carryover balances to be available in 1954.....		+29,000,000	-29,000,000	
					Total.....	193,888,000	42,478,323	108,396,675	150,874,998

Eklutna project, Alaska: The funds which were requested for this project are in excess of the amounts authorized in the basic legislation. The committee does not feel justified in making such funds available until the authorizing legislation has been amended.

Colorado River flood work and levee system: An appropriation of \$150,000 against the program estimate of \$1,905,000 has been approved. On the basis of testimony given to the committee at the time of the hearings, the Bureau is having difficulty obtaining necessary rights-of-way to accomplish the work proposed, at prices which it feels are reasonable, and consequently recommended this reduction to the committee.

Davis Dam project: The committee has disallowed \$404,080 of the budget request. This amount was programed for microwave equipment which is specifically disallowed.

The committee has information to the effect that a private utility may be willing to construct transmission lines and other facilities, for which \$1,149,887 is programed in the budget, to tie its own steam plant into the Davis Dam distribution system. Should the utility which owns this plan make an acceptable proposition, the committee instructs the Secretary to accept their proposal.

Central Valley project: The following item budgeted for this project are specifically denied:

Folsom transmission facilities.....	\$656,686
Tracy-Contracosta-Clayton-Ygnacio transmission line.....	60,000
Tracy switchyard.....	70,000
Preference customer metering facilities.....	220,119
Folsom power facilities.....	6,000,000

In addition to these adjustments in this project, \$1 million of the 1953 unobligated balances in the construction and rehabilita-

tion program, over and above the \$10,182,007 programed for use on the Central Valley project, is to be used for final planning and construction of the Sacramento Canals.

Appropriations for the Folsom 230-kilovolt transmission line are being withheld at this time in order to bring the completion of this line more nearly on schedule with the expected initial operation of the Folsom power plant. The reduction of \$6 million in the funds programed for the Folsom power facilities, will serve the same purpose of matching up the construction schedule with that of the Corps of Engineers for the dam itself.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of Interior undertake studies to determine savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project if existing structures and materials on hand for the proposed Folsom transmission line were transferred to the public utility serving the area, and the Folsom and Nimbus power integrated into the regional transmission system under the power wheeling and interchange contracts which went into effect after initial appropriations were made for this proposed line. Under questioning by the committee, representatives of the utility testified that the company would be willing to reimburse the Government for the full costs of such structures and materials.

Funds previously allocated by the Bureau for preference customer metering facilities appear to be adequate for the metering of present customers, according to testimony received. Future customers may be metered under a rental arrangement available to the Bureau, and therefore no additional funds are required until after such customers are acquired and detailed metering cost data has been made available to the committee.

The committee is deeply concerned over reported substantial reductions in power revenues which will accrue to the Central Valley project as a result of power sales contracts

recently executed with certain public agencies in the project area. According to testimony received by the committee, these reductions could seriously impair the ability of the project to pay out its reimbursable costs and in any event would reduce the financial aid to irrigation provided for in legislation authorizing the project.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to withhold, or withdraw approval of and suspend further action under, such public agency contracts until (1) the effect of the contracts on project feasibility and on project water users may be determined by the Department, (2) an opinion as to the legality of the contracts has been rendered by the Solicitor of the Department, and (3) the matter has been submitted to the Comptroller General for his review and opinion.

Colorado-Big Thompson project: The committee has reduced the amount programed for this project by \$388,000, which amount was programed for the Flatiron-Valmont transmission line.

Minidoka project, Northside pumping division: The committee has reduced the amount programed for this project by \$559,000, which was for electrical facilities which the Bureau advises may be eliminated.

Palisades project: Of the reduction made in the funds programed for this project, \$50,000 was for the Palisades-Idaho Falls transmission line. This item is specifically disallowed. Further, no funds programed for this project are to be used for the construction of the Palisades switchyard which will not be needed for at least 2 years.

Middle Rio Grande project: The committee has programed \$1,250,000 of unobligated 1953 funds for this project over and above the \$330,880 of carryover funds which were budgeted for it.

Provo River project: Of the funds programed for this project, \$200,000 was for the

Deer Creek power plant and facilities. This item is specifically disallowed. The committee was given information at the hearings to the effect that the water users' organization on the Provo River project may desire to construct this power plant and have made such a proposal to the Secretary.

Weber Basin project: Of the reduction in the amount of \$1,276,000 which the committee has made in the request for this project, \$284,000 was programed for the Gateway and Wanship power plants and facilities. These two items are specifically disallowed, in order to provide additional time for negotiations with the utility in the area with regard to power supply throughout the project area.

Yakima project, Roza division: The committee has disallowed the amount of \$778,000 which was programed for the Roza power plant.

Missouri River Basin project: The Bureau is authorized to expend \$300,000 of the unobligated 1953 balances on the Buford-Trenton project, to stop bank erosion from undermining the pumping plant, to prevent further loss of land from bank erosion in the project proper, and for other minor completion work. The committee recognizes that bank erosion control work is the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers; however, this situation appears to be one of great emergency in order to protect the investment of the Federal Government and the investment of the irrigators in the project. The committee expects the Secretary to inform the Army engineers of its position in this matter and to urge them to program for this kind of work wherever it is needed in the future. In this particular case if the work for which funds are made available herein is not accomplished the entire 1953 crop production from the project lands will be jeopardized.

The committee has allowed \$2 million for the Missouri diversion unit against the programed amount of \$5,263,000. These funds for continuing construction of the project are not to be used until the Bureau of Reclamation has submitted to the Secretary for his consideration a plan of construction providing for one or more pumping plants, necessary canals and distribution system, to serve not to exceed 100,000 acres of land. None of the funds herein provided are to be expended for construction of the diversion dam or the Little Porcupine power plant proposed in connection with it.

Transmission division: The committee has eliminated all funds requested for new transmission line starts in the fiscal year 1954 for the Missouri River Basin project. This action has been taken to provide time for the Secretary to restudy and report on the regional power program. The committee suggests that an independent study for the purpose of determining a transmission system which is best suited to dispose of the potential power from the Missouri River Basin projects may be desirable. It is understood that a delay of 1 year will not materially affect disposal of power becoming available from the multiple-purpose projects in the Missouri River project area.

Construction of the Sinclair-Westvaco line in Wyoming has been stopped and the committee has rescinded \$600,000 of 1953 funds not needed.

The \$400,000 which has been allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown transmission line is to be used for the completion of plans and specifications for a line running from Big Bend, South Dakota, to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., which would provide the means of making Missouri Basin power available to western Minnesota.

It was pointed out to the committee that a dangerous situation exists as a result of present location of certain transmission lines in Montana. The Bureau is instructed to

reprogram unobligated balances from the 1953 program funds to effect the following transmission line location changes:

1. Relocate that section of the Missouri Basin transmission system in the vicinity of Sidney, Mont., to eliminate obstruction of the Richland County Airport, at a cost of not to exceed \$35,000.

2. Relocate approximately 6 miles of Fort Peck-Great Falls transmission line, in the vicinity of Havre, Mont., for the protection of a school, related public facilities and homes, at a cost not to exceed \$90,000.

The committee has deleted all funds requested for the transmission division for general property, stores, and equipment. It is requested that an inventory be made of not only this material, but of all such material in all agencies of the Department, with a view of transferring such items from locations where the need may no longer exist for them to locations where it may be needed, and disposal of such material as can be clearly shown as not needed in the reasonable future. The committee has also eliminated funds programed for project investigations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$18 million against the budget request of \$24,800,000 for this program. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$6,800,000 below the budget estimate and \$1 million below the amount available in the current year.

The committee has disallowed \$800,000 which was requested for transfer to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural services, in connection with reclamation projects. This money was requested for use of the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture to carry on research and to give technical assistance to farmers for improved irrigation on farms in reclamation project areas. The committee believes it desirable that funds appropriated for reclamation work should not be extended for activities beyond delivery of irrigation water to farms. This request for funds to study improvements in irrigation and to supply technical assistance to irrigation farmers is agricultural in character and apparently in somewhat the same category as agricultural assistance on non-irrigated farms. The committee feels that this is a worthy program but strictly an Agriculture Department function for which funds should be included in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

The committee expects that the bulk of the reduction in the operations and maintenance appropriation will be achieved through attrition of personnel and through reductions which may be accomplished through the reorganizational study suggested previously in this section of the report.

General administrative expenses

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,250,000 against the budget request of \$5,250,000. This is a reduction of \$1,000,000. As in the foregoing item, it is expected that much of this reduction can be arrived at through attrition, and the elimination and consolidation of field offices of the Bureau.

Emergency fund

The budget request for the emergency fund is \$1,000,000. The committee has allowed \$500,000. It was testified that over \$400,000 now remained in the fund, and on the basis of past years' experience with necessary expenditures from this fund, the committee believes that \$500,000 is an ample allowance.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research

The budget request for 1954 for this program was \$31,070,000. The committee has allowed \$27,750,000, a reduction of \$3,320,-

000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$2,387,315 above the current year appropriation. The reduction is to be applied to the topographic surveys and mapping program for which an increase of \$3,643,415 was requested. It was brought to the committee's attention during the course of the hearings that the military mapping priorities on which a large increase for 1953 in the mapping program was allowed, had been altered during the course of the year and the funds allowed were diverted to some other so-called priority of the military.

The committee cannot appropriate intelligently if so-called priority programs presented to it in justification of the budget estimates are not in fact priority programs. In view of the apparent unreliability of the military program presentations as given to the Geological Survey, the committee is reluctant to appreciably increase the tempo of the military mapping program carried on by the Geological Survey.

In application of the funds allowed to the various program items of the survey, no reduction is to be made in the \$100,000 requested for soil and moisture conservation work. Further, an estimated \$4,000 of the funds allowed is specifically earmarked for the purchase of shallow auger hole drilling equipment, urgently needed in ground water recharge investigations work.

BUREAU OF MINES

A total appropriation of \$18,750,114 is recommended for the Bureau of Mines. This is a decrease of \$10,364,886 below the budget estimates and \$9,130,886 below the 1953 appropriations. The amounts allowed for the various programs of the Bureau are explained in the following paragraphs:

Conservation and development of mineral resources

The committee has allowed \$12,178,814 which is a reduction of \$8,321,186 below the budget estimate. The following amounts have been allowed for the items under this program:

1. Fuels:	
Coal.....	\$2,050,000
Petroleum and natural gas....	1,343,356
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	1,267,600
Helium.....	90,795
2. Minerals and metals:	
Ferrous metals and alloys.....	1,793,719
Nonferrous metals.....	3,585,125
Nonmetallic minerals.....	833,294
Mineral research, unclassified..	860,000
3. Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.....	354,925
Total.....	12,178,814

In the table above the only appreciable change from the amounts allowed in the current fiscal year is for the synthetic liquid fuels program. It was reported to the committee that the Secretary proposed to put the synthetic liquid fuels demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., in standby. This plan is used for making gasoline from coal by hydrogenation and gas synthesis processes. It was reported to the committee that refinements accomplished to date in these processes have brought the cost of producing gasoline down to within a few cents of being commercially competitive with other methods of producing gasoline. The Bureau of Mines has been operating another synthetic fuels demonstration plant at Rifle, Colo., from which gasoline has been made from oil shale. This process was reported to be even closer, costwise, to being commercially competitive in the production of gasoline than the processes being used at Louisiana. The committee has therefore concluded that it is time to close the Rifle plant also. The Bureau appears to have done an excellent job in leading the way in these important developments which are now at the point

where private industry can pick them up. Funds have been disallowed for continued operations at both locations, but the committee has allowed \$500,000 for putting the two plants in standby. In addition, the committee has disallowed other funds programmed for the synthetic liquid fuels program with the exception of \$767,600 needed for laboratory and pilot-plant research on a new refinement in the hydrogenation process which is reported to hold great promise for the future in production of synthetic liquid fuels. The Secretary is instructed to dispose of the two demonstration plants in accordance with existing law and agreements which may be in existence between the Department and other Federal agencies.

Health and safety

A total of \$5,060,000 has been allowed for this item. While this is a reduction of \$470,000 below the budget request of \$5,530,000, it is an increase of \$714,000 above the 1953 appropriations. The amount allowed should be ample to carry on the normal mine safety inspection program and to handle the additional responsibilities placed upon the Bureau by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress, the new mine safety inspection law, giving the Federal Government authority to close mines under certain conditions in the interest of safety.

Construction

The budget request for this item was \$1,760,000. The committee has allowed \$425,000. The reduction of \$1,335,000 eliminates funds for the construction of an experiment station at Minneapolis, Minn.

General administrative expenses

An appropriation of \$1,086,300 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$238,700 below the budget estimate of \$1,325,000. It is also a reduction of \$191,700 below the 1953 appropriation, or a 15-percent cut. This 15-percent reduction below the current year level represents one-half of the average annual personnel separations in the Bureau of Mines and is to be arrived at principally by attrition of personnel.

As in the case of several other bureaus, the committee seriously questions the desirability and effectiveness of a decentralized type of organization. A recent report by the committee's investigative staff on this subject points out that the programs of the Bureau are for the most part quite varied and many of them highly specialized, particularly the research and development programs. For some of the specialized programs effective supervision and adequate evaluation by the regional directors cannot be expected. Moreover, in some cases also, the activities under the program are not confined to a single region. The technical staffs in the central office have responsibility for prescribing policy, approving and authorizing projects, and reviewing reports and manuscripts and to exercise direct supervision over many of the field activities. Thus, these activities operate more or less autonomously from the regional office and look to the central office for guidance. In such cases, the regional offices are administrative channels for copies of correspondence to and from Washington, and conduct certain housekeeping functions. Under this particular group of activities, it would seem obvious that confusion in the lines of authority would develop as well as duplications of effort. The investigative staff further estimates that an annual savings in excess of \$2 million would be possible in salaries and other administrative expenses if the regional offices were abolished and the program control and direction centralized in Washington. The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to take cognizance of these findings of the investigative staff and report to the committee in detail at the time of the 1955 appropriations bill hearings, with

respect to action taken to simplify the organizational setup of the Bureau.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The accompanying bill contains an appropriation of \$32,971,550 for the activities of the National Park Service. This is a reduction of \$7,047,450 below the budget estimate and \$190,780 below the 1953 appropriations.

Management and protection

The budget estimate for this item is \$10 million. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$8,786,550 which is the same amount as was appropriated for the year 1953. The funds allowed are to be distributed among the various items under this heading in the same amounts as were programmed for fiscal year 1953.

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8 million against the budget request of \$9,200,000. This reduction will hold the maintenance and rehabilitation program to the same level as for 1953.

Construction

The budget request for this item was \$17,919,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,435,000 which is a reduction of \$4,484,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,595,410 below the current-year appropriation. The following amounts have been allowed for the various items under the construction program:

Parkways:	
Baltimore-Washington	\$550, 000
Blue Ridge	371, 000
Colonial	10, 000
George Washington Memorial	98, 000
Natchez Trace	651, 000
Suitland	35, 000
Rights-of-way plans and advance construction plans and surveys	120, 000
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities	4, 050, 000
Roads and trails	4, 010, 000
Lands and water rights	3, 540, 000
Total	13, 435, 000

The \$10,000 allowed under the Colonial Parkway item is for the repair of the seawall at Jamestown, Va., in the Jamestown national historic site. The use of the funds is to be confined to that part of the seawall on Federal property.

In connection with the appropriation for the acquisition of lands and water rights, no land is to be taken by the Park Service through the condemnation procedure.

Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)

The committee has allowed the budget request of \$1,500,000 for the liquidation of obligations incurred under the authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952.

General administrative expenses

The budget estimate for this item was \$1,400,000. The committee has allowed \$1,250,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate and a reduction of \$92,000 below the 1953 appropriation.

Again, the committee urges consideration of elimination of regional offices. The purpose of such offices in the National Park Service has never been clear to the committee, and the Secretary is urged to study this Bureau's organizational setup with a view to saving costs through reduction and consolidation of regional offices. Such savings could be appropriated, in part, to pay the salaries of additional rangers and park entrance attendants so badly needed in our national parks at the present time.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

A total appropriation of \$11,210,600 is recommended for the activities of the Fish

and Wildlife Service, a reduction of \$2,074,400 below the budget estimate and \$1,986,221 below the 1953 appropriations.

Management of resources

The budget request for this item was \$7,875,000. The committee has allowed \$7 million, a reduction of \$875,000 below the budget estimate and \$325,375 below the 1953 figure. This will permit continuation of the program at approximately the current year level. Of the reduction, \$225,000 is to apply against the item administration of Alaska fisheries. In the 1953 appropriations bill, and in this bill, 25 percent of the proceeds from the sale of sealskins of the Pribilof Islands is made available for the program of administration of Alaska fisheries in addition to the regular annual appropriation. For the current fiscal year, \$229,040 of the amount derived from the Pribilof Islands program, has been put in a reserve for contingencies and will not be used in the Alaskan program this year. It is the committee's opinion that no such reserve is necessary and the reduction made in the administration of Alaska fisheries item can be offset by use of the full amount of the Pribilof Islands proceeds in the 1954 program.

Investigation of resources

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3 million against the budget request of \$4,180,000. This is a reduction of \$1,180,000 below the budget and \$1,299,448 below the amounts appropriated for 1953. The committee is convinced that a program of approximately the magnitude indicated by the allowance of \$3 million should be entirely adequate for investigation purposes.

Construction

An appropriation of \$305,000 was requested. The committee recommends \$435,600. While this is an increase of \$130,600 above the budget estimate, it is a decrease of \$238,200 below the 1953 program.

Of the amount allowed, \$130,600 is for the purpose of constructing a bridge across Indian Bay and for the St. Charles approach roadway and ramps. This construction is to make possible the construction of a road across the White River National Wildlife Refuge to connect with roads of the Arkansas highway system at the east and west edges of the national refuge. No part of the funds allowed for this construction are to be obligated unless and until the Arkansas State Highway Department definitely contracts the roadway east of St. Charles to Indian Bay (including ramps to a ferry at the White River, grubbing, grading, minor structures, riprap, and 18-foot-wide concrete pavement 7 inches thick, which construction is necessary to cross the wildlife refuge between the 2 points for which construction money is appropriated in this bill. Further, the construction money provided herein is not to be obligated until the State Highway Department of Arkansas has contracted for the construction of a highway, to specifications of Highway No. 1, from the bridge across Indian Bay, for which funds are herein appropriated, to the Phillips County line to connect with Highway No. 1.

The remaining \$305,000 of the appropriation recommended is to be used for fish hatchery, fishery biology, and wildlife facilities construction as outlined in the justifications.

General administrative expenses

The budget estimate for this item is \$925,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$775,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate and \$123,198 below the 1953 program. Of the amount allowed \$375,000 is for departmental expenses and \$400,000 is for regional offices expenses. The reductions in this item have been made with the expectation that the number of regional offices can be reduced

during the 1954 fiscal year. The committee requests that the Secretary study this problem and report in detail to it at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill.

Administration of the Pribilof Islands

This item provides for an appropriation of an amount not exceeding 60 percent of the total proceeds of sales of furs, seal skins, and other products of the wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands during the preceding fiscal year. This amount is estimated to be \$1,893,646 for the fiscal year 1954. Under the act of September 27, 1950, the 60 percent of the proceeds made available by this appropriation are used for the management of the Alaska fur seal herd, the furnishing of food, schooling, and medical attention for the 555 natives of the island and for the maintenance of buildings, roads, and a supply vessel.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

The total budget estimate for the various activities under the Office of Territories program is \$66,621,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,922,300, a reduction of \$31,698,700 below the budget estimate and \$14,396,867 below the appropriations for the current year.

Administration of Territories

The funds appropriated under this item are for the administration of the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Canton Island. Also included are funds for the Office of Territories in Washington. The amount allowed is \$3,782,300. The budgeted amounts have been allowed for all items except three, which are discussed below.

Territory of Alaska: \$100,000 has been allowed for operation of the Governor's office. This is a reduction of \$2,000 below the budget request of \$102,000. For the care and custody of Alaskan insane the budget figure of \$559,600 is recommended. This is the same amount as was appropriated for 1953. In addition, \$12,500 has been allowed for painting of the Jesse Lee Orphanage.

American Samoa: The budget request of \$1,650,000 has been reduced by \$100,000. This reduction is against the item of grants, out of which are financed the programs for agricultural development education, public health, and public works.

General administration: The third reduction which has been made in the budget request is in the amount requested for operation of the headquarters office in Washington. A reduction of \$33,200 has been made in the request of \$340,200. This allows the Office of Territories \$2,082 less than was available in 1953.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The entire budget request of \$8,500,000 for the Trust Territory Islands of the Pacific has been disallowed. The appropriations bill for 1953 carried language which provided that no funds were to be available for administration of the trust territory after June 30, 1953, unless organic legislation for this program is enacted by the Congress. To date no such legislation has been enacted and consequently the funds are denied.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is made up of the island groups known before the last war as the Japanese mandated islands. They have been administered by the United States under trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, which agreement was approved in 1947 by the Congress. However, in the absence of organic legislation, the committee is entirely without guideposts in evaluating the programs for which appropriations are being requested, and is of the opinion that language in the appropriation bill for the purpose of making appropriations would be legislation in an appropriation bill.

Alaska public works

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,325,000, which is a reduction of \$675,000 below the budget request of \$15,000,000 but an increase of \$1,116,800 above the 1953 figure. The Department witnesses on this item testified that the program contemplated for 1954 consisted of projects which have been acted upon, or will be acted upon, by local communities, with respect to their portion of the costs, by the beginning of fiscal year 1954. Under this program the communities benefiting by the construction projects undertaken are required to finance 50 percent of the costs of the project.

The reduction which the committee has made consists of \$400,000 in the advanced-planning program for which \$600,000 was requested, and \$275,000 out of the amount of \$675,000 requested for general administrative expenses.

Construction of roads, Alaska

The budget request for this program was \$18,400,000. The committee has allowed \$10 million, a reduction of \$8,400,000 below the budget estimate and \$7 million below the appropriations for 1953.

The committee is convinced that an adequate roads construction program is a necessary development in Alaska and has in the past been rather generous in allowing funds for this purpose. However, the committee has consistently felt that a greater share of the burden of building roads and maintaining them in Alaska should be borne by the government of Alaska. Just prior to marking up the bill it was brought to the committee's attention that the Alaskan Legislature had adjourned its recent session without adopting proposed legislation which would have increased revenues for the Territory for the purpose of carrying their fair share of the road program. In view of this fact, the committee sees no reason for continuing the construction program with Federal funds at the level of recent years.

Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska

An appropriation of \$3 million for operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska is recommended. This is a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate of \$3,400,000, and \$318,000 below the amounts available in 1953.

Construction, Alaska Railroad

The budget estimate for this program was \$16,311,000. The committee has allowed \$2,715,000, a reduction of \$13,596,000 below the budget estimate, and \$1,191,000 below the 1953 appropriations. This reduction eliminates the program for improving the Seward to Portage portion of The Alaska Railroad, the construction of a new dock at Seward and \$4,000 programed for railroad equipment.

Virgin Islands public works

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,100,000 for this program. The amount allowed represents a reduction of \$1,466,680 below the amounts available in 1953. Of the funds allowed, \$1 million is for continuation of the school construction program in the Virgin Islands. The remaining \$100,000 of the budget request is for administration of the public works program.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The budget request for this item was \$2,660,000. The committee has allowed \$2,325,000, a reduction of \$335,000 below the budget estimate and \$200,000 below the current year funds. This item finances the administrative activities of the Department, consisting of departmental direction, program direction and coordination, management, and legal services. A total of \$200,000 of the reduction is to be applied against program direction and coordination, which activity is made up of planning staffs assigned to the various assistant secretaries.

In connection with general administration of the Department, the committee has taken several actions with respect to the 1954 budget request which it desires to call to the attention of the Secretary as follows:

Reorganization of bureaus and agencies

In several places throughout the report reference has been made to the committee's very grave concern about the desirability and effectiveness of the widespread regionalization of various bureaus.

Specific instructions to the Secretary for organizational changes have been avoided in recognition of the fact that some time will be needed for study and analysis of this particular situation. It is understood that the Secretary is fully cognizant of the potential for great money savings in conduct of the Department's activities through consolidation and streamlining of the various bureau organizations, and also through elimination of overlapping and duplication of functions. It is hoped that very real progress can be made in this direction during the fiscal year 1954. A number of the reductions in the appropriations bill for 1954 have been made by the committee with this expectation in mind. The committee is giving the Secretary a rather free hand to accomplish personnel reduction in the manner he deems most appropriate in achieving the dollar reductions throughout the bill. As mentioned in several of the foregoing headings, the committee will expect a complete report from the Secretary on progress made on this program at the time of the hearings on the appropriation bill for 1955.

Consultants

Language has been eliminated throughout the bill which provided for the use of consultative services and has been inserted in this item. It is the committee's desire that there be established a very tight control on the use of consultant services, and in order to assure that that control will be in the Secretary's Office, has taken the action described.

Automobiles

The Department of Interior now has a total of 6,694 automobiles and 64 aircraft. The committee is convinced that this is a large enough fleet of automobiles and aircraft to serve the programs of the Department. In fact, it is convinced that this is more than enough automobiles and aircraft and that many of those which were proposed in the bill for replacement can be disposed of without appreciably affecting accomplishment of the programs of the Department. Consequently, the committee has denied all requests for new and replacement passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, with the exception of one replacement aircraft for the Bureau of Land Management to be used in Alaska. The estimated savings throughout the bill because of this action is \$1,400,000. Curtailment of some of the programs which will be necessary because of the actions taken on the 1954 appropriations bill should make it possible to divert some of the automobiles to programs wherein replacements and additional vehicles might be needed. With this in mind, the committee has put language into the general provisions of the bill which permit the Secretary to transfer vehicles between agencies of the Department without transfer of funds.

Houses and other structures

The committee is concerned about the numbers of houses for residential purposes, store-buildings, warehouses, utilities and equipment that the Department owns in such places as Grand Coulee and Boulder City where construction is either completed or nearing completion. The committee suggests that the Secretary take immediate steps to dispose of all such property in accordance with law at the earliest possible

date, so that the proceeds from the disposal of such properties can be returned to the Treasury. The committee is convinced that hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars can and should be returned to the Treasury through this process.

Publications and information services

The committee has noted in the past the variety, amount, and costs of the publications which the Department distributes to the general public. It is the committee's desire that the Secretary give this matter very careful study also. Specifically, it is suggested that a determination be made by the new Secretary as to the types of material which may and may not be distributed outside of the agencies of the Federal Government, and that proper instructions be issued to the various bureaus of the Department with respect to this matter. In order to curtail some of this activity, the committee has limited the funds available for personal services for preparation and dissemination of such material, in general provisions.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$903,000 for the activities of the Vir-

gin Islands Corporation, a reduction of \$1,-642,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,545,-000, and a reduction of \$853,000 below the current year appropriations.

Of the amounts allowed, \$753,000 is for the revolving fund and is to be used as follows:

Power facilities and extension of distribution lines to St. Croix.....	\$250,000
Power facilities and distribution lines on St. Thomas.....	350,000
Sugar mill equipment.....	3,000
Agricultural equipment.....	150,000

Representatives of the corporation testified at the time of the hearings that the expansion and rehabilitation of power facilities on the two islands would make it possible to serve additional customers and thereby increase revenues substantially. It was further testified that power revenues are now covering the full cost of operation of the power facilities.

A total of \$150,000 has been allowed for the grants item and is to be used entirely for the soil and moisture conservation program.

The full amount of \$987,925 requested for making up operating losses of the Corpora-

tion in 1952 and those estimated for 1954 is disallowed. The committee insists that the Corporation be put on a self-sustaining basis and sees no reason why it cannot be operated in that fashion. At this time it seems highly inappropriate that additional taxpayer dollars should be diverted to make up losses in the operation of this Corporation.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The budget estimate of \$85,000 has been allowed for this review board, the establishment of which was required by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress, the new Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

"Page 33, lines 8 through 11, under general provisions, Department of the Interior:

"SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.'"

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, general and special funds

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.....	\$1,017,468	\$3,736,000	+\$2,718,532	Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project).....	\$12,000	\$3,000	-\$4,000
Continuing fund foremergency expense, Bonneville power project, Oregon.....	197,959	380,000	+197,959	Refunds and returns.....	125,000	125,000	-----
Range improvements.....	360,292	380,000	+19,708	Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana.....	746,200	797,700	+51,500
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	85,000	85,000	-----	Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	600	-----
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma.....	11,790	15,000	+3,210	Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	850,000	1,117,500	+267,500
Leasing of grazing lands.....	6,000	6,000	-----	Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	19,991	21,814	+1,823
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	350	100	-250	Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	190,000	190,000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	52,000	26,000	-26,000	Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, National Park Service.....	48,635	26,098	-22,537
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties.....	6,712,500	4,750,000	-1,962,500	Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4,250,000	4,250,000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	357,468	357,000	-468	Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	10,679,059	10,000,000	-679,059
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	18,000,000	19,000,000	+1,000,000	Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	2,857,094	2,500,000	-357,094
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	800	800	-----	Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,190,703	1,012,500	-178,203
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	3,000	3,000	-----	Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	831,540	789,019	-42,521
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs.....	140,500	140,500	-----	Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	1,995,698	1,893,646	-102,052
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	-----	Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	32,000	32,000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	-----	Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	396,901	337,500	-59,401
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	11,000	10,000	-1,000	Alaska Railroad fund.....	24,803,000	23,720,000	-1,083,000
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----				
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600,000	600,000	-----				
Payments of interest on advances from Treasury.....	3,250,000	3,000,000	-250,000	Total, general and special funds.....	83,234,748	82,330,977	-903,771

Trust fund appropriations

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriated, 1953	Estimated, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Appropriated, 1953	Estimated, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project.....	\$186,350	-----	-\$186,350	Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	\$800,000	\$800,000	-----
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	17,500	\$17,500	-----	Donations, including land, national parks.....	70,000	20,000	-\$50,000
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	175,000	175,000	-----	Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	4,300	4,150	-150
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	5,000	5,000	-----	Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks.....	1,585	1,585	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	-----	Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-----	Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	300,000	300,000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations.....	153,003	14,000	-139,003				
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	425,000	425,000	-----	Total appropriations, trust funds.....	29,487,738	29,112,235	-375,503
				Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds.....	112,722,486	111,443,212	-1,279,274

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of.....	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$150,000	—\$37,000	—\$37,000
Southeastern Power Administration:					
Construction.....	959,500	6,700,000		—959,500	—6,700,000
Operation and maintenance.....	760,000	1,740,000	1,060,000	+300,000	—680,000
Southwestern Power Administration:					
Construction.....	4,150,000	1,500,000		—4,150,000	—1,500,000
Operation and maintenance.....	1,450,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	+50,000	—400,000
(Continuing fund) ¹	(1,000,000)	(5,650,000)	(150,000)	(—850,000)	(—5,500,000)
Research in utilization of saline water.....	² 175,000	400,000	400,000	+225,000	
Fishery research.....		260,000			—260,000
Emergency flood and storm repairs.....	1,350,000			—1,350,000	
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	9,031,500	12,687,000	3,110,000	—5,921,500	—9,577,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	21,200	26,400	20,000	—1,200	—6,400
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction.....	66,523,400	55,200,000	38,300,000	—28,223,400	—16,900,000
Operation and maintenance.....	6,600,000	7,400,000	5,000,000	—1,600,000	—2,400,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	73,123,400	62,600,000	43,300,000	—29,823,400	—19,300,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	³ 11,060,000	12,985,000	11,000,000	—60,000	—1,985,000
Construction.....	2,750,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	—750,000 ⁴	—100,000
(Range improvements) ⁴	(360,292)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+19,708)	(.....)
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	13,810,000	15,085,000	13,000,000	—810,000	—2,085,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Health, education, and welfare services.....	51,801,000	57,576,920	52,000,000	+199,000	—5,576,920
Resources management.....	13,253,760	16,504,080	12,500,000	—753,760	—4,004,080
Construction.....	17,500,000	20,869,000	15,869,000	—1,631,000	—5,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,525,647	4,400,000	3,000,000	—525,647	—1,400,000
Revolving fund for loans.....	1,000,000	1,000,000		—1,000,000	—1,000,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	87,080,407	100,350,000	83,369,000	—3,711,407	—16,981,000
(Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)).....	(2,920,000)	(3,040,000)	(3,040,000)	(+120,000)	(.....)
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations.....	4,000,000	6,250,000	2,000,000	—2,000,000	—4,250,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	177,797,991	193,888,000	108,396,675	—69,401,316	—85,491,325
Operation and maintenance.....	19,000,000	24,800,000	18,000,000	—1,000,000	—6,800,000
General administrative expenses.....	5,250,000	5,250,000	4,250,000	—1,000,000	—1,000,000
Emergency fund.....	400,000	1,000,000	500,000	+100,000	—500,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	206,447,991	231,188,000	133,146,675	—73,301,316	—98,041,325
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	25,362,685	31,070,000	27,750,000	+2,387,315	—3,320,000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	18,657,000	20,500,000	12,178,814	—6,478,186	—8,321,186
Health and safety.....	⁵ 4,346,000	5,530,000	5,060,000	+714,000	—470,000
Construction.....	3,600,000	1,760,000	425,000	—3,175,000	—1,335,000
General administrative expense.....	1,278,000	1,325,000	1,086,300	—191,700	—238,700
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	27,881,000	29,115,000	18,750,114	—9,130,886	—10,364,886
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	8,786,550	10,000,000	8,786,550		—1,213,450
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	8,003,370	9,200,000	8,000,000	—3,370	—1,200,000
Construction.....	15,030,410	17,919,000	13,435,000	—1,595,410	—4,484,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....		1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	
General administrative expenses.....	1,342,000	1,400,000	1,250,000	—92,000	—150,000
Total, National Park Service.....	33,162,330	40,019,000	32,971,550	—190,780	—7,047,450
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Management of resources.....	7,325,375	7,875,000	7,000,000	—325,375	—875,000
Investigations of resources.....	4,299,448	4,180,000	3,000,000	—1,299,448	—1,180,000
Construction.....	673,800	305,000	435,600	—238,200	+130,600
General administrative expenses.....	898,198	925,000	775,000	—123,198	—150,000
(Administration of Pribilof Islands) ⁶	(1,995,698)	(1,893,646)	(1,893,646)	(—102,052)	(.....)
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	13,196,821	13,285,000	11,210,600	—1,986,221	—2,074,400
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories.....	3,826,537	3,910,000	3,782,300	—44,237	—127,700
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	5,493,750	8,500,000		—5,493,750	—8,500,000
Alaska public works.....	13,208,200	15,000,000	14,325,000	+1,116,800	—675,000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	17,000,000	18,400,000	10,000,000	—7,000,000	—8,400,000
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,318,000	3,400,000	3,000,000	—318,000	—400,000
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	3,906,000	16,311,000	2,715,000	—1,191,000	—13,596,000
Virgin Islands public works.....	2,566,680	1,100,000	1,100,000	—1,466,680	
Total, Office of Territories.....	49,319,167	66,621,000	34,922,300	—14,396,867	—31,698,700

¹ Receipts from sale of power and energy—not included in totals of this tabulation.

² \$125,000 included in Supplemental Act, 1953, and \$50,000 included in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

³ Includes \$60,000 in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

⁴ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁵ Includes \$266,000 in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

⁶ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 525, 000	\$2, 660, 000	\$2, 325, 000	—\$200, 000	—\$335, 000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	540, 961, 501	604, 706, 400	403, 875, 239	—137, 086, 262	—200, 831, 161
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund.....	1, 515, 000	1, 375, 000	753, 000	—762, 000	—622, 000
Grants.....	241, 000	1, 170, 000	150, 000	—91, 000	—1, 020, 000
(Administrative expenses) ¹	(134, 000)	(130, 000)	(100, 000)	(—34, 000)	(—30, 000)
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	1, 756, 000	2, 545, 000	903, 000	—853, 000	—1, 642, 000
FEDERAL COAL-MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	² 20, 000	85, 000	85, 000	+65, 000	-----
Grand total, Department of the Interior.....	542, 737, 501	607, 336, 400	404, 863, 239	—137, 874, 262	—202, 473, 161

¹ Corporate funds not included in totals of this tabulation.

² Included in Second Supplemental Act, 1953.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. The budget estimate for Southwestern Power Administration, continuing fund, was \$5,650,000. What was the so-called Eisenhower budget on this matter; three million something?

Mr. JENSEN. The Eisenhower budget?

Mr. RAYBURN. I saw the figure around here.

This is one I am considerably interested in and everybody in the Southwest is, too.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman inquires about the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes. I was told it was \$3 million.

Mr. JENSEN. We left \$150,000 for wheeling and exchange of power. Nothing for construction.

Mr. RAYBURN. I am talking about the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I think what the gentleman from Texas is looking for will be found on page 945.

Mr. JENSEN. It is the continuing fund the gentleman from Texas wants to know about?

Mr. RAYBURN. Sure.

Mr. JENSEN. In the continuing fund, the revised budget left in \$3,750,000.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is what I thought, and the gentleman's committee cut that to \$150,000.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. I would like to know what the policy of the cutting of the continuing fund to the Southwestern Power Administration was.

Mr. JENSEN. I will try to explain.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. I am asking this, though: Is that an economy in government or a change in policy?

Mr. JENSEN. There was \$5,650,000 in the original bill for a continuing fund. That was to purchase power, to lease

lines from the REA, and so forth. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that it was not legal for the Southwestern Power Administration to purchase power and lease lines from the REA co-ops as provided in the contract. As the gentleman knows, the Southwestern Power Administration entered into a contract with a number of co-ops who joined together and formed a super co-op in that area. The contract provided among other things that the Southwestern Power Administration would lease all of power lines which transmit steam power from the REA steam power plants to the farmers and to other people in the area. The case was tested before the courts. The Supreme Court of Arkansas recently held that contract was illegal, which canceled out a part of the continuing fund that was provided originally in this bill of approximately \$2 million. There is another case pending regarding the lines in Missouri. That case is pending before the Federal court here in the District of Columbia. The conditions which surround the Arkansas case and the conditions which surround the Missouri case are almost identical. Now we await the decision of the District of Columbia court.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. It would be possible then to make this money available in the event that would happen. It seems to me what the gentleman says, I am sure, is a statement of policy and what the committee action has finally determined, but many of the mayors of our small towns in Louisiana are much alarmed by this measure. The larger companies work on a basis of trading power for power, and in their case then, it could mean the end of REA.

Mr. JENSEN. No.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Or it would penalize them quite a bit.

Mr. JENSEN. No, absolutely not. Please read the hearings.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. I would like to ask the gentleman this, if I may. A group was here from my State and from some other States about the

12-power contract. We visited Mr. McKay in his office. He was to have one of his men to work with this committee to determine what his policy would be, and he seemed favorable at the time. Would the gentleman tell me if the Secretary's office made any statement in this regard before the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not know that he did, but may I point out to my colleague that the Congress has the responsibility to appropriate and to legislate. We pass the laws and the administration personnel from the whole House on down the line are supposed to administer those laws as we write them. In short, we are trying to get the Congress back to its proper function as provided in our Constitution and to cooperate fully and properly with the other branches of government.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. I agree with the gentleman in this matter, if the proposition were put up to the courts and the courts finally settled it, it would be legal to use a continuing fund. Would the gentleman then support the establishment of such a fund?

Mr. JENSEN. I will take the matter up with my committee and we will discuss it thoroughly, and we will do the thing that is right and fair and proper. We have no other purpose in mind. None of us on this committee have any interest except to do a good job. I can assure the gentleman.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. I am sure I agree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. JENSEN. We have no interest in any private power concern except to protect them against unfair Federal competition just as we would the peanut vendor on the corner.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. I did not imply that, sir. I have the greatest respect for the gentleman and for the committee. I am merely interested in what seems to be a major problem in my section. This continuing fund has been a boon to them.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, if we are to take the position that this Congress has to do everything for the people, and do things for them which they can do for themselves, that is another proposition.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Sir, the money is not lost in this continuing fund. It returns to the Treasury.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, Uncle Sam has signed so many notes that one of these fine days, if we do not stop Uncle Sam from signing notes, his credit will soon be no good. Please do not forget that fact.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. If the service cannot be given by private corporations, I think the Government should enable the people to get it for themselves. This money would come back into the Treasury. To do anything different here would not be economy. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am inclined to believe, in fact I am sure, the gentleman made a slip of the tongue, as I understood the chairman of the subcommittee. As I understand the gentleman, he stated that the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma—

Mr. JENSEN. If I did I meant the State of Arkansas.

Mr. EDMONDSON. In the first part of your remarks I understood you to say the Oklahoma Supreme Court had ruled these contracts illegal. I did not have that impression.

Mr. JENSEN. No; it was the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

Mr. EDMONDSON. It is only the State of Arkansas where the supreme court has ruled these contracts illegal?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. In the budget estimates for 1954, \$6,700,000 was provided for construction. What kind of construction contracts were contemplated by that budget estimate?

Mr. JENSEN. If I were to explain all of them we would be here until tomorrow at this time.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Could you give us the nature of the projects?

Mr. JENSEN. What State are you interested in?

Mr. FOUNTAIN. North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. I did not have in mind any particular project in North Carolina, but I did want to get information whether or not this means a stopping of construction work already in process, as well as new construction contemplated.

Mr. JENSEN. Is the gentleman speaking about the Roanoke River Basin project?

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Well, I am interested in that. I do want general information more than anything else, but if you have something particularly relevant to that particular basin, I would like to get it.

Mr. JENSEN. Those lines were stricken because they did not square with the transmission line building policy of

the Congress. Several years ago we established a yardstick. It is not written, but it is well understood. If a project or transmission line requested by a department does not square with that policy, then it is deleted.

I might say that 3 years ago about 50 percent of the lines that were requested by the Bureau of Reclamation did not square with that policy and they were stricken. Two years ago about 90 percent of the lines which the Bureau of Reclamation requested did not square with that policy and those lines were stricken. Last year about 90 percent of the lines which the Bureau of Reclamation requested did not square with that policy and those lines were stricken. This year about 90 percent of the lines requested in the original budget did not square with that policy, hence about 90 percent of the lines were stricken from the entire bill. If the gentleman would like to know what that policy is I will recite it now.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. That is the next question I was going to ask.

Mr. JENSEN. I will be glad to recite it to the gentleman. It is not written in any book, but in effect this is the yardstick which the committees of Congress have used to determine whether or not a line shall be built, and the Congress has supported it 100 percent whenever a controversy over a line was brought to the floor. That policy is simply this, in a few words; that wherever private utilities and/or REA and/or municipalities have adequate existing transmission facilities to wheel hydropower to preferred customers and others, in accordance with the law of the land, or where they will agree to build such facilities and will enter into a contract to wheel hydropower at a reasonable price to preferred customers and others, then the Congress is not justified in appropriating the taxpayers' money for such transmission facilities. There is the yardstick. It is not written as I said in so many words, but that is the yardstick which Congress has employed. The facts are that the transmission lines which the Bureau of Reclamation asks for in the gentleman's area did not square with that policy; hence they were disallowed by the committee.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. I thank the gentleman for that very clear and brief statement of policy which I think is understandable.

There is just one further question I would like to ask for information: I understand that some of these projects for which funds are not being appropriated are projects already in process; I wonder if the gentleman would be kind enough to give us the approximate sum of money which has already been spent on these projects for which no appropriation is being made in fiscal year 1954.

Mr. JENSEN. All the projects in America?

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Just the total figure.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman certainly is asking a question that would take possibly a week to answer, because we would have to get all those figures from the Department of the Interior and they

would have to put 10 or 15 people on that work.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Does the gentleman mean that the Department thus far has not seen fit to submit to the gentleman's committee the amount of money which has already been spent on these projects for which appropriations are not being made at this session of Congress?

Mr. JENSEN. Perhaps I did not understand the gentleman's question. Would you please restate the question?

Mr. FOUNTAIN. I would like to know the approximate total amount of money which has already been spent on these projects for which no appropriation is now being made to continue or complete—throughout the United States.

Mr. JENSEN. Is the gentleman talking about the southeastern item?

Mr. FOUNTAIN. I was talking primarily about the Southeastern Power Administration, but I think it would be nice for all of us to know about all of these projects, just how much money has been spent which we might say would be wasted.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly would hesitate to give the gentleman any figures, except to say that we have in this bill appropriated money to continue all projects already in the construction stage, except in a few cases where private industry has agreed to complete. Please read the report.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. It just seems to me that when we are thinking in terms of money expenditures we should also have a general idea of the investments thus far made by our Government, or the amount which we have thus far expended in projects which will have to terminate by virtue of the elimination of funds for those projects.

Mr. JENSEN. Let me say this—I wonder if I may satisfy the gentleman—this committee has always been very liberal in appropriating money for irrigation, for reclamation, and for soil and moisture conservation, as I have already stated. We have done it because we know of the great value of irrigation and reclamation and soil conservation. We have tried as best we could to appropriate sufficient money which would conserve and preserve our natural resources. We have likewise been rather conservative, and I say that not only for the Republicans on the committee but also for the Democrats, in spending the people's money which the people can spend themselves and do the job which should be done. We have refused to spend money for any project in this bill for construction where construction money has not already been spent on these projects which were authorized by a finding of feasibility by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. I think the gentleman is asking the committee to furnish a figure which is impossible for the committee to furnish for the reason that a large portion of the construction was actually done by the Corps of Army Engineers and the transmission facilities in this

bill are in the Bureau of Reclamation. This committee does not have and cannot obtain from the Department of the Interior the specific figure which the gentleman requests. In the main, however, there are very few projects in the category which the gentleman mentions where there has been a large Federal investment which is not being carried to completion by further construction. There are projects where the construction money has been spent, where the committee felt they have served the purpose for which they were constructed, and the operation and maintenance items have been refused. In the main there are very few projects in this bill where the Bureau of Reclamation is now carrying on a project which will be stopped by failure of this bill to provide funds.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. I hope the gentleman did not misunderstand me. I am inclined to agree with the policy he has set forth. I believe in private enterprise and I think it should be permitted to do these things where they are ready, able, and willing to do the job. However, I thought the information might be useful to us in making a decision upon these very important pieces of legislation as they come to our attention and we have to vote on them.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. If you will turn to page 10 you will see that the Interior Department's recommendation which was inserted by Michael Straus, Commissioner, a number of years ago, provided a program for 1948 up to 1954 which was much greater than the program that was actually appropriated for. In 1948, however, we did appropriate approximately what the Commissioner recommended; in 1949 we did likewise. But since that time the Congress has not seen fit to appropriate over half of the amount which the Commissioner recommended. So we found it necessary to make some recommendations to reduce the organization to more nearly fit the program.

An organization in the Bureau of Reclamation was set up to handle this large program. Many offices were established all over the West. The committee has had investigations made as to where we could properly reduce and abolish some of these offices. You will see that the investigating staff made some recommendations which a majority of the committee approves.

We have reduced personnel to the extent of approximately 11 or 12 thousand people in the entire Department at a saving which will amount to over \$40 million in salaries per annum.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. In going over this proposed program, am I correct in the conclusion that the matter from here on rests entirely with the Secretary of the Interior; that is, in so far as closing any offices is concerned?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right in effect. We placed in the report the recommendations of the investigation staff. However, I believe the recommendations

were proper and that there should be a reorganization effected commensurate with the recommendations of the staff.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. What I am interested in is this: Out of all the offices, that is, the district and regional offices, Amarillo, Tex., office was the only one cut out completely. As I understand, the regional offices were reduced from 7 to 3, but the offices that were taken out of the regional status were reduced to district status except Amarillo, Tex., and it was cut completely out. What that does is this: It cuts the entire Southwest out of any connection with this program except with the nearest point, Denver, Colo. The thing I am talking about is this: Is it still within the power of the Secretary of the Interior to say that in view of that situation as it stands—and the Southwest should be represented in this program—that he can continue the office at Amarillo as a regional office if he so desires?

Mr. JENSEN. I would answer that by saying "Yes," that is a fact, because we do not direct the Secretary to do anything in this bill so far as reorganization is concerned. I am glad the gentleman brought the matter to the attention of the House. The State of Texas and the State of New Mexico are two States that have received just about exactly nothing so far as irrigation and reclamation is concerned in comparison with most of the other Western States. I do not know why. There has been very little work done in your Amarillo office.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. That is region 5. Of course, it covers a lot of territory. I am wondering, in view of the fact that we have not gone in and asked for funds from the Public Treasury for the irrigation projects and other projects that you speak of, if we are being somewhat penalized in that some of the administrative work is taken away.

Mr. JENSEN. Permit me to say in answer to that question that Secretary McKay has appointed a chief of the Bureau of Reclamation from the State of Texas, and I understand he is a very able gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. That is down in Fort Worth.

Mr. JENSEN. And no doubt that chief will see to it that Texas and that area receive their just dues.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. He is almost as far from us as Washington is out in the Panhandle.

Let me ask the gentleman one more question. In doing away with the regional office there in region 5—

Mr. JENSEN. We are not doing away with it in this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. You are requesting the Secretary of the Interior to.

Mr. JENSEN. The report speaks for itself.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I understand. I do not want to use some words that have the wrong meaning, but the main point that I want to bring out here is Can you give me the amount of money that is supposed to have been saved to the Federal Government in the action that is recommended by the investigative

staff and by your committee in this particular move?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. It would save at least \$21 million annually if this reorganization was affected.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I am trying to confine that to region 5, the Amarillo regional office.

Mr. JENSEN. No doubt you have about the same number of people in the Amarillo regional offices as in the others. I would say a saving would be effected of around \$3 million if the Amarillo office was completely eliminated, which I am sure will not be the case. You will no doubt have an area office at Amarillo which will be under the Denver office.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Can the gentleman assure us of that?

Mr. JENSEN. No, I cannot.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We in Minnesota appreciate the fact that the subcommittee has seen fit to recognize that Minnesota is entitled to consideration as far as transmission lines are concerned. You have done that by your statement in your report on page 18, in which you say that you allow the \$400,000 for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown, S. Dak., transmission line to be used for the completion of plans and specifications for a line running from Big Bend, S. Dak., to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., which would provide the means of making the Missouri Basin power available to western Minnesota.

The point I want to bring out is this: Personally, I do not think the proposal will ever do the job in completion. A portion will help temporarily. I cannot see why the subcommittee does not, instead consider extending the 230-kilovolt line at least part way on south from Fargo, N. Dak., where it will eventually go anyhow, on down to Fergus Falls, where it would help immeasurably, and then on down south as far as the subcommittee in its wisdom would care to give to us in Minnesota because, as I have brought out the last 4 years on this floor, there are 1 million people in central and western Montana who hope some day to receive the benefits of this cheap hydroelectric power from the Missouri River.

May I ask the gentleman what led the subcommittee to consider instead, a direct line from South Bend eastward to Granite Falls, Minn., which had never come under discussion in the testimony given by representatives of 20 REA cooperatives and 3 private utilities, the testimony which I personally headed, as the gentleman knows, before his subcommittee. The gentleman will recall that never once was the question brought under scrutiny as far as this new proposed line which is put into the bill here is concerned. Is the gentleman in a position to tell me who recommended such a line?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Is the gentleman ready for the answer?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes. Can the gentleman do that, please?

Mr. JENSEN. You, of course, know that we have refused constantly to build lines that did not square with our line-building policy, the line-building policy of Congress which I have just enunciated. Your request for lines in Minnesota do not square with the policy.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am trying to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. JENSEN. Then we employed engineers to work with the committee and to tell us where certain lines should run. I asked this very able disinterested engineer to make a survey and to determine where the lines should run from the Missouri Valley Basin into Minnesota to make power available to Minnesota. After much study the engineer recommended that the line should run from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield? The gentleman has not yet answered my question.

Mr. JENSEN. That is what I am trying to do, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I asked you the name of that gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. His name is George Green, an able, experienced engineer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. George Green?

Mr. JENSEN. Right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I ask why—

Mr. JENSEN. Just a minute, please. As I remember the Minnesota engineers also claimed that Granite Falls was the proper load center to which the line should be built.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. JENSEN. Let me tell the House why we provide funds in this bill for investigation for the building of a line into Minnesota. A number of years ago, we built a line to O'Neill, Nebr., from Randall Dam to make Missouri Valley Basin power available to the people of Nebraska. Then 2 years ago we appropriated money to build a line from Randall Dam to Sioux City, Iowa, just inside the Iowa line where the people of Iowa could pick up the power, whether it be the REA or municipalities, private utilities could build their lines to Sioux City, Iowa, and get the power. Then wanting to be fair with Minnesota, we want to build a line into Minnesota; a line was recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation to run from Big Bend to Watertown, S. Dak. The committee took the advice of the engineer who headed the group which made the study that I have just talked about and who recommended that we continue the line from Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., because that was the proper place to build a 230-kilovolt line into Minnesota, as we did for Iowa and Nebraska so the people of Minnesota could get Missouri Valley power and be treated exactly the same as the people in Iowa and Nebraska had been treated. There is your answer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Just why did the subcommittee take the advice of this engineer of whom I have never heard and discard entirely the advice of the engineers representing the 20 REA electric cooperatives.

Mr. JENSEN. I will tell you why.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Let me finish my question please sir. And disregard entirely the advice of the engineers representing 20 REA cooperatives in the great State of Minnesota plus the engineers representing the 3 large private utilities of Minnesota? Just who is this particular engineer that you speak of? I have never heard of him; but I have heard of these attorneys who for 4 years have been trying to help us in Minnesota to fight to get this power into the State. That is the question in my mind.

Mr. JENSEN. Because your requests do not square with the line-building policy of the committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Perhaps your line-building policy is wrong. After all, I have been in Congress as long as you have.

Mr. JENSEN. Our position has been supported by the House on several occasions.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield to me?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] whether or not he will state that there is no comparison between this Interior Department bill bearing his name, the first of the 83d Congress, and the Interior Department bill the first in the 80th Congress which bore his name, and which practically wrecked the reclamation program and caused hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money to be wasted because of the discontinuance of projects which were in progress. I wonder if the gentleman could answer that question.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course the gentleman knows that is a very unfair statement and it is not a question. It is a statement which cannot be borne out by the facts. The facts are that Mr. Michael Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation, testified before the Senate committee 11 months and 17 days after the 80th Congress had made the appropriation for 1949 and said he was happy to report that the Bureau of Reclamation had progressed faster, had done more reclamation work in the last 11 months and 17 days than they had ever done in its history.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield for me to ask one other question of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to ask the gentleman what difference there was in the amount of appropriations as between the first session of the 80th Congress, when the gentleman was chairman of the subcommittee, and the second session of the 80th Congress when he was forced to come onto this floor with appropriations to put into effect projects which he had cut down, just as he is doing today.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Iowa was not chairman of the committee for the 1948 fiscal year. I am not taking any blame for what happened at that time.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman was the ranking majority member at that time.

Mr. JENSEN. No, I was not. But let me tell you what we did do during that session of Congress. When we got through with that bill we appropriated more money than the Democrats had ever appropriated before for reclamation. When we got through with that appropriation bill for the Interior Department that year we appropriated more money for irrigation and reclamation than had ever been appropriated before in the history of America.

Mr. ROONEY. That was after you had made terrific cuts, just as you are doing today, in the first part of the 80th Congress; and when the American public became aroused, then you had to restore the funds.

Mr. JENSEN. No. That was after the Presidential freeze which was put on construction in 1947. I will say that I agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], that we do not spend enough money for reclamation and irrigation, but so long as we are spending money like a lot of billionaires, we cannot spend it here too.

Mr. ROONEY. But why does the gentleman cut the heart out of the appropriation bill, such as he did in this one?

Mr. JENSEN. For what?

Mr. ROONEY. For everything in the bill, particularly with regard to public power and reclamation.

Mr. JENSEN. What are you talking about? What do you call "reclamation"?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is recognized.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is a very troublesome one, like every appropriation bill before it has been, except this one is perhaps a little more so than any of them.

Under the Truman budget they made a request of \$607,336,000. They cut that \$202,000,000 and \$137,874,262 below what we are working on this year.

The gentleman from Iowa who preceded me is a gentleman; so is every

member of the committee that I have enjoyed the pleasure to serve with down through the years; they are fine people and treated me very fine. But I have got this much horsesense, enough to know that when a vote is taken in the United States and the other party happens to win, when I go into the committee room to help mark up a bill I am not going to waste much time offering suggestions. That is one thing I learned when I came here, and even before I came here in Government, but I have learned this here.

The statement was made this afternoon that certain things were done to get back to the proper functions of the Congress. I begin to get fearful when we hear talk of getting back to the proper functions of Congress because my mind goes back about 32 years; and I do not want anybody to think I am just down here trying to make enemies or make foolish statements, but I remember very well in the year 1920, just like last fall, a very prosperous Nation, probably the most powerful and the most prosperous Nation on the earth. We turned over the running of this Government to another party and look at what they gave us back in '32, and I remember on February 5, 1921, when Woodrow Wilson was still President of the United States, on the floor of the Congress they passed over his veto a bill cutting the Army and Navy in half. And they called that economy. Starting the Second World War.

I remember in that same year they gave us three cuts in wages in the United States and took time and a half from everybody working over 8 hours, and they put us all back to normalcy.

Then, 1922 came along, and they came here in the city of Washington for a big peace treaty; you had an economy measure. Will Rogers was covering the peace-treaty meeting. On that day he said: "Every nation that signed the treaty today got back the pen she signed it with, except Japan; she got 90 percent of the treaty." Yes; we gave Japan the right to build more boats than we built, not in tonnage, but in numbers, more boats and better boats while we took our new boats out and destroyed them with bombs. We called that economy.

Yes; I remember the year 1922, the number of men who were appointed to office. Then 1923 came along. That is the year they broke the heart of a great President, and I mean broke his heart. Warren Harding was a great man. He was born in my State. He died of a broken heart. They still tell you down around his hometown that he was a fine man, but they certainly did a job on him. The men he put in as heads of agencies thought they owned and ran them for themselves; they sold the sheets from under the war veterans and other equally obnoxious things. A number of them went to the jailhouse.

Then along came 1924 and they had a very fine slogan that year, "Keeping cool with Coolidge." That was a pretty slogan, "Keeping cool with Coolidge."

During the last war I visited Saipan, Okinawa, and many other islands where our boys died by the thousands attacking

and finally overcoming the pillboxes where the machine gunners were killing off our men. And engraved in those concrete boxes was the date "1924." That is the year we kept cool with Coolidge.

I remember 1925, December 10, 1925; that is the year they let Billy Mitchell out of the Army, and he died of a broken heart, because he said the day would come when airplanes would be the key to national defense, that they would be the superior arm of defense. The budget for national defense this year contains more money for the Air Force than for the other two agencies—the Navy or the Army. But because Billy Mitchell had vision and the courage to tell how he felt they let him out of the Army and killed him—he died of a broken heart.

I remember 1926, and let nobody dispute this: Al Capone ran this Nation with an iron hand from Maine to California and from north to south; and to prove that he ran the Nation he asked another great President in 1928, just elected, and who was in Miami, to come over and spend his vacation with him; and to Herbert Hoover's everlasting credit he made him pay for that invitation he extended to him. Yes, again I state that Capone ran this Nation all the way across from north to south and east to west.

I remember 1927. Every fellow had his pet stocks. I happened to be a yardmaster on the railroad at that time. Every brakeman was selling stock. They took everything you had, cabbage, potatoes, anything you could give them they took from you and you got some stock. But when that crash came, what a dandy it was.

I remember 1928. That is the year of the big promise. Do you remember that year? We had found a utopia. Nobody had to work from here in. The rest of the world was going to work for us. Oh, I remember that they cut the taxes in 1928 and made it retroactive back to the year 1921. There is hardly a man here on this floor of my age today who paid taxes in 1928. You did not have to pay any. They sent back to the town I happen to represent, Youngstown, Ohio, millions of dollars to the steel owners there and told them they had paid those taxes by mistake, that they did not need the money. That went for every town in the United States. Just like now, they are hollering about cutting taxes.

I remember 1929 and the crash. Great and honest men heading the stock exchange and banks went to jail; good, honest men who tried to save the Nation.

I remember 1930. That is the year the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was organized. A great Congress sat here. It gave \$100 million for the relief of small-business men. I remember they appointed a former Vice President as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Congress said the \$100 million was to be lent to small business. That former Vice President got his hands on the first \$70 million, went back to Chicago and resigned and let the small-business men get along the best way they could.

I remember 1931. That is the year Japan overran Manchuria and did

everything she wanted. We did not have the courage or a Navy or an Army to defend ourselves. We had cut it in 1921, 10 years prior to that.

I remember 1932 when Eddie Cantor made the crack on the radio that all hotel clerks were told by the management that when a man with a white collar came in and asked for the room, the clerk was to ask him: Did he want it for jumping or sleeping purposes? That is how low we had fallen.

Now we say we want to go back to the same thing again. We start right here in this bill where every dollar is going to be spent on America. Do you think we can have peace on earth today? Here is the Papago Indian Tribe down here on a reservation between Tucson and the Mexican border, the hottest place this side of Hades, and we have not even got a nurse there. The reservation is 125 miles in length from Tucson to the border and there is not one nurse today for 6,000 Papagos on that reservation. That is what we have done to the real and only Americans and we want the rest of the world to copy after us. That is why we are having such a tough time with peace.

Yes, I remember somebody getting up here a couple of years ago and holding up a magazine which told about some women by mistake getting on the Navaho Reservation, which was a fair reservation alongside the rest of them. When they finally got out alive and they got a chance to talk to women's clubs and write in magazines, they demanded that something be done for the Indians. Two years ago the Congress here passed \$88 million to be spent on those Indians to try to uplift them and help them. This year instead of spending some of the \$88 million we cut that \$10 million, without a nurse of anything else on the Papago Reservation.

Oh, I remember hundreds of other things. I remember the Congress here a couple of years ago passing an act to spend \$9 million down here in Virgin Islands. That was a great little island until America got hold of it, self supporting, self sustaining. We bought it back in 1917, I think it was, and about the time we got it, America went dry. Her leading industry was the production of rum. So, we put her right out of business and she has never been on her feet since. A couple of years ago we authorized the spending of \$9 million. We spent half a million on milling machinery to crush sugar cane and another half million on agricultural machinery, and probably a third of a million on little reservoirs and little dams built with a tractor, but this year the Virgin Islands is going to produce 16,000 tons of sugar. She got new machinery to crush the cane, got everything, but the law passed by the Congress said she can only send 12,000 tons into the United States. Why, we let Cuba send 3 million tons in here and Puerto Rico 1,750,000 tons, and one of our own possessions can only send in 12,000 tons of sugar.

So, we talk about economy and cutting taxes. Now the philosophy of the committee is not my philosophy. I have enough horse sense to know that a

change is taking place in politics, and I am not going to be arguing about marking up a bill; that is another thing. But, there are plenty of things in this bill I am not for. In 1939 we had 20 million acres of land in our parks. Now we have 23 million acres. Young John D. Rockefeller, a great American, bought millions of acres and gave them to the Government. We have millions to supervise. There were only 11 or 14 million people who visited these parks a few years ago, and last year 45 million people used our parks. We have less people working today in the park department than we had in other years, showing what kind of a job we are doing in the greatest country today, the United States of America. Every dollar in this bill is to be spent in the United States and its possessions. Just take a look at what we have done to date. We think we are going to have peace; we think we are going to have prosperity.

In 1868 we had electricity in Cincinnati, but let me show you the growth and let me show you what was going on in America. The number of customers the power company had in 1932 was 3,473. Can you imagine that? In 1952 they had 175,000 customers. That is only one power company. Let us turn to another one. I inserted them in the RECORD to show what a dark country we had in 1932. We did not have electric lights throughout the Nation. Down in Florida a power company was producing 87,000 kilowatts in 1932, and in 1952 they produced 287,000 kilowatts. Down in the South a power company in 1932 was producing 450,375 kilowatts and last year they produced 3 million.

I remember listening to both conventions in 1920, going into an auditorium where they had a receiving set. It was the first time in the history of this Nation that both conventions were broadcast, and they both said this, "We are going into the electrical age." People came in there by thousands during the convention. This electricity was to be used to build huge factories, to build sweepers, radios, mangles, everything. They did everything but put electricity on the farms and in the homes, but when you take a look at today what the New Deal, whatever you may wish to call it, or the Fair Deal has done for America, you will see that tremendous progress has taken place. There are not 10 people living on the street I am living on today that lived on it 20 years ago in the old homes. They have built new homes, and what goes for my street goes pretty near for every town in the country. We made a new country out of this from one end of it to the other. But now we are back in here again, we want to cut taxes, we want to reduce everything.

For years the heads of the huge steel corporations in my town used to come into my office and say, "You New Dealer, you are breaking us." I would say, "How? Look at the taxes," I would say to them. "You weren't paying any taxes in 1932 and you went broke. The crash came in 1929 when nobody was paying taxes, so you can't blame taxes." They would take their hats and walk out.

Now we are paying more taxes than we ever did in the history of this country

yet you are making five times more money. I think the corporations recently made \$15 billion after taxes, and in 1929 it was \$3 billion. Every worker and every homeowner has more money than he ever had before in his life, and here you are worrying about that. You have got to cut taxes and reduce expenses.

Do not expect to reduce expenses at the expense of the Indians or the national parks. We must remember that the rocks and rills and templed hills that you sing about in "My Country 'Tis of Thee" are the work of God. They were built by God. They were built to stand manmade shocks. But this Government, the greatest Government on the earth, this framework and this Constitution were built by man, and they are not going to stand another shock such as you put them through in 1932. So this is why I am asking you to stop, look, and listen before you go cutting this bill, especially the Indians.

They have to crawl 135 miles to a hospital in Tucson, Ariz., no matter what their complaint is. There are no roads to get them out of there, nothing like that. Yet, here we are, when some doctor is called up in the draft, you get a letter from everybody in the community saying, "Don't take this doctor. If you take him I will have to walk half a mile or a mile." Yet, here the Indians have to go 135 miles to a hospital, and there is not a doctor or a nurse on the reservation today. But we are cutting them \$10 million. That is economy?

What goes for the Indian goes for everything in this bill. It is about time we get together and spend a few dollars on this country from Maine to California. Just think of over 100 million acres of public land, and we have about \$2 million in this bill for soil-conservation and erosion control. I do not care what State you drive through, whether it is Missouri with her lead mines, Pennsylvania with her coal, Minnesota with her ore, or whatever it may be, you find strip mining with debris piled up there, millions of tons, and every time it rains that gets washed into either the Allegheny or the Ohio and then joins the Mississippi. Yet, we are building dredging boats trying to keep the Mississippi open, while we are wasting millions and millions of dollars strip mining and everything else.

John D. Rockefeller said in his 94th year that he had lived to see 15 depressions in the span of 94 years. So we had better stop and look. I again say to you here today, do not cut this bill. Do not cut it \$200 million. Sure, there is waste, there is fat. You find it in big business and small business. But do not cut this country that much money; do not cut that sharply. If you do, you are going to pay. It is not only going to be the white that suffers, the red, white, and black will suffer, and how they will suffer.

So that is my opinion and my hope here, not my advice, for you would not listen, but only hoping and praying with you that when this bill is considered under the 5-minute rule there will be some way to restore at least three-

fourths of the money they have taken out of this bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do think we should keep the record pretty straight. Since the gentleman from Ohio mentioned the cuts made by the committee for the Bureau of Indian Affairs—if you will look at page 35, you will see this bill provides \$199,000 more for health, education, and welfare services than did the 1953 bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. I expect that it would. I said the Congress 2 years ago authorized the spending of \$88,000 more on them. That is a law enacted by the Congress. When the department head came up from downtown and made the request for so many more thousands of dollars, they cut it down \$10,000. Of course, we did pass the law providing that \$88,000 more should be spent on the Indians.

Mr. JENSEN. That act was in force before 1953 also, the gentleman must remember.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, it was, and we are spending more money in 1953 than we did before.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. KIRWAN. And when the department head came this year and requested money, the committee cut it.

Mr. JENSEN. No, not for health, education, and welfare. We appropriated \$199,000 more than was appropriated in 1953.

Mr. KIRWAN. I agree with the gentleman. I am not taking issue on that. That there is more money here for health, I agree with the gentleman, but there should be more money. I said when I was in the well of the House, show me anywhere in the world—whether it is in Siam or any place where there is a stretch of land 135 miles long with not one nurse or doctor in that 135 miles where these real Americans are suffering today.

Mr. JENSEN. But that has been going on, I might say to the gentleman, for many, many years past.

Mr. KIRWAN. It has been going on from the beginning of time, from the day we lied to the Indian with 400 iron-clad contracts and agreements, when we gave the Indians that bunk saying if you go back on the reservation peacefully, we will enter into an iron-clad contract with you, and for each 35 children, we will hire a teacher and build a schoolroom. There are 17,000 Navaho children today who have never put their foot in a schoolroom. It is a disgrace to the American and to the American Government.

Mr. JENSEN. The thing I am trying to bring out is this: The party in power now certainly cannot be held responsible for what has been going on for the past 20 years while this condition existed among the Indians. It was the opposition party which was in power during those 20 years.

Mr. KIRWAN. I resent that.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh no, do not, please.

Mr. KIRWAN. I did not blame the Republicans. I said that this was going on from the beginning of time.

Mr. JENSEN. All right.

Mr. KIRWAN. They have spent more money on the Indians in the past 20 years than in all the rest of the time put together. So do not blame it on the Democrats.

Mr. JENSEN. Whom do you want to blame?

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not blaming it on anyone except on the Congress here, whose job it is to take care of these matters, whether it is Democratic or Republican.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly agree with the gentleman that we have not lived up to the agreement we made with the Indians when we put them out on arid and semiarid lands where the best-educated and finest farmers in America could not make a living unless the land was improved so that it could be made more productive.

I must also say that in this bill we have provided for every dime which the Truman budget requested on soil and moisture conservation. Yet, it is not enough. I say we should appropriate more money for soil and moisture conservation because we have 272 million acres of public domain in the United States. Although we appropriate more in this bill than has ever been appropriated before for soil and moisture conservation on public lands, we are only appropriating about 2¼ cents an acre to conserve the soil and moisture on those public lands. They are washing away, blowing away today, no end. So far as the Park Service is concerned, we did make a little cut of \$190,780. That was made mostly in construction and general administration, which we think we can get along without during these critical times. We have been very careful not to hurt the things we must have and that we have an obligation to do as a Federal Government, pertaining to all of these agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute, and I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am sure that many Members of the House and many thousands of coal miners are very much interested in the action of the subcommittee in recommending discontinuance of the project for which appropriations have been made every year for the past 13 years, for the conducting of experiments to make synthetic oil from coal and from shale. I am talking about the plants in Pennsylvania and the plants in West Virginia and the plant in Missouri.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, we made appropriations for your Pennsylvania plant and the West Virginia plant.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Not the continuation of the synthetic-oil program.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] is the member of the committee to whom I have delegated this portion of the program. The gentleman from Pennsyl-

vania [Mr. FENTON] will answer your question, I am sure, to your entire satisfaction when he addresses the House in a few minutes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is not as bad as it would appear. When we can bring into the House a money bill and have the discussion we are having today, all the discussions being honest and sincere, I think democracy is in action. Our Government is composed of party responsibility. That is the way it ought to be. We all recognize that as true. It has been party-responsible Government from the beginning, and it is now, and I trust it always will be. When the Democrats are in control I think the Democrats ought to be held in the strictest responsibility for what we may do. When the other party is in control I have no conscientious objections to permitting them to assume the responsibility. I am not going to be a destructive critic. I am going to be constructive, and I take it we are all going to be that way.

Money bills are bills where the philosophy of the Government is to be found. That is as it ought to be. You are spending the taxpayers' money.

In this bill, as a whole, I think we did the best thing that could be done, and I think that substantially this is a good bill. I am not here to condemn it.

I want to say at this point that I belong to the same party that my good friend from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, belongs to. I love MIKE KIRWAN as sincerely as I do few people. He can get anything I have, and he knows it. If MIKE and myself were permitted to write a bill, we would not always agree on the same thing. That is all right; there is no harm in that.

I want to say that the chairman this year accorded me and my fellow Democrats, if I may put it this way, all of the consideration we were due, and more; he made a good chairman. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] made a splendid committeeman, and we are all highly pleased with the record that the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] made.

In our committee there is not any ill will; brotherly love and friendship is the rule. That is as it ought to be; but if 3 on the Republican side or we 2 on the Democratic side were given the authority to write this bill, we would not always agree on every part of it. There is nothing wrong about that. I venture to say that, if every man here were permitted to write this bill, nobody would agree with anybody else in every respect; so there is nothing to be alarmed about because there is a little argument here. The truth is we had a total budget estimate of over \$607 million. The committee reduced that by \$202-million-plus, and we reduced the appropriations we carried to about \$138 million less than it is for the current year. We are only providing appropriations for about \$405 million. All in all, this is a good bill. There may be things here and yonder

that I would have done differently, and I might vote for amendments to that end, but I think it is one of the best bills that a committee could bring in.

We are all agreed on a tax reduction; we are all saying we have got to reduce taxes either in April or in August. Both of the parties agreed to that and promised it in their campaigns; we agreed on that. We all agreed that the bill must be reduced, but when we come to reducing the bill we cannot honestly and sincerely agree on where the cuts should be made. There is nothing wrong about that. Cuts are like medicine; it is sometimes necessary for a sick man to take bad medicine, and if we are to have cuts we have just got to have cuts somewhere.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to submit a question either to the gentleman from Arkansas, my esteemed friend, or to the gentleman from Iowa, chairman of the committee, about some of that bad medicine. Let me say at the outset that I am sympathetic with the purposes of the committee, and I can certainly understand why in the case of the Southwestern Power Administration aside from continuing funds to carry on the contractual obligations of the Southwestern Power Administration that there would be some hesitance on the part of the subcommittee to approve an appropriation for the State of Arkansas where the Supreme Court has held these contracts invalid. But in the case of contracts negotiated in the State of Oklahoma or in the State of Texas where there has not been an attack upon these contracts, I am at a loss to understand why the terrific cut has been made.

I would like to call attention in connection with this question to the fact that existing legal contracts with the Oklahoma utility companies alone provide for an annual cost to the Southwestern Power Administration of \$112,800 and with one cooperative in my district, the KAMO Electric Power Cooperative, the existing contract calls for \$169,000.

Mr. NORRELL. I will say to the gentleman that as I understand the matter after the charges and disbursements between the Oklahoma power companies and the Southwestern Power Administration have been completed, they will need a total of \$123,000 more. That money, as I understand it, is actually in the bill to take care of the Oklahoma contracts and that takes into consideration the exchange of interchange of power between those concerns and ascertains the total money needs that remain. My understanding and my impression is that the \$123,000 will take care of that need in Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Will that include the cooperative in Oklahoma?

Mr. NORRELL. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDSON. It is the gentleman's understanding it will include those.

Mr. NORRELL. In Arkansas they cannot use any money at all. There is

no argument about that. The supreme court of my State has settled it. So this question is not one, Mr. Chairman, that my State is interested in directly because we cannot use any of the money if we had it.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for that statement of the committee's position.

Mr. NORRELL. Substantially, I am in favor of the bill, maybe with some exceptions, and I hope it will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the debate that has taken place so far. I have a great deal of respect for my colleagues who have spoken before me. I want to say that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], a great American, is very sincere when he speaks. I know he has America at heart. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and I can always agree in a great majority of cases; however, I would not want the inference to go out that because of the cuts in this particular bill the present administration is at fault due to the fact that whatever administration is in power they are the responsible people to carry out the mandates of the Congress and the people of the United States. This is the first time in some 24 years that the Republican Party has been in power. We have only been in power a little more than 3 months, and I certainly hope that whatever money we give the present administration to carry out the functions of the Department of the Interior, particularly as far as the Bureau of Indian Affairs is concerned, will be sufficient in order that they will be able to do a pretty good job with the Indians.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. JENSEN] has discussed the general, overall appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1954.

I believe that the action of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of which I am a member has been in the best interest of the Government, and the people of the United States.

There will no doubt be a great deal of dissatisfaction or disappointment in some sections at the reductions we have suggested; but, I feel certain that the Department of the Interior can get along on the money allowed.

I will not attempt to take the time to discuss each bureau of the Department. I will say something about the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey at this time.

BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines asked for \$29,115,000 in the original 1954 budget.

This amount was reduced to \$24,160,000 in the revised budget.

The committee reduced this to \$18,750,114, a cut of \$5,409,886.

This also represents a cut of \$10,364,866 from the original request and a \$6,530,886 cut under the 1953 appropriation.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Mines is broken down into four categories:

First. Conservation and development of mineral resources.

Second. Health and safety.

Third. Construction.

Fourth. General administrative expenses.

In the conservation and development of mineral resources category the committee allowed \$12,178,814, a reduction of \$8,321,186 from the original budget of \$18,657,000 and a reduction of \$5,171,186 of the revised budget. This also represents a cut of \$6,478,166 from the current year.

The principle cuts in this item of conservation and development of mineral resources is in the synthetic liquid fuels program.

This program for synthetic liquid fuel called for an appropriation of \$7,905,304 in the original budget. The new budget cut it back \$2,000,000.

As the report says:

It was reported to the committee that the Secretary proposed to put the synthetic liquid fuels demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., in standby. This plant is used for making gasoline from coal by hydrogenation and gas synthesis processes. It was reported to the committee that refinements accomplished to date in these processes have brought the cost of producing gasoline down to a few cents of being commercially competitive with other methods of producing gasoline.

It was the considered opinion of the subcommittee that if those facts were true regarding the Louisiana, Mo., plant it was indeed all the more reason to put the Rifle, Colo., plant, which is doing research on oil shale in standby. In the Rifle, Colo., program we found that the process used comes even closer, cost-wise, to being commercially competitive in the production of gasoline than the processes being used at Louisiana, Mo.

The Bureau of Mines has done a fine job in the field of research in producing oil and gasoline from coal and oil shale.

As you know, this program started back in 1944 and was amended in 1948 and 1950. The act will expire, I believe, in 1955. The total overall authorization for the 11-year period is put at \$87,600,000.

In addition to the reasons given for curtailing this function at Louisiana is the further evidence from the officials of the Bureau that they are doing research on a much simpler method—a one-step measure, as they call it, and which will, of course, relegate the other methods to obsolescence.

Funds have been provided, however, to keep both Louisiana and Rifle in standby condition in the amount of \$500,000.

We have also allowed \$767,600 needed for laboratory and pilotplant research on the new refinement program in the hydrogenation process which, as I said, holds great promise for the future in the production of synthetic liquid fuels.

In the mineral and metals field we have allowed them the same amounts as this year.

Likewise in the control of mine fires, the same amount as this year was allowed.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The main item in this category is the coal-mine inspection and investigation.

In this we gave an increase of \$712,560,000 over 1953 which is due to title 11 of the Mine Inspection Act.

A total of \$3,700,000 was allowed, which, as a said, is an increase of \$712,560 over 1953, when they received \$2,987,440.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget request was for \$1,760,000.

It was recommended to the committee that the funds for construction of an experiment station at Minneapolis, Minn., be eliminated.

The research work contemplated being done by this facility has been accomplished up until now by a group of Bureau of Mines technicians being attached to a number of State and private facilities in the Minneapolis area.

What was contemplated with this experiment station was that a major portion of the working space would be devoted to pilotplant areas. Emphasis is to be in applied research or on the later steps of research concerned with proving and demonstrating the technical and economic feasibility of processes that have shown promise, on a laboratory scale of possible commercial application.

It was suggested that this project be deferred at this time for further exploration between the metals industry and the Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$1,086,300 is recommended, which is a reduction of \$238,700 below the budget estimate of \$1,325,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Budget request for this program in surveys, investigations, and research was \$31,070,000. The committee allowed \$27,750,000, a reduction of \$3,320,000 below the budget but an increase of \$2,387,315 above 1953.

The reduction is to be applied to the topographic surveys and mapping program for which they asked an increase of \$3,643,415.

It was brought to the attention of the committee during the course of the hearings that the military mapping priorities on which a large increase for 1953 in the mapping program was allowed, had been altered during the course of the year, and the funds allowed were diverted to some other so-called priority of the military.

We have a high regard for this Bureau and believe that they will get along with the suggested appropriations for 1954.

It was the considered opinion of the subcommittee that if those facts were true regarding the Louisiana, Mo., plant it was indeed all the more reason to put the Rifle, Colo., plant, which is doing research on oil shale, in standby. In the Rifle, Colo., program we found that the process used comes even closer cost-wise to being commercially competitive

titive in the production of gasoline than the processes being used at Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding to me.

On page 20 of the report I notice the last sentence at the bottom of the page reads:

The Secretary is instructed to dispose of the two demonstration plants in accordance with existing law and agreements which may be in existence between the Department and other Federal agencies.

May I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if it was not the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior to close down the coal-to-oil plant at Louisiana, Mo.?

Mr. FENTON. As I understand, he asked to put it in a stand-by condition, and we have allowed money for that.

Mr. PERKINS. He also has the authority to dispose of this property, does he not?

Mr. FENTON. Only to Federal facilities, if they so desire.

Mr. PERKINS. I will ask the gentleman to inform the Committee how much money has been expended by the Government on the hydrogenation process of making oil from coal at the plant in Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. FENTON. Quite a considerable amount of money, I would say to the gentleman.

Mr. PERKINS. Something like \$70 million?

Mr. FENTON. That is right. As the gentleman will recall, in 1944, I believe it was, this Congress authorized the program for synthetic fuel.

Mr. PERKINS. One other question: Tell the Committee whether this plant at Louisiana, Mo., can be operated, and I mean operated, for a sum of a little more than \$2 million annually, and continue its demonstration work. Is that statement correct?

Mr. FENTON. No, absolutely. They cannot do anything in research work without the money, there is no question about that but, as I say, it is to be put in a standby condition.

Mr. PERKINS. Briefly tell the Committee just what progress has been made in making oil from coal at this plant in Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. FENTON. I think I told the gentleman that. I told him that great progress had been made. They had come within a couple of cents of the commercial cost of producing gasoline from petroleum.

Let me proceed a little bit further, and maybe I will answer the gentleman's question as I proceed. We have been told that the reason for curtailing the research in hydrogenation was that they have a new research program that tends to offset the two fine research programs that they had, and which are about to become more or less obsolete. What they are trying to do is to put more emphasis on research, particularly on

this type of research that they are going to do.

Mr. PERKINS. Are not the oil people making the same contention that you just stated? I mean the big oil companies such as Gulf and the Texas Oil Co., and so on.

Mr. FENTON. Not being in very good favor with the oil people, I really do not know what they are thinking. I am a coalman myself.

Mr. PERKINS. I know the gentleman is interested in the welfare of the coal industry. If we have come within 2 cents, commercially speaking, of competing with petroleum, that is making oil from coal, is it not reasonable that by a continuation of this process we will get the price down still further in the future?

Mr. FENTON. I am not a technical man along that line, but I will say this: We do not think it is the intention of the Government to go into the production of any kind of commodity, and when it does come down to within reasonable limits of the current commercial price, we think private industry should take over and develop any further research.

Mr. PERKINS. But if I understand correctly, these processes are not yet patentable, but will be patentable in the near future—and perhaps a year from now and if these plants are closed down and disposed of at this particular time, the people throughout the Nation and the coal industry will be deprived of the commercial value because it will be in the hands of some private chemical company or other concern, which perhaps will make hundreds of millions of dollars from these patents.

Mr. FENTON. Let me read to you what Dr. McCabe from the Bureau of Mines said.

Mr. PERKINS. I will be glad to hear what he said.

Mr. FENTON. You will recognize Dr. McCabe as an authority in that line of work.

Mr. PERKINS. Yes, sir; I know that.

Mr. FENTON. Dr. McCabe said:

We feel now we have learned what we need to know out of the older type of hydrogenation and we can bring this one-step process along; and if in 2 years, say, we are far enough to feel we need a big-scale operation, we will come back and ask Congress for funds to scale that up if we can justify it. It may not be necessary to take it up through the larger scale, because maybe industry will take it up from the smaller-scale work done by the Bureau.

Mr. PERKINS. In response to that, I wish to state that if we followed the theory of Dr. McCabe, we may endanger the defense of this country—and that is the philosophy of the oil people altogether which McCabe is following.

Mr. FENTON. I am sure I do not know what is in Mr. McCabe's mind along that line.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. PRICE. My colleague the gentleman from Kentucky, of course, touched upon a point which I wanted to bring out. The last part that was brought out is that there is an interest in national

defense involved here, and more so year by year. The gentleman himself has always been interested in these projects. I remember his original interest in this. These projects did not originate with the executive branch for the demonstration plants. They originated in the Congress and men like the gentleman from Pennsylvania who is now addressing us put a great deal of effort behind the particular demonstration projects. I just think Mr. McCabe is not looking at the complete picture, and he is particularly overlooking the national defense feature of this.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I agree heartily with the statement just made by the gentleman from Illinois. All of us agree that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON, has been most helpful to the mining industry and the entire country. I appreciate his stating those things. I know he has the interest of the industry at heart.

Mr. PERKINS. If the gentleman will yield, I wish to concur in that statement.

Mr. EBERHARTER. But what concerns me now is, if this program on which the Government has already spent approximately \$75,000,000 is now dropped, then all of these coal miners and the industry itself will suffer tremendously. This program was started as a security measure in 1944.

Mr. FENTON. That is right.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It seems to me it is quite foolish to drop it at this point.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the gentleman knows it was supposed to be an 11-year program. There were two amendments to the 5-year program originally.

Mr. EBERHARTER. But we are so near to a realization of this program and what a tremendous benefit it would be, both in the domestic economy and in the field of security, why should we drop it now? It may mean a wasting of this entire \$75,000,000.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, I realize what the gentleman is trying to get at, but you cannot expect synthetic oil from coal, or gasoline to become as cheap as natural gas or natural gasoline production. That is practically impossible. But we have approached the time when we are so close to that, that you do not want to keep the Government doing that sort of thing all along, perpetually.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SHUFORD].

Mr. SHUFORD. Mr. Chairman, in the consideration of H. R. 4828, being the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1954, I regret the elimination therefrom of certain sums the National Park Service has heretofore requested for the development of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the com-

pletion of the Blue Ridge Parkway and suggest an increased appropriation therefor.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park comprises the major portion of the Great Smoky Mountains. It is elliptical in shape, its greatest length being 52 miles and its greatest width being 19 miles and now contains approximately 505,000 acres of federally owned land. It is divided about equally between the States of North Carolina and Tennessee.

A movement for the establishment of a national park in the southern Appalachian Mountains dates as far back as March 1894, when John S. Hudson, a Member of Congress from North Carolina, introduced in the House of Representatives a memorial of the North Carolina Press Association requesting the Congress to give consideration to the establishment of a national park in the State of North Carolina. It was not, however, until the year 1926 that the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established by an act of the 69th Congress, which act, provided that if title was vested in the United States to certain land in the Great Smoky Mountains there would be established and developed a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. North Carolina and Tennessee thereafter joined in delivering to the United States Government, deeds for 158,000 acres of land, thus meeting the minimum requirement for the establishment of Federal supervision and the first superintendent of the park was appointed. Thereafter the two States conveyed to the Federal Government 427,000 acres, and on September 2, 1940, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was formally dedicated by the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, culminating the efforts of 46 years to preserve for posterity the enchanting and majestic beauty of the Great Smoky Mountains and their vast reservoir of objects of natural history and pioneer culture.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was made possible by donations to the United States of the land included therein. Such donations represent sizable investments of public and private funds. The costs of acquiring this land was more than \$11,500,000, of which amount North Carolina and Tennessee and the people of these two States provided more than \$4,350,000, and the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation \$5 million—the remainder of the costs being borne by the Federal Government.

In the year 1943, the park area was increased by the acquisition from the Tennessee Valley Authority of some 44,000 acres of so-called surplus land adjoining Fontana Lake in North Carolina. This land was transferred by Executive order to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park pursuant to a written contract between the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of the Interior, the State of North Carolina, and Swain County, in which contract the Federal Government agreed to build a road from Bryson City to Fontana to replace the road originally built by Swain County between those points at

great expense, and which was covered by the waters of Fontana Lake. To effect this transfer the State of North Carolina was called upon to expend approximately \$100,000. By this and its prior acquisition of other lands, approximately 85 percent of Swain County was placed under Federal ownership.

This year the National Park Service included in its budget allowance for the 1954 fiscal year submitted to the Congress in January 1953 the sum of \$347,700 for the construction of roads and trails but primarily to be applied toward the construction of the Bryson City-Fontana road. In so submitting this item the National Park Service recognized its contractual obligations to the State of North Carolina and one of that State's counties as well as the necessity of further development of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

In the instant appropriations bill the item formerly included for construction of the Bryson-Fontana road in North Carolina for the 1954 fiscal year has been eliminated and the budget request is only for the sum of \$10,200 for construction of roads and trails.

There presently exists only one trans-park highway, which is the road between Cherokee, N. C., and Gatlinburg, Tenn. The majority of the more than 2 million visitors to the park in 1952 were limited to the use of this one road and it is in need of considerable improvement. Certainly the deleted item should be included in this appropriation. The need is great.

There was also included in the budget allowance for the 1954 fiscal year submitted to the Congress in January 1953, the sum of \$2,124,500 for construction of certain links of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Of this sum \$1,710,000 was eliminated from the present requested budget allowance. The omitted sum should be reinstated and, in fact, increased to carry out the avowed obligation of the National Park Service.

The Blue Ridge Parkway is one of the most unusual roads in the world. It will have, when finished, an overall length of about 500 miles. It is located through the most interesting and gorgeous mountain scenery that we have in the United States. It will connect two of the most popular parks which we have in the whole country; that is, the Shenandoah Park in Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee. This is, without doubt, the finest example of a recreational road in existence and its popularity is growing year by year.

The National Park Service administers more than 150 areas scattered throughout the country, all of which have some peculiar attraction or historical significance, yet the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park have attracted far more visitors than any other recreational area in the Nation. As an example, in 1951 the parkway had 2,454,924 visitors and the Great Smokies had 1,979,208 visitors, while in 1952 the parkway attracted 3,374,962 visitors and the Great Smokies had 2,295,428 visitors. This amazing popularity is understandable when we

consider that at least 100,000,000 people reside within 1,000 miles or less of the Great Smokies.

The construction of the parkway was proposed in 1934 and the State of North Carolina, acting through the State highway commission, enthusiastically accepted its share of the obligation of making this great thoroughfare an actual fact.

The United States Government agreed to bear the cost of the actual construction with the understanding that the State would make the necessary surveys of the route and of the right-of-way and that it would convey to the Government, without cost, all of the right-of-way desired which approximates 125 acres of land per mile.

Up to this time the State has spent \$2 million in carrying out their part of the agreement and it faces a further expenditure of at least \$1 million.

About 250 miles of the parkway lie in North Carolina, of which 153 miles have been completed; 97 miles remain unfinished; only 3 miles are under contract; and 3 urgently needed gaps comprising 24 miles should be the subject of this appropriation. It is estimated that \$6 million will build the links or gaps referred to.

Certainly I do not advocate waste, nor the appropriation of Federal funds that are needed for our defense or which would increase our tax burden, but I do adhere to the doctrine of the sanctity of a contract. The Federal Government should carry out its promise to the people of North Carolina before undertaking new public projects, requiring appropriation of Federal funds, for which no present commitment exists. The continued delay in completing and developing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway will result in the deterioration of a valuable investment, which I believe to be false economy.

(Mr. SHUFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this bill deals primarily with money. But in a larger way it deals with the health, happiness, hopes, and heartbreaks of millions of people and that is the point of view which should have priority in this discussion. The bill also concerns directly, in a particularly decisive way, the still more important subject of national defense.

National defense is inseparably associated with oil. Oil is the lifeblood of war. Oil for trucks and supply trains, oil for motorized artillery and tanks, oil to provide for ships, submarines, and airplanes. The greatest army that could be mobilized would be paralyzed, immobile, helpless, without oil. Eminent military authorities have expressed the opinion that lack of oil alone has prevented Russia from striking. It is obvious that in defense of our shores against foreign invaders the first essential is oil.

And it is also unmistakably evident that oil for national defense must be

domestic oil. The German submarines in the last war swept our tankers from the sea. They were the old-fashioned submarines and we controlled the air over them. But they got every tanker that ventured out and that winter New York and New England all but froze because we could get no oil to our own coast. That is why we built that astonishing pipe line in such haste and with such lack of regard for expense.

The Russians would be even more effective. They have according to authoritative reports, over 300 submarines, all of them snorkels which do not have to surface to recharge batteries. They can stay under indefinitely and have a cruising radius around the world. Not a drop of oil would ever seep in from abroad through that blockade.

We must depend then on home supplies and although they are still extensive, many oil fields have already been pumped dry and for some time we have been importing large quantities of foreign oil. Here in this process of extracting oil from low-grade coal, which is being worked out at the Louisiana plant, is the answer to the problem. There are vast quantities of subcommercial grades of coal all over the country. Something like two-thirds of the States of the Union can supply this coal in practically unlimited quantities. In most of these States coal miners are idle for want of markets. The perfection of the process being worked out at Louisiana will not only provide oil and gasoline for both peace and war but it will bring prosperity to men and mines throughout the country and at the same time supply every consumer of gasoline with ample fuel at as low a price, if not lower, than the price charged today. Exhaustion of the oil wells will cease to be a cause of apprehension, and the likelihood of increased prices as the underground reservoirs dwindle will no longer concern the owners of the tractor on the farm or the factory in the city.

With so much at stake, why discontinue the work at Louisiana just as it is nearing completion? Already they have produced oil in sufficient quantities and at a cost low enough to bring the total cost within 2 cents of the current price of gasoline. If permitted to continue, there is every prospect that it can be produced cheaper and when it is, ample oil for defense and home use is assured. Why stop just when we are nearing the goal?

The only reason so far advanced is that another process not under study at Louisiana may be more desirable, further advanced, more economical. No one says that is positively true and no one has said that with further progress the two systems in use at Louisiana may not be even more successful. And we do know that the Louisiana plant has increased production and decreased costs until we are already within a minimum of the margin at which processed coal will compete with any domestic oil.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman care to yield at that point?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It has been said, in line with what the gentleman has just stated, that the difference in cost is about 2 cents a gallon for gasoline. With gas selling today in the District of Columbia at 30 cents a gallon that is only one-fifteenth higher cost for the synthetic gasoline. So I cannot see by any stretch of the imagination why it would be practical to give up the continued experimentation if it is only one-fifteenth different in price today.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman has analyzed the proposition in convincing terms. The margin has steadily decreased bringing us already within reaching distance of the purpose for which the plant was established.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are overlooking the principal consideration involved in this comparatively minor appropriation.

If they can stop this process now short of completion all that the Government has put into it will be taken over without benefit to the consumer.

If on the other hand we are allowed to perfect the process, it will remain the property of the Government, and the benefits of low cost production will accrue to the consumer. The amounts eventually involved run into the billions.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. If I understand the gentleman correctly, more progress has been made in the past year at this particular plant in his district than in all other previous years. This coal-to-oil process proved absolutely successful in Germany more than 10 years ago. In fact, we are more than 10 years behind time now. This is a serious situation when we consider that the Russians now have some of the best German scientists. We all know that Germany successfully extracted gasoline from coal to operate tanks, airplanes, and buzz bombs, that she did not even depend upon the outside world for oil during World War II.

Will the gentleman tell the committee whether or not much of the equipment that is in this plant now was dismantled and much money expended to set up this particular plant in this country?

Mr. CANNON. The plant as it stands today represents an investment in construction of approximately \$25 million. To this must be added the annual expenditures on maintenance and operation. It is the most complete and most modern plant of its kind to be found anywhere.

And that brings up the authority conferred by this bill under which the Secretary is instructed to dispose of the plant in accordance with law and agreements. If put up for sale eventually, it would be sold at appalling loss. There would be few bidders, if more than one, and we would have a repetition of the sacrifice of millions of dollars which we saw repeatedly in the disposition of plants after the First World War. I recall one instance in particular in which a plant just completed by the Government at a cost in excess of \$100 million was sold for a small percent of its cost

and is today the center of one of the most lucrative industries in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, we who have lived in this generation have witnessed in our brief lifetime more progress, mechanical and economic, than was achieved in all the previous centuries since the birth of the Christ. The greatest of the factors which have contributed to that advancement has been utilization of electric power and light, accelerated in recent years by its distribution in the rural areas of the country where it has been needed most. I am this morning in receipt of a message from President Fred V. Heinkel, of the Missouri Farmers Association, speaking for 146,000 farm families represented by the association, in which he says that three-fourths of Missouri's farm homes will suffer if this cut in the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration proposed by the pending bill is allowed to stand. In a recent conversation with Mr. H. E. Slusher, president of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation he expressed the deepest interest on the part of the State Farm Bureau in the progress and expansion of the Rural Electrification Administration.

In that connection I include a telegram from the Missouri State Rural Electrification Association itself as follows:

Our association membership very much disturbed over report of committee to House on Interior Department appropriations reducing Southwestern Power Administration continuing fund. Particularly do we call attention to that part of report on page 3 relating to letter written by Mr. Frank Wilkes which allegedly was basis for action taken by committee.

If action of committee is sustained in House it not only will seriously threaten financial structure of rural electric cooperatives in Southwestern Power Administration Service ARDA but will in the opinion of our people, represent the most nefarious and brazen transaction ever manipulated by the private power interests in the Midwest.

Mr. Wilkes' letter, which was an aftermath of committee hearings, is biased, misleading, ambiguous and a distortion of important facts involved. Approval of committee report involves much more than a complete relinquishing of all public power to the private interests for their selfish exploitation. It would seriously jeopardize a Government financial investment which Congress has a moral obligation to protect and defend. We understand measure will come before House April 28. Your wholehearted support and assistance in restoring deleted funds earnestly solicited.

MISSOURI STATE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ASSOCIATION,
JULIUS HELM, Executive Manager.

May I also include a telegram received this morning, one of many, which outlines the situation in detail:

Reduction in continuing fund of Southwestern Power Administration on page 3 report of committee to House on Interior Department appropriation prevents 250,000 farm homes from obtaining Government-owned electric power in the Southwest area. The only fund allowed is for disposal of power to private utilities which makes them the only preferred buyer and forces the Government to abrogate contracts with rural electric systems and wrecks years of effort by thousands of rural people in six South-

western States. Committee excuse for reduction is based on biased half-truth letter from Mr. Wilkes, president of a private utility company and not on testimony given before scheduled committee hearing on April 1. Action of this committee allows the most brazen looting of public-owned power by private interest every known in this area. Economic feasibility of entire rural-electric program in this area depends on continuation of contracts for sale and purchase of power from the Government dams. After 3 years of construction our system will be energized next month, then cut off after July 1, unless this reduction in funds is restored to SPA. To avoid jeopardizing our financial structure and to save the successful rural-electric program in this area we ask that you actively support the restoration of the deleted funds on the floor of the House, which, we understand, will be Tuesday, April 28.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE,
TRUMAN GREEN, *Manager*.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. If that provision in the bill goes into effect, those people will still be without power.

Mr. CANNON. Two hundred and fifty thousand farm homes. Two hundred and fifty thousand farm families. Two hundred and fifty thousand farm mothers who work earlier and later than anyone else. Chained to the washtub and the broom and the lantern and the oil lamp. Condemned to mental as well as physical darkness because they are denied even the radio and the television and too often the telephone.

It is the costliest cut in terms of human sacrifice that could be made in any bill. It penalizes those who need light and power most and who deserve it most.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish at the outset to concur in the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

I am glad to learn that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] will offer an amendment to restore the funds necessary to operate the synthetic liquid fuels—coal to oil plants—at Louisiana, Mo. On page 20, of the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1954, we find this statement:

In the table above the only appreciable change from the amounts allowed in the current fiscal year is for the synthetic liquid fuels program. It was reported to the committee that the Secretary proposed to put the synthetic liquid fuels demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., in standby. This plant is used for making gasoline from coal by hydrogenation and gas synthesis processes. It was reported to the committee that refinements accomplished to date in these processes have brought the cost of producing gasoline down to within a few cents of being commercially competitive with other methods of producing gasoline. The Bureau appears to have done an excellent job in leading the way in these important developments which are now at the point where private industry can pick them up.

The report further states that funds have been made available to place the

plants on a standby basis. Then we find this language in the last sentence of the paragraph: "The Secretary is instructed to dispose of the two demonstration plants in accordance with existing law and agreements which may be in existence between the Department and other Federal agencies."

This report clearly states that the coal to oil process has been improved to the point where the cost of production is within a few cents of the prevailing costs of securing gasoline and other refined products from petroleum. You will note that this has been urged as a reason for discontinuing the Government research program and to let private industry take over the studies when and if they are ready. But why stop at this point? It is easy to see why some of the oil companies would want the Government research program to stop, but is there any valid reason why the Congress of the United States representing all the people should order the research to stop?

Surely the committee is not trying to tell us that cost reduction can go no further than the level of present costs of petroleum refining. Since these scientists have already made marked improvement in the process and have greatly reduced the costs, is it not possible that they may, if they go on with their work, eventually be able to cut the costs below present costs? Surely the committee is not asking Congress to say that the ultimate has been reached and the scientists cannot produce any more beneficial results. There is just as much logic in saying that they can cut the costs to one-half those now prevailing as to say that because this scientific program has reduced these costs to a certain point, that the goal has been reached and that they should stop.

There is another very compelling reason why this Congress should continue and even expand research to make gasoline, oil, gas, and other useful fuel and energy resources from coal. Reserves of coal are found in 31 of the 48 States. Coal is not only the most abundant mineral fuel and source of energy we have, but it is so widely distributed that if ways can be found to convert it to more useful and convenient liquid forms it would benefit more people and contribute to the efficiency of our economic system more than possibly any other single development. Twenty-two of these thirty-one States have energy values in coal greater than all the oil reserves of the entire country. In contrast to the wide distribution of the coal reserves, the oil reserves are highly concentrated. One State has approximately half while 3 States have 80 percent of the known reserves.

By continuing this research program we may soon be able to make economical and convenient energy fuel readily available to people all over America. This optimistic conclusion has more justification than the one now before us that since the scientists have brought the costs of oil from coal down to within a few cents of the prevailing costs of petroleum refining within 2 cents, as admit-

ted here today that we have reached our ultimate goal and should stop.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I know the gentleman is thoroughly familiar with the plant at Louisiana, Mo., and some of the other plants, and I wish to congratulate him for the interest he consistently shows in the welfare of the coal industry and those connected with it. I am wondering if he is familiar with the fact that at Gorgas, Ala., there has been carried on by the United States Bureau of Mines and by the Alabama Power Co., cooperating over the past few years, the single greatest experiment in underground coal gasification that this entire world has ever known.

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly I am familiar with that experiment.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Is the gentleman further familiar with the fact that this bill as it stands now, just as it does in connection with the plant at Louisiana, Mo., and the plant at Rifle, Colo., fails to provide one single cent with which to carry on the great experimental project there at Gorgas, Ala., in underground coal gasification?

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman is absolutely right. As I understand, the only laboratory left is the one at Bruce-ton.

Mr. ELLIOTT. May I call the gentleman's attention at this point to the fact that experimentation in the field of underground gasification is being carried on by various governments throughout the world. Many of our leading scientists feel that perhaps the Russians are now carrying on intensive experimentation in this field of underground coal gasification. I think it is the height of folly for this Nation right at the time when we are on the brink of accomplishing the greatest scientific results in this field that the human mind can conceive of to say suddenly that no further funds will be provided to carry on the work, and there is no further interest on the part of this great people in carrying on those experiments and allowing them to reach the conclusion which is clearly pointed up by what has gone before in the past 4 or 5 years.

Mr. PERKINS. I thank the gentleman from Alabama for his contribution. I concur wholeheartedly in his statement.

Since coal is so widely distributed and is so abundant having 100 times the energy value of all known petroleum and natural gas reserves combined, nothing is more fundamental than to make all possible efforts to perfect known process and discover all potential processes of utilizing this abundant source of energy.

What would be the predicament of America in event of all-out war that would destroy the lines of communication and cut all overseas sources of oil? All Europe would be paralyzed except for our help.

Would our petroleum industry be equal to the task? How much use will our vast expenditures for research in atomic energy and military facilities be if we do not have the abundant and appropriate energy fuels to supply our ships, airplanes, tanks, trucks, and automobiles?

Along with this recommended scrapping of the liquid fuel research program; does the Congress have assurance that the Communists are also scrapping their research programs?

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. I am sure the gentleman wants to be fair and not accuse this committee of wanting to throttle this program. I thought I told you very plainly that there is now another method that they are pursuing which is going to sidetrack the other two methods and put them in a state of standby. That is all. We are not trying to sidetrack them.

Mr. PERKINS. Let me answer the gentleman this way. If we fail to restore these funds here, it will be one of the greatest giveaways of the most valuable property, and one of the greatest errors that this administration could possibly commit.

Mr. FENTON. May I say I am just as much interested in that program, as the gentleman is.

Mr. PERKINS. That is right.

Mr. FENTON. I do not want the program to be scuttled, and if I see there is a tendency to do that, I shall be the first to oppose it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute. To prove that this committee has done the thing we figured right and best, we did the exact opposite regarding the plant at Laramie, Wyo., when we said the Government has not yet fulfilled its obligation. We put the money in this bill to continue that plant, even though private industry wanted us to take out that money. We said, "No." So I do not want to hear any more of that kind of talk, because the gentleman from Pennsylvania told the committee, and the gentleman who just left the floor [Mr. PERKINS], exactly why the committee took the action it did. You come on this floor and try to take off our hide and make statements that cannot be borne out by the evidence.

Mr. PERKINS. I can give the reasons why I felt these funds should be restored, from the standpoint of the defense of this Nation. Furthermore, I do not want to follow the philosophy of the oil people in scuttling this program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this recognition in order that I might bring to the attention of the membership the plight of New Jersey farmers along the southern shores of

the Delaware River as the result of the blackbird menace.

During recent years the farmers of this section of the State of New Jersey, including Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties especially, have suffered tremendous losses by damage caused to their crops by the great flocks of blackbirds that come during certain portions of the year to the localities mentioned. It amounts to thousands and thousands of dollars each year. The farmers have become discouraged and rightfully so. At times there are flocks of two to three million blackbirds at one time that eat their corn and other crops. The result can easily be imagined.

The same is true in sections of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. It is time recognition is taken of these serious losses sustained by the farmers of portions of these States. The farm organizations of all of the affected States have called for relief. These organizations have been aware of the damage, and meetings have been held over the years by them and their representatives with local, State, and Federal officials to find a solution that would bring relief. I have presented their case to the present Committee on Appropriations and hope for some financial assistance through this appropriation bill.

The birds are protected by an international treaty entered into many years ago between this country and Mexico relating to migratory birds. In return Mexico protects ducks which migrate there. No one at the time realized that the outcome would be what has developed. It has gotten entirely out of hand. The officials of the Wildlife Service have been sympathetic, and they have promised me they would help if Congress appropriated the money.

Will the gentleman from Iowa, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department, under which this Bureau comes, inform me what help can be expected by way of an appropriation at this time and in this bill for the purpose of assisting the farmers in overcoming this destructive menace?

Mr. JENSEN. I am pleased to report to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] that there is approximately \$10,000 in this bill that can be used, all or any part of it, for the purpose of blackbird control.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, if the Committee will bear with me for just a few minutes, I should like to state that I have very much enjoyed working with our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

This is a very difficult bill to write. As the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has so aptly stated, we are here dealing with the natural resources of the United

States. I join with the gentleman from Ohio in wishing that this committee could have granted substantially larger amounts for many of the items contained in this bill. It is my great regret that the economic condition of this country necessitates trimming where trimming is at all possible, even though it results in the delay of some programs.

In the time allotted to me I would like to correct one impression. Funds for reclamation, as we in the West have known reclamation, a program of which we in the West are so proud, where the irrigators borrow money from the Government and repay it—we want to continue to borrow money and we want to continue to pay it back, every nickel of it. The funds called for in this bill do not materially cut the funds for irrigation and reclamation.

There have been substantial cuts in new starts for transmission facilities. In some cases these lines have not yet been authorized by the Congress. In others they are sought prior to the commencement of the dams and generating facilities they will serve and thus obviously can and should be delayed. In some their economic justification is, to say the least, dubious, and they should be examined by the legislative committees of the Congress to the end that the reclamation program is not burdened by wasteful expenditure.

We have had a philosophy in the Federal Government in the past few years, and particularly in the Department of the Interior, that the Government year by year, and year after year, must grow larger, must exercise more control over more people and more functions. But in this bill there is given the Congress the opportunity to examine the programs during this year and determine for the Congress—not for the Secretary of the Interior, either the present one or the past one, but for the Congress—to determine actually what shall be the policy of the Federal Government in its control or lack of control over the people of the United States, and the policy over the services which the people must use.

These are legislative matters which this Congress should consider and consider seriously; and the opportunity has been left to the Congress by the action of the committee in not appropriating for new starts which the legislative committees may, in their province, conclude should not be made. In making that conclusion, the Congress should specifically spell out the proper spheres of the Bureau of Reclamation, particularly those in which it has in recent years been engaged and which are not historically the true functions of the Bureau.

The fiscal and foreign policies of former administrations have placed this Nation in very serious financial straits. This committee would be derelict in its duty if it did not take those steps which can be taken to protect the very solvency of our beloved Union.

Within those limits the committee has earnestly endeavored to continue developments now under way and to provide essential funds for the further development and the preservation of our natural resources.

Much has been said of the tragic condition of the American Indian. There can be no minimizing that tragedy. In surveying that tragedy it might be well to observe that the American Indian lives under a typical Socialist state. From my personal observations as to how he fares under it, I can only fervently hope that the Socialist system does not engulf the balance of the population.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in this program which was created by Congress back in about 1944 to develop these demonstration plants, to develop new fields of use for the coal industry from the oil sale lands out on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in Colorado. May I say in effect this, that we may be overlooking here this afternoon if we follow the pattern set up in this particular bill. Who can say that the next step will not be to eliminate the agricultural end of this particular program to find use for waste products, and the next step may be to close the demonstration plant out in Illinois that takes these agricultural products and experiments in making synthetic fuels of them? So this is a question that Congress should think through very clearly and thoroughly before it gives approval to this recall of appropriations for this program.

I do not know how thorough the hearings were before the subcommittee on these projects; I do know that I looked in the report and in the copies of the hearings for guidance, particularly on the question of the oil-shale experimental plant at Rifle, Colo., and I could find there only a few sentences dealing with the subject of experimentation in oil shale. That coincides with the remark made by the regional director of the Bureau of Mines that the proposal to withdraw appropriations might lead to the closing of the plant. I saw that he was completely surprised by the action. The manager of the plant was surprised by the action. The Rifle, Colo., plant is a 6-year-old demonstration plant that has been very successful.

May I point out that it appears that the only reason that funds are being withdrawn from these projects at the present time is that they have been very successful operations. The committee reports indicate that they have been successful operations. They have been fulfilling the objectives that were set up when they were created by this Congress.

I would like to point out to the membership of the House that these are babies of the Congress. They were not given to the Congress by the bureaucrats, they were not given to the Congress by the departments downtown. They were the creatures of men of vision in this body who saw the potentialities of these experiments. Men like Dr. FENTON, CARL PERKINS, and Mr. KELLEY from Pennsylvania were the originators of this idea. The legislation was directly the responsibility of this Congress.

There are still 2 more years to run before these legislative acts expire and I do not think it would be sound policy on the part of the Congress to withdraw its support of these programs until the experiments are completely finished.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I know the gentleman is interested in these projects, and I agree with him as far as the projects are concerned. They are wonderful demonstration plants, they have done a wonderful job, and I would refer the gentleman to the dialog on pages 602-603 of the hearings between my colleague, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], and Dr. McCabe. I want to point out one little statement that Dr. McCabe made:

I think we will come to a point before too long where we can begin to phase out the big operation at Rifle. I do not think that it will be too long before the west-coast petroleum industry will pick up the oil shale. They have been in to see the Secretary of the Interior, talking about additional acreage on the public domain, asking him to give them a 20-year period to stay. Under the present rules, the area would be too small.

Mr. PRICE. I wonder what Dr. McCabe meant by "too long." He certainly did not think it should be done quickly. If he did, I do not agree with him on the matter of national defense.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, as a boy in high school I learned one of the immutable laws of nature was that liquids always found their level. Applied to crude oil today, we find it seeping out of a lot of cleavages in the top-level strata, both within and without the administration. In fact, I think the level of petroleum has risen so high it is flooding out the soft coal mines in West Virginia today.

Let us remember that this program had its birth back in the critical days of the war period when my fellow Congressman from the State of West Virginia, Jennings Randolph, sponsored this liquid fuels program. When I came to the Congress in 1945 we had already passed a bill in 1944 but no appropriations were made for it. In 1946 we appropriated approximately \$15 million to implement the program, including the establishment and development of a research plant of the Bureau of Mines in connection with the School of Mines in West Virginia University. Later on demonstration plants were set up in Louisiana, Mo.; they were set up at a point in Pennsylvania, Bristol, I believe. There was one set up near Birmingham in Alabama, all part of research being done in connection with the Bureau of Mines and the School of Mines of the West Virginia University. I believe the oil shales plant was established in Colorado, somewhere along about the same time, and I believe under the same authority.

Now, we find this situation developing:

That demonstration plant down in Missouri, so I am advised, was able to produce high octane gasoline within approximately 6 cents of the wholesale cost of the production of natural high octane gasoline. Anyway, let us remember that the fight started 2 years ago. Out of that \$15 million original appropriation there was \$4,500,000 left unexpended. The minority leader of the Committee on Appropriations at that time, along with the gentleman who I believe is the chairman of the present subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] attempted in that appropriation bill to recover that money into the Federal Treasury. You will recall I raised the point of order that it was legislation on an appropriation bill. I went to the Bureau of Mines and talked it over with them. They had arrangements for a new research plant at Morgantown in connection with the Bureau of Mines, and they told me the purpose of the new research plant over there was to further refine this old German process to a point where the end product could go into competition with the natural product. There was not anything said about a new process; and I doubt seriously if there is any new process. I think it is just an attempt to refine that old German process; at least, I was given to understand that. I insisted to the head of the Bureau of Mines that he would have to let his contract for his new research plant before the 30th of last June 1952.

That plant is approximately two-thirds constructed at the present time. I cannot see the wisdom and the advisability of our going ahead with this research there and cutting off demonstration plants like the one down in Missouri and like the one over in Colorado or anywhere else if we are going ahead and completing this process to a point where it could protect this country in a defense way in the event that oils coming from foreign countries were stopped by foreign submarines like they were back in 1944 and 1945, that caused the initial adoption of this program.

I just cannot understand why they would want to appropriate \$500,000 to put that Missouri and Colorado plant in standby order. Let me call your attention to the fact that on page 20 of the committee report you will find that the Secretary is directed to dispose of these plants. Why spend half a million dollars if we are going to sell them? It is time for the subcommittee to quit kidding the Members of Congress on this proposition.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, there are several Alaska items in the bill, but with 5 minutes at my disposal at this time I only want to discuss one, and that is the program having to do with construction of roads in Alaska and the pro-

gram having to do with maintenance of roads in Alaska. The sum included in the bill as reported out by the Committee for Construction of Roads represents a 32-percent reduction from the recommendation made by the Eisenhower administration. The sum recommended for maintenance of roads represents a reduction of 12 percent from the recommendation of the administration. Now, if the figure stands with respect to construction as it now is, it means that there will be no new construction whatsoever for Alaska highways or other types of roads for the fiscal year starting July 1 next. It will be a windup program of road construction hitherto started. It is my understanding that some special circumstances probably had something to do with the cut in these funds and that is why I desire to take this time to interrogate, if he would permit me to do so, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

The report of the committee states:

However, the committee has consistently felt that a greater share of the burden of building roads and maintaining them in Alaska should be borne by the government of Alaska. Just prior to marking up the bill it was brought to the committee's attention that the Alaskan Legislature had adjourned its recent session without adopting proposed legislation which would have increased revenues for the Territory for the purpose of carrying their fair share of the road program.

I recall very well that when I was testifying before the subcommittee the chairman submitted an admonition to me that it would be looked upon favorably if the legislature would act in these respects, and I think the Governor conveyed that measure to the legislature. May I ask the chairman, especially in view of the recent conversation we have had concerning this, if he would look much more favorably on this road program if the Alaska Legislature were to meet in special session and enact higher taxes on gasoline, higher truck license fees, and so forth?

Mr. JENSEN. My answer to that question is "Yes," and I am sure that I speak the consensus of every member of the committee.

As the gentleman knows, my committee has always been very liberal in recommending funds for Alaska highways and a lot of other things, but we have taken the position that even though we know the limitations of the revenue-raising ability of the Legislature of Alaska they have not acted in passing the revenue bills the committee felt should be passed; so the committee feel that until the Alaska Legislature does pass legislation which will raise more money in Alaska not only for road-building but for other things the committee will not look with favor on recommending the full requests which have been made to the committee for such appropriations.

Mr. BARTLETT. Would it be the gentleman's judgment that it might not be too late for this year, even, if a special session of the legislature were called forthwith, to increase the appropriations?

Mr. JENSEN. If the Legislature of Alaska were to meet and pass revenue-raising legislation, it is possible they

could get that accomplished before the Senate committee marks up this bill. If the Senate committee would look with favor upon a larger appropriation than the House committee has recommended, then, speaking for myself as one member of the committee, I would say it would seem quite natural that the members of the House committee would look with favor on a larger appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, naturally I find myself very much interested in the matters covered in this bill. Approximately 60 percent of my district belong to the Federal Government, and a great deal of it is concerned directly by this legislation. I do not wish to appear in any partisan position whatsoever, and I shall attempt to divorce myself as far as possible from any partisan implications, also from any overenthusiasm which might result from my endeavoring to defend a Federal installation within my district. I am interested primarily in a part of this bill because of the national-defense program, the conservation program and values going to the Federal Government because of work already done, which values must be considered while studying this bill. I find it very difficult to study a bill marked up, as this bill is, where we have a budget proposed by a former administration; committee action had heretofore and now presented to the House; and committee action to take place upon the bill; together with, and rightfully so, the recommendations proposed by the present administration. I feel that Members of this body should have the recommendations in full which are proposed by the present administration. I would like to address a question to the distinguished chairman of this committee.

Mr. BUDGE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield, if the gentleman will not take up too much time and if it is just a question.

Mr. BUDGE. The gentleman was mentioning the fact that he would like to have the revised budget of the present administration. That is included in the hearings on page 945.

Mr. ASPINALL. But as I understood the distinguished chairman, as he was making his opening remarks, he did not have those figures to present to us during this discussion. Is that correct, Mr. JENSEN?

Mr. JENSEN. We do not have all of the revised figures for reclamation.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I, in the interest of time, ask the gentleman this question? Do you have them for the Bureau of Land Management?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; we do.

Mr. ASPINALL. Do you have them as they pertain to the Bureau of Mines?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Do you have them as they pertain to the synthetic-fuels program?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; that is all beginning at page 948 of the hearings.

Mr. ASPINALL. Then my next question, which I wish to propound to my good friend from Pennsylvania, our beloved Dr. FENTON, is as follows: The amount which your committee has recommended for the synthetic-fuels program, Dr. FENTON, is some \$2 million less than the present administration in its revised budget recommended; is that not correct?

Mr. FENTON. That is right.

Mr. ASPINALL. And would you advise the committee just why it was that your committee saw fit to ask for this particular cut in this appropriation?

Mr. FENTON. I tried to explain. I mentioned the Louisiana, Mo., plant.

Mr. ASPINALL. The matter I am talking about has to do with the oil-shale plant at Rifle, Colo.

Mr. FENTON. That is what I was trying to get to. Certainly we think, and I believe all the scientists think they are further advanced in the matter of getting oil from oil shale than they are in getting oil from coal. Certainly by the same reasoning if the Louisiana plant should be closed, then, of course, the Rifle demonstration plant, being so much closer to commercial production, should be closed.

Mr. ASPINALL. Dr. FENTON, I have been in conversation this afternoon with Dr. McCabe. Dr. McCabe tells me that the reason they considered closing the plant in Louisiana was because any future work that they wished to do in the hydrogenation of coal is going to be done with a different process and in a different kind of plant entirely. He also advised me that the work at Rifle should continue for at least another 2 years in order to make use of the new retort which is being prepared and which has been in operation for just a short while on the breaking down of the oil shales into their different byproducts.

This law was the outgrowth of hearings held on S. 1243 during August of 1943 while this Nation was engaged in fighting World War II. It was an act "authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural, and forestry products and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation," and so forth. It established a period of 5 years in which the Secretary of Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, was to carry on basic research and pilot construction in order to develop and test the feasibility of production of liquid fuels from products other than natural petroleum. It provided a sum of 30 million as an authorization for the work. The act was approved on April 5, 1944. This basic act was amended by the 80th Congress to increase the period to 8 years and the authorization to 60 million, including 1 million for use in studying recovery of oil from stripper oil fields. It was amended again by the 81st Congress to

increase the period to 11 years—or 1955—and increase the authorization to 87.6 million, including 2.6 million for facilities at Morgantown, W. Va., for research and investigation in the mining, preparation, and utilization of hydrocarbon minerals. This last amendment was passed in September of 1950.

The initial act grew out of hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on War Minerals of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, in which a subcommittee of the House Committee on Mines and Mining cooperated. Even a listing of those appearing in support of the bill at that time would take quite some time, but I should like to quote from the comment of former Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, as he opened the part of the hearings which took place in Salt Lake City, Utah. The quote, begins on page 275 of the hearings on S. 1243, 78th Congress, 1st session:

The purpose of this bill is to enable the Government of the United States to do the pioneer work (in synthetic fuels). It may properly, I think, be called a measure which is designed to bring about the cooperation of the Government with business to create the jobs and the industries which will be needed in the postwar world.

The manufacture of synthetic fuel is in no sense to be regarded as exclusively a war industry. We have fuel enough now existing by way of petroleum and its derivatives to carry on the war, although the evidence before this committee clearly indicates that our petroleum reserves are steadily declining. We will need new sources of liquid fuel. Industry has not as yet been enabled to make the researches which are necessary to make possible the manufacture of synthetic fuels in the United States. That is easily understandable, because industry is under obligation, particularly corporate industry, to make expenditures only so far as they can be justified to the stockholders. So the work has not yet been done.

I might state here that the necessary research has not yet been had.

I am happy to be able to say to this distinguished group assembled here that in our hearings in Pittsburgh on last Friday this bill was endorsed by the representatives of the coal industry, by representatives of the petroleum industry, by representatives of the State government, and, of course, by representatives of the National Government. It was also endorsed by the spokesman for the United Mine Workers of America. Perhaps it may be appropriate here to call attention to the names of some of the persons who testified at the Pittsburgh hearings. In the first instance, the governors of those eastern States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia—were as much interested in the work of this committee as the governors of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming in our visit to the west. Governor Martin of Pennsylvania, sent as his representative the secretary of the State Department of Mines, Mr. Maize, who testified in favor of the principles of this bill. Governor Neeley, of West Virginia, was represented by the State geologist of West Virginia, Mr. Tucker. Governor Bricker, of Ohio, was likewise represented. * * * The president of the Koppers Coal Co. of Pittsburgh, a company which operates extensively in that area, appeared in person before the committee and also had the director of the Koppers' research bureau present. M. Leighton, chief of the Indiana Geological Survey, appeared and testified. Mr. Eugene Ayres, head of the Gulf Research and Development Co., which of course is a branch of the Gulf Oil Co., appeared before the com-

mittee and also endorsed the measure. I recite these names in order that it may be made clear that the sponsor of the bill and the Department of the Interior in its testimony are not endeavoring here to set the Government up in competition with private industry, but are merely endeavoring to prevent, in the field of fuel for American development in the future, the same sort of crisis with which we were confronted with respect to rubber. We are looking forward.

I can find no better summation of the time and tides which existed when this act and authorization was under study by the legislative committee having jurisdiction. I could, it is true, read in here many of the cost figures, many of the remarks about German synthetic production, many of the reserve and production figures, but since forecasts are admittedly difficult, there is no need to point out error nor unduly reward better guessing. We have not in the interim run out of oil. We have not used up all of our oil reserves. We have, however, cut deeply into our reserves and lowered the ratio between oil discovery and reserve and current output. We are fighting in this field, that is, free enterprise is fighting, a valiant but losing game as costs of exploration increase, demand mounts and costs go up. We have turned from a net exporter of oil to a net importer of oil. We may still be the producer of half the products of oil, but the half of the known reserves are in far-off Persia, Iran, and other such areas of the inflamed Middle East.

We have seen in our time, the loss of the world's largest refinery to the riptide of nationalism in Iran. We have seen other trends of production and consumption with the greatest increases on the consumption side. We have not, then, seen absolute developments, absolute shortages or present ruin. We have, however, seen the constant trend to worsening situations.

As our lifelines go further out to the far areas of the world, we become more dependent upon sea lanes for vital oil imports. These, we know, can be virtually useless in times of war, for the submarine still roams the sea.

Into this context, I should like to place the results of our synthetic liquid fuels program contemplated back in 1944 by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, an act which may die by appropriational action if we do not stem the tide. From the beginning of the program in 1945 through the period which may abruptly end on June 30 of this year, Congress has appropriated over \$76 million for research and development of processes to convert hydrocarbons like oil shale, coal, and so forth. This program has, in these years, under able and energetic direction of the Bureau of Mines, brought the cost of production of synthetic fuels nearly into line with conventional production from natural petroleum. The results contemplated in the original act, that is processes good enough to be competitive, stand on the threshold of achievement. Out in Rifle, Colo., in the oil shale plant, there is a newly completed pilot process, which may now go untested. This pilot plant represents a new process developed out of past ex-

periments and may be the one which will bring into reality the dream of commercial production. Some \$330 thousand have been invested in this new "cooker" but all necessary facilities for a long run test are not yet ready and will not be, as I understand it, until after the close of this fiscal year. If that is the case, then the "cooker" is a "cooked goose." It seems to me an odd way to treat what may be the end of an \$18 million investment. We are near the water, why not swim?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would like to pose this question to Dr. FENTON: If the Assistant Secretary actually should advise that we continue with the \$2 million which is in the revised budget, and if Dr. McCabe himself would advise that, would your committee be willing to continue the appropriation in order to get the values from the work that has been done out there?

Mr. FENTON. Of course I would have to take that up with the individual members of the committee. I want to assure the gentleman that I think it has been a fine program. I want to congratulate the Bureau of Mines for the fine work they did. As I said before, if I thought for a minute it was going to disrupt our defense effort, I would be the first one to come back here and ask for it pronto.

Mr. ASPINALL. Let me say this: We have 14 years of known oil reserves from petroleum, as far as our present usages are concerned. We have unlimited reserves, as far as this process by synthetic procedure from our coals and our shales. It seems to me that we should keep that in mind when we make our determination. As I read the law and the debates which brought this program into existence, there was nothing said about getting it to an economic feasibility. The program was to get oil from the oil shale and coal, and gas if possible, at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. FENTON. I will say to the gentleman, if the Department of Interior, through its Secretary, says that Rifle should be continued, I would be for it.

Mr. ASPINALL. I thank the gentleman very much. I know the worthiness and the sincerity of the gentleman's work.

Mr. JENSEN. And may I say that if Dr. FENTON will approve this item, I, as chairman of the committee, will take Dr. FENTON's word for it.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Thank you, and members of the committee.

I was pleased to hear Dr. FENTON, in response to a question asked by my colleague from Colorado a moment ago, say that the development of oil shale at Rifle, Colo., had reached a point, as I

understood him to say, that there was a new process that had developed that made it possible to discontinue the oil-shale experiment the same as coal. Is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. No. I am afraid the gentleman did not understand me.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Then I misunderstood the gentleman. The reason I mention this is that we in Colorado will be called upon to explain the strange and unusual action taken by this committee to close down the oil-shale plant at Rifle, Colo. When I say, "strange and unusual action," let us look at the facts as they actually are. We in Colorado, particularly in the western part of the State, point with pride to the fact that we have known formations which, if properly developed, could supply the oil facilities of this Nation for some time. It was an act of Congress that made it possible for us to proceed with this development. Now, all at once, as far as we know without any particular reason, this program has been discontinued. In your report you say:

The Bureau appears to have done an excellent job in leading the way in these important developments which are now at a point where private industry can pick them up.

I assume that is absolutely correct.

Now the next thing I would like to direct the attention of the committee to and question the committee about is the last sentence in this report:

The Secretary is instructed to dispose of the two demonstration plants in accordance with existing law and agreements which may be in existence between the Department and other Federal agencies.

What I want to know is, Is the process and the method of extracting oil from the shale that has been developed at Rifle, Colo., when sold by the Secretary of the Interior, to be given to the purchasers of that plant, or can anybody answer that question?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I was glad to hear both the chairman of the subcommittee and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] say that if the Secretary of the Interior recommended restoration of these funds they would be glad to go along. I want to call their attention to the fact that in the first place the Secretary of the Interior recommended \$5,900,000 for this program, but the committee saw fit not to agree with the Secretary of the Interior; in other words, they already have the recommendation of the Secretary of the interior that over \$5 million—nearly \$6 million—should be spent on this program. No adequate reason has been given to justify these cuts. It comes with a sort of sense of suddenness and shock to me and other Members interested in this subject to learn that the committee takes this action. I only found it out this afternoon. I think it will come with a sense of shock to the people of the country; I think they look at it the same way as they would if the committee arbitrarily cut off a quarter, a third, or a half of the funds for atomic research.

This is a security program more than anything else. Of course, it affects our domestic economy, but for the committee without any specific reason to cut the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in half seems to me to be rather arbitrary. I found out, or at least it has been said to me on what I think is good authority, that already there have been attempts on the part of private industry to win away from this governmental program the personnel, the scientists, and experts who have been working on it, wanting them to sign up in private industry, looking forward, I presume, to the time when these plants will be disposed of to private industry.

Suppose we did discontinue this work for a year, or 2 years, and then had to resume it, would you be able to gather together a good staff right away, in case an emergency comes along, in order to complete the program which, as has been said here this afternoon, was authorized by the Congress itself and has been almost finished? Even a new Secretary of the Interior who no doubt wants to go along with the general program of economy recommends a much larger amount.

It seems to me it is taking a pretty heavy gamble with what our known enemies might do; this would be the kind of action that would make them smile, and they would think it was wonderful for us to stop a program which has pretty nearly reached the point of success, for we have only a little way further to go.

The members of the subcommittee themselves say there is another method being explored which they think is better than the first two processes they have been examining. Have they any assurance that this third program will come to fruition and be successful, or are they just taking a gamble?

Mr. FENTON. Yes, I may say to the gentleman, they do know pretty much already.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Can the gentleman give the House the assurance that this third process which is now under way or about to commence will be successful?

Mr. FENTON. All I know is the testimony which was given before the committee.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is what was testified before the committee?

Mr. FENTON. Yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I think there should be more testimony on the subject before we give up whatever little chance we have in this matter that affects the security of our country.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining 4 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Montana. [Mr. D'Ewart].

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I know the gentleman from Montana is greatly interested in the American Indians. Things have been said here about them; we have gone together and tried to help them, but on the question of the Papago Reservation, I would like to call the attention

of the ranking minority member that there is medical service on the Papago Reservation, that at the agency itself there is Dr. John Parks. There is a public health nurse at the agency, located on the reservation. The hospital burned on June 14, 1947. The gentleman from Montana any myself have urged that it be rebuilt, but from that time, 1947, up to the present time nothing has been done. However, there is medical service on the reservation.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. PATTEN. How can you render qualified medical services with no hospital facilities to take care of sick people?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I made that statement here this afternoon. I called the Indian office 5 minutes before I came over here and I was informed there were no nurses on the reservation.

Mr. BOW. How about doctors?

Mr. KIRWAN. I made that call 5 minutes before I came over here.

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, there is an increase in this appropriation to help hospital, welfare, and education for the Indian Bureau.

I take this time to express my appreciation to the committee that has always been courteous to me when I appeared before it, no matter who might have been chairman. They have always been very kind to me in connection with my requests. May I state for the RECORD that this year the committee has been fair in the appropriations made for the State of Montana, and we in that State appreciate it very much.

The committee gave us funds to complete building the Hungry Horse project, they gave us funds to complete the Canyon Ferry project, they gave us funds to go ahead with the Lower Marias irrigation project and the Missouri diversion. We in Montana appreciate that very much because these are important projects to the State. I have served on the policy committee that writes authorizations for the Interior Department ever since I became a Member of the Congress and take a great interest in these appropriations. My State is largely an undeveloped State, but it has great natural resources, and there is no piece of legislation that comes before the Congress which can do more to develop the area that I serve and the whole of Montana and much of the West than can these appropriations. I, therefore, feel especially grateful to the committee that it has seen its way clear to deal fairly in this appropriation with us. I do not agree with that committee 100 percent, because there have been cuts made that I feel should not have been made.

I would like to have seen more money provided for policing of the national parks where we have such a huge number of visitors. I would like to see more money for the Bureau of Management in the Billings area, which serves the

Williston oilfields. The large influx of people in connection with that oilfield means that the Bureau of Land Management office has been overwhelmed with work. I would like to have seen some increase there. However, this committee has seen fit to give, as I have said, more to the Indian Bureau for health, education, and welfare; the committee has given us more for the Geological Survey in order to more adequately map our public lands; it has given us more funds for safety work in the Bureau of Mines; and it has added some to the Alaskan public-works program. These are necessary increases, and I think the committee has dealt well and fairly with Montana in making the appropriations.

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to line 7, page 1 of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HIGH INTEREST—DEPRESSION

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the present situation and the alarming signs facing us, it is appropriate that we recall a pledge made by President Eisenhower in his preelection Harlem speech in New York, October 25, 1952, when he stated:

Never again shall we allow a depression in the United States. The Soviet communism is looking for one great victory. That victory is the economic collapse of our country. They want to see us go broke. Why, then, would a nation such as ours refuse to mobilize all its resources to defeat a depression as we would mobilize all our resources to defeat an invasion. One is just as serious as the other. So I pledge you this. If the finest brains, the finest hearts we can mobilize in Washington can foresee the signs of any recession, any depression that would put honest, hard-working men and women out of work, the full power of private industry, of municipal government, of State government and, of the Federal Government, will be mobilized to see that that does not happen. I cannot pledge you more than that.

This is an excellent statement, and there is no doubt in my mind that President Eisenhower believes every word he said in this statement, and there is no doubt in my mind he will make every effort possible to carry it out. However, if he waits too long to take action, it will be impossible for him to carry out this pledge. It is my hope that the President

will give immediate and early consideration to the unfavorable signs that are appearing in our economy.

There is a lot being done today through Federal agencies and private operations that will vitally affect our country, not only in the immediate future but for generations to come. In every paper headlines appear about hard-money policy, high interest rates, depression, no depression, sound economy, and so forth. A few days ago—to be exact, April 21—an article appeared in the newspapers concerning a speech that had been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, which was his first public address, in which he stressed the statement that “we are not headed for a depression.” In this speech the Secretary gave good reasons why there should not be a depression.

A few days ago President Eisenhower assailed the stupidity of mass unemployment and pledged every useful measure—private and public—to avoid it in the future.

The headlines indicate that the money market is getting tight, that supply of funds shrink, and interest rates are rising still further. Entirely overlooked seems to be the fact that the Federal Reserve System determines whether money will be scarce or plentiful. It also determine whether interest rates will be high or whether they will be reasonable.

I do not believe that many people will contend that there is now, or that there has been in the past 10 years, a free money market in the United States. It is a controlled market—controlled by the Federal Reserve Board.

For more than 20 years every week I have prepared and furnished to the newspapers in the congressional district I have the honor to represent, a weekly newsletter, in which current issues have been discussed to the best of my knowledge and ability. Since President Eisenhower took office January 20, 1953, I have made several references in these newsletters to the President and the economic situation in our country. I am inserting herewith excerpts from most of them since that time. They are as follows:

[April 30, 1953]

SMALL TOWNS AND SMALL BUSINESS

The value of small business is generally recognized. In fact small business is looked upon as the backbone of the Nation. Small business is not asking for special benefits and is not asking that big business be destroyed because it is big. It is only when bigness is used unfairly to destroy small concerns and create a monopoly should regulations or laws be imposed. One good definition of small business is a business that is not financially able to have a lobbyist in Washington.

It is my belief that the two major problems affecting small business are:

1. Financial help: Commercial banks can only make short-term loans. Small business needs capital loans of a longer term than commercial banks can make. Big business concerns, for obvious reasons, have no trouble getting plenty of long-term financial capital. Without a Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the small concern has no place to go to get the same kind of financial aid that the big concerns can obtain without any trouble.

A few years ago, the small towns—those under 5,000 people—were handicapped in a

similar manner. They could not sell their bonds to build needed improvements for convenience, health, and sanitation. The RFC supplied this need by buying these bonds at par and gradually feeding them out to the financial market as they were proven. If the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is put out of business, small towns will no longer have a market for their improvement bonds. They will be “hawked” around among the financial slickers and construction companies, which will result in the people paying exorbitant rates of interest, which will retard necessary services. The closing of the RFC will result in a cruel, devastating blow to small business and small towns.

The RFC is criticized because the law of averages, as it relates to ethics and conduct in public office, has been disclosed to apply to its personnel the same as it applies to all other groups and classes. A Brooklyn Bridge is sold in Washington, D. C., very frequently. It is not in every such sale that the public is involved or harmed or that the would-be buyer of favoritism is helped. No good citizen favors political loans. The RFC does not compete with banks. In fact, I believe a poll of the banks would disclose a high percentage of the banks favoring its continuance. Some of the criticisms against RFC are, doubtless, justified. They can, and must, be corrected.

The RFC has and does operate at a profit. Let's look at the record. It started out with \$500 million capital from the United States Treasury. Since then, it has retired \$400 million of the capital; paid approximately \$400 million interest to the Treasury; and paid approximately \$400 million in dividends to the Treasury. On top of that, it has paid all its own expenses, getting no money from the Congress.

2. Preservation of the laws giving small business equality of opportunity, just the same fair chance to buy as the big concerns under the same terms and conditions without discrimination. Small concerns, even in the roughest, hardest, competitive business—like the grocery business—can compete with the biggest national corporate chains if the manufacturer or seller, who deals with both, is not allowed to discriminate against the small man.

Strong efforts by influential people are being made to repeal the Robinson-Patman Act, which is considered to be the best protection and security possessed by small business. If this effort succeeds, it will imperil the good of the entire Nation. I insist that small business is entitled to equality of opportunity in trading and finance. And with that opportunity, I apologize to no one for their ability to meet competition on every corner in America.

[April 23, 1953]

DEPRESSION?

March the 11th, 1951, the Federal Reserve Board violated its traditional policy of supporting Government bond prices at par. It is my belief that the Federal Reserve Board would have never defied the President of the United States by taking this unusual, drastic, and devastating action unless the Board believed that President Truman had reached a point of unpopularity with Congress so that they could make the move and get by with it. They would not have dared such an action if the President had been stronger at the time.

This action was the commencement of what will be the worst depression in all history if it isn't stopped—if the action is not reversed and alternative methods used to prevent it. It was at this point—March 11, 1951—that bond prices commenced to sag until now they are down to 93. The people, who bought those bonds, had a right to believe that the traditional policy of the Federal Reserve of supporting the market at par would continue. On this date—March 11,

1951—farm prices commenced to decline, and they have become lower and lower right along with Government bonds ever since, except the decline has been proportionately greater.

That was the commencement of our trouble. Preceding the beginning of the last three depressions—1920, 1929, and 1937—money rates were stiffened, resulting in scarcer money and credit and higher interest rates. The pattern being followed now is exactly the pattern that was followed before these three depressions. A few people in our country, who, incidentally, are pretty strong financially, would like to buy it up for 10 cents on the dollar and sell it back for \$1.10 on the dollar.

[April 16, 1953]

WATCHMAN FOR PEOPLE

A Congressman is necessarily a watchman for the people. If, in his position where his constituents have placed him, he is able to see storm clouds, it is his duty to warn the people of them.

Our economy depends a lot upon the desires and wishes of the people. If people want to buy and cause a big and fast turnover of money and credit, good times can be enjoyed with the same amount of available credit and money as hard times can be endured, if people do not want to buy and thereby slow up business and production. But there are certain things that will make it difficult for the people in carrying out their wishes. For instance, a tight-money, high-interest policy is certainly in the direction of declining business.

The use of monetary means as a weapon to either stop inflation or deflation is a subtle weapon, and if not used properly, can become very vicious and destructive in its effects. Its use cannot be discovered from day to day, and its effects—whether good or bad—are not really known until achieved. The present policy of the Federal Reserve Board can be a very dangerous one. Already Government bonds have gone down to 93. If they are allowed to go down to a price that will enable them to earn $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent bond, they will go down to 88. In England, where a similar policy has been pursued, $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent bonds have gone down to 60. Certainly the Federal Reserve Board will not permit this to occur here. The only bonds in England that are selling at par are 4 percent bonds.

[April 9, 1953]

WAR TO PEACE

We cannot depend on the Communists. If their recent pretensions are genuine, the economy of our Nation will be greatly affected. However, it will be a pleasant and agreeable surprise, welcomed by open arms by all good, patriotic Americans who are opposed to war and who will do everything within their power to promote permanent and lasting peace.

Much of our total annual production is in war goods. A conversion from war to peace—if we are fortunate enough to be in a position to make the change—will be a tremendous shock to our economy. It should be no greater than the shock at the end of World War II. Preceding the termination of hostilities in World War II, many of our greatest economists and financiers predicted a devastating depression would follow the war. The sensible and logical argument was made that a depression has always followed every war in which a major power was engaged. This was apparently an unanswerable argument, but Congress did make provisions for the transition from war to peace that kept our economy going, and we did not, for the first time in all history, suffer a depression after World War II.

The same thing can be done this time if the Korean war ends. Our big business leaders in Government are very wise men in

their lines of business. We all sincerely hope that they will prove just as wise in directing the policy of our Government in a way that will not have economic destruction at the end of the Korean war. It can be done. It is a great challenge. The cooperation of every American, regardless of politics, is needed.

[April 2, 1953]

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

There is no weakening of respect and good will on the part of the Members of Congress for President Eisenhower. The biggest backlog of strength in one package that the President has is the Democratic membership in both bodies of Congress. The Democrats continue to assume the role of constructive cooperation, rather than carping criticism or opposition for opposition's sake. The Republicans are taking a long time to warm up and seem to be going in many different directions, making it difficult to get their program off the ground.

In the past, the appropriation bills—known as supply bills—have all passed the House of Representatives before Easter. This year not one such bill will be passed before Easter. This does not necessarily merit criticism if the delay had been caused by more diligent and thorough consideration of appropriations under wise and able leadership.

INTEREST RATES

Interest rates continue to climb. Long-term bonds have dropped below 94. It is possible, if the Federal Reserve continues to refuse to protect the Government's interest, that they will drop to 92 and possibly 88.

This is the first time since right after World War I that the bonds of our Government have dropped in price to such disastrous levels. Congress led the people to believe in buying these bonds to support the national defense and war effort that the prices would be protected. Now the Federal Reserve is failing to protect the price, although it could be done without any cost to the Government or to the Federal Reserve banks whatsoever.

Seven men—all Governors of the Federal Reserve Board—holding 14-year terms, have more power over our economy than the entire Congress. Sometimes it takes a catastrophe, such as the Hoover depression or the devastating depression of 1920–21, to cause Congress to wake up and prevent the Federal Reserve from continuing its country-wrecking policies.

[March 26, 1953]

SLOW-MOVING CONGRESS

Slow progress in Congress should not be a disappointment in view of the change in administration. It naturally takes time for an entirely new program to be formulated and presented for approval by the legislative branch.

President Eisenhower has all kinds and shades of opinions to deal with. The Democrats, in many instances, are cooperating with him better than the Republicans. Without the aid of the Democrats, he would have failed on his reorganization act, which would have been a devastating blow to his prestige as Chief Executive. It is certainly in the public interest that the opposition party assume the standpoint of constructive opposition, and not indulge in unjustified nagging, carping criticism. It is going to take everlasting teamwork of both Republicans and Democrats to keep this country on an even keel.

[March 26, 1953]

HARD MONEY

In the United States, where the hard money and high interest policy is being invoked, we can take a look at Great Britain

and pretty well decide what is likely to happen here by what has actually happened there under similar circumstances.

I was in England when Chancellor Richard A. Butler first went into power and with other members of our Banking and Currency Committee had an extended visit and discussion with him which embraced his monetary policies, which he was at that time just commencing to invoke.

Now, after 16 months, the record shows that businessmen were greatly hurt, and that the economic climate was changed into a slump. Chancellor Butler first raised the discount rate in the Bank of England from 2 percent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. This first move reduced the liquid assets of commercial banks, which automatically enforced restrictions on bank loans. Within 6 months from the time Butler entered office under Churchill, industrial stocks in Britain had slumped 15 percent, long-term Government securities 10 percent, and the bank rate was raised again to 4 percent. Within a few months after that, industrial stocks dropped another 15 percent but have recovered some. The average rate on loans in the commercial banks went up from 3 percent to 5 percent.

What was done in Britain is being commenced in a most vigorous fashion here in the United States. A prominent Member of Congress, being the only one left in his family, sold his home and invested the proceedings in United States Government bonds. They immediately went down to \$94 on the \$100. He called the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank and said: "How can banks that have so much invested in Government bonds survive after a drop of \$6 on the \$100?" The Chairman enthusiastically replied that the banks were very happy over the situation—that although they were losing on their bonds, they were making a lot more on higher interest. Of course, the Congressman did not disclose his own plight and that he was not in a position to capitalize on the higher interest rate.

Many of our bankers object to this policy and very much want Government bonds supported at par.

[March 19, 1953]

REPUBLICANS

President Eisenhower continues to have the good will and the genuine support of Members of Congress from both major political parties. However, his program has not gotten off the ground. There seems to be a lot of internal trouble within the Republican organization that is likely to hinder and delay the President's efforts.

[March 19, 1953]

INTEREST RATES

The increase in interest rates is very disturbing. If the law of supply and demand is allowed to prevail in the case of interest rates, the trend would be downward instead of upward since the supply of money in the hands of the people and the ability of the banks to create it on a basis of 6 to 1 is very high. One-half of 1 percent increase that is proposed on veterans' GI home loans seems very small; yet, this small increase over a long period of time will amount to \$1,000 extra cost to the average veteran who buys a home. There are 20 million veterans in the United States. The Government is generous to veterans. The Government will spend during the next fiscal year \$2 billion more to pay the interest on the war debt than is paid to all veterans and their dependents of all wars for all purposes.

The total debts of our country—both public and private—amount to \$600 billion. This huge debt makes it imperative that close attention and careful consideration be given

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 29, 1953
For actions of April 28, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 76

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported cotton-exports insurance bill. Rep. Sutton criticized USDA statements on marginal farmers.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4828 (pp. 4178-210). Rejected, 167-212, a motion by Rep. Rayburn to recommit the bill with instructions to restore budget estimates for electrification by the Southwestern Power Administration and the Bonneville Power Administration (pp. 4209-10). Earlier rejected, 133-173, a Rayburn amendment to restore funds for SPA and rejected a Magnuson amendment restoring funds for BPA (pp. 4181-92, 4197-8).
2. COTTON EXPORTS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4465, to amend the Export-Import Bank Act so as to authorize war-risk insurance for American cotton, etc., which has been exported to foreign countries and is being held for sale (H. Rept. 320)(p. 4213).
3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Sutton criticized statements by USDA officials that inefficient farmers should get out of farming (p. 4177).
4. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman objected to increases in interest rates (pp. 4211-12).
5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Evins spoke in favor of continuing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (p. 4211).
6. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Apr. 30 (p. 4213). Rep. Halleck stated that the leave bill will be considered Thurs. and that debate on the State Department appropriation bill will begin Mon. He said the cotton-exports bill will not be brought up this week.

SENATE

7. SUBMERGED LANDS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 13, to establish State title to

submerged lands, and agreed to a vote on the bill on May 5 (pp. 4215-16, 4255-97).

8. SMALL BUSINESS. The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report, "Small Business and Defense Subcontracts" (S. Rept. 206) (p. 4248).
9. IMMIGRATION. Sen. Smith, N. J., spoke in favor of S. 1746, to permit immigration of 240,000 additional persons in 1953 and 1954 (p. 4252).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. CHEMICALS IN FOODS. H. R. 4901, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for regulation of chemical additives in food; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 4213).
11. RECLAMATION. H. R. 4903, to amend and supplement the reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal irrigation projects; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4213).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. Aspinall inserted a Washington Post editorial opposing H. R. 4023, to establish uniform standards for tenancy of national forest grazing lands (p. A2352).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Houlder inserted telegrams opposing cuts in SPA by the Appropriations Committee (pp. A2355-6).
14. PRICE SUPPORTS; SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Gathings inserted the results of a poll of his district in Ark. indicating favor for 90% price supports and ACP (p. A2358).
15. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY; TVA. Sen. Martin inserted newspaper editorials opposing the seaway and favoring sale of TVA plants to private industry (pp. A2364-5).
16. FARM POLICY; FOREIGN AID. Rep. Wilson, Tex., inserted the results of a poll indicating support of Secretary Benson's administration of USDA and favoring continuation of the Point 4 program (p. A2365).
17. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Wolverton inserted the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's new policy proposals on transportation, to be considered at its annual meeting, including recommendations that the Government pay the same transportation rates as the general public must pay, and that a single Federal transportation agency be established (pp. A2380-1).
18. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hillings praising the President's new security program covering Federal employees (p. A2378).
19. ITEM VETO. Rep. Multer inserted his statement before the House Judiciary Committee favoring his bill, H. R. 3640, providing authority for disapproval by the President of specific items in appropriation bills (p. A2379).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR APR. 29: Conservation in general, H. Agriculture (Ferguson, Ext, to testify). USDA appropriations, H. (exec) and S. Appropriations. Cotton-exports insurance, H. Rules. Leave for top officials, H. Rules.

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Rm. 105A.



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 99

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1953

No. 76

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Robert L. Kinnaird, pastor, Presbyterian Church, Christiansburg, Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of men and nations and our Heavenly Father, humbly and sincerely we pray Thy blessing on us this day. In Thy providence Thou hast called us to the tasks of life. We are Thy servants who shall give an account to Thee. Help us to be so faithful to our duties that we shall render to Thee our account without shame or dismay. Make us right within with Thee that we may be right with our fellow men.

Grant, Heavenly Father, if it be Thy will, that peace may come to the troubled nations of the world; a peace rooted in righteousness and lasting.

These things we pray in accordance with Thy will and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that, the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1419. An act to permit the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District.

MAY 3 IS POLAND'S DAY

(Mr. IANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet terror can never wipe out the memory of Poland's Constitution Day.

It can never stop the Polish people from dreaming, praying, and preparing for the time when their valiant Christian nation will be free again.

In every country outside the Iron Curtain men pause in their labors to think of this day and what it means. What happened to Poland could happen to us

unless all men who fear slavery shall work together to rescue mankind from the savagery that is communism.

The Polish people have proved their endurance many times in the past. They will not surrender now. No "brainwashing" technique ever devised can destroy the faith in God and the deep-rooted love of liberty that have always sustained the Poles.

Besides, they know that we in the United States, no matter where our ancestors came from, identify ourselves with them.

Our moral support is a factor not to be underestimated.

When the time is ripe, it will assert itself more vigorously and help rout the aggressors from the lands they have usurped.

It would be reckless and premature to encourage the Polish people to revolt at this time when the Communists are at the height of their material power. Sooner or later, as more people in this world become aware of their treachery and cruelty, the tide will turn, and captive nations will be liberated as communism becomes weakened by its own excesses.

That is why we honor the memory of Constitution Day, in preparation for the future when Poland will be a self-governing nation again and its people free to direct their own destinies.

I do not say this merely to encourage the millions of Americans who claim Polish descent.

I firmly believe that Poland will inevitably win back her independence as surely as right must triumph over wrong.

The observance of Constitution Day strengthens me in that opinion.

FARM PROGRAM

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the country has been waiting for months for some sign of a farm program advocated by the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson. Apparently, and judging from the last few days, certain officials from

the Department of Agriculture have brought about the Benson plan. This plan, I presume, is to solve the problems of the Nation.

Certain officials of the Department of Agriculture have been talking about the problem of the marginal farmer. They are saying that the inefficient producer should get out of agriculture and that the farm can no longer be considered a haven for those with less-than-average ability.

Of 3,597,000 full-time family farm enterprises in the United States in 1950 1,603,000 had a net cash income of less than \$1,000. Seven hundred and seven thousand of these families had incomes under \$500. I do not know what the gentlemen of the Department of Agriculture consider to be a marginal farmer but presumably a family with a net income of less than \$500 a year would fit their definition.

I just wonder if the Secretary of Agriculture is advocating the Benson plan to solve the farm program by plowing under every fifth farm family? If so, I am sure that the farmers of the United States will not agree with this Benson farm plan.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously, a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 31]

Abbutt	Cooley	Hull
Baker	Coudert	James
Barrett	Cunningham	Johnson
Blatnik	Davis, Tenn.	Kearney
Boggs	Dingell	Keogh
Bolton	Gamble	Kersten, Wis.
Oliver P.	Gordon	Klein
Brooks, La.	Green	Lesinski
Brown, Ohio	Hardy	McCulloch
Brownson	Hart	Mason
Cederberg	Hays, Ohio	Mollohan
Chatham	Hébert	Oakman
Condon	Hosmer	O'Konski

Polk
Poulson
Rabaut
Riehlman

Sheehan
Shelley
Steed
Teague

Tuck
Vinson

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 379 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order for this afternoon for 15 minutes. I am not ready for it yet. I ask unanimous consent that it be transferred to tomorrow afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Wednesday next on the subject of interest rates, following the legislative program and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4828, with Mr. MCGREGOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak this morning on the subject of synthetic fuel. The original request for appropriations for the Department of the Interior contained an item of \$7,900,000 for the maintenance and continuation of the synthetic-fuel program by the Bureau of Mines. Secretary McKay reduced the request substantially when he asked that \$2 million be removed from the appropriations for the production of synthetic fuels from coal and that operations by the experimental plants for the hydrogenation of coal be discontinued. The Committee on Appropriations going even further has eliminated completely all funds for the continuation of produc-

tion of synthetic fuel from coal and oil shale at experimental plants in the Bureau of Mines, and has directed that those facilities be disposed of by the Government.

Appropriation for synthetic fuels, fiscal year 1954

	Original appropriation	Secretary McKay's requested appropriation	Appropriation in bill H. R. 4828
Research.....	\$1,435,200	\$1,435,200	\$767,600
Gas.....	985,400	985,400	-----
Coal.....	3,095,800	1,095,800	250,000
Shale.....	1,943,904	1,943,904	250,000
Power.....	445,000	445,000	-----
Total.....	7,905,304	5,905,304	1,267,600

All that is left in the bill as far as appropriations for this purpose is concerned is about \$1,267,000. Five hundred thousand dollars of this would be required to liquidate the plants and to put them in moth balls, and the balance of \$700,000 would be just enough to cover the dismissal leave pay for all the minor employees. So that we can conclude the whole program will be junked.

The Bureau of Mines has 6 plants and laboratories engaged in research and production of synthetic fuels on a pilot and experimental basis. In Louisiana and Missouri, two coal-to-oil demonstration plants are presently in operation, one producing oil by coal hydrogenation and the other by utilization of the Fischer-Tropsch process. In Rifle, Colo., an oil shale demonstration plant is run by the Bureau of Mines which produces oil by the retorting of shale and the refining of shale oil. In Gorgas, Ala., an underground station for producing oil from coal synthetically without mining exists, while two synthetic fuels laboratories, one in Laramie, Wyo., and the other in Bruceton, Pa., are integral parts of the Bureau's program for successfully perfecting processes for producing oil from coal and shale.

Synthetic fuels plants and laboratories of Bureau of Mines.

Location	Nature of facilities	Number of employees
Bruceton, Pa.....	Research Laboratories for study of catalysts and pilot plant production by gas synthesis and coal hydrogenation.	308
Gorgas, Ala.....	Underground gas station for synthetic production experiments without mining coal.	-----
Louisiana, Mo.....	One coal to oil demonstration plant producing synthetic fuels and chemicals by hydrogenation of coal and one coal to oil demonstration plant utilizing Fischer Tropsch process.	462
Morgantown, W. Va.....	Gas synthesis plant.....	124
Rifle, Colo.....	Oil shale demonstration for retorting and refining shale and shale oil.	245
Laramie, Wyo.....	Oil Shale Research Laboratory.	80

When originally undertaken in 1944, the synthetic production oil seemed a distant and impracticable possibility.

Perserverance and intensive research of the Government has indicated, however, that synthetic fuels are now almost susceptible of industrial utilization on a commercial basis. Rapid strides have been made in studies based upon the production of gasoline from hydrogenation of coal.

Estimates of production costs have been made by the Bureau of Mines itself, by a firm of private consultants, Ebasco Services, Inc., and by the National Petroleum Council, comprised of representatives of the petroleum industry. While the resulting production costs varied as among the three estimates, in general it can be said that as of the moment synthetic gasoline production by coal hydrogenation, absent Government assistance, in one manner or another, is not ready for commercial exploitation.

Ebasco concluded in its report that we do not believe it would be feasible to finance the projects described in the Bureau of Mines report dated October 25, 1951, with private capital under conditions prevailing as of January 1, 1951.

The National Petroleum Council in October of 1951 expressed the opinion, after its survey of industrial costs, that as of that time, "coal hydrogenation for the production of synthetic fuels is uneconomical." Even the former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chapman, acknowledged that Government assistance would be necessary at the moment to launch such a project.

If production of oil is not yet feasible, how could private industry take over? They would refuse.

Estimates of cost of production of gasoline by hydrogenation of coal

	NPO (Oct. 31, 1951)	EBASCO (March 1952)	USBM (Oct. 25, 1951, revised Nov. 19, 1951)
Manufacturing costs.....	25.3	19.5	17.7
Housing costs.....	2.6	-----	-----
Financial charges.....	19.0	22.0	8.2
Total costs.....	46.9	41.5	25.9
Less byproduct revenue.....	5.5	13.4	14.9
Gasoline.....	41.4	28.1	11.0

Bureau of Mines studies with respect to the production of synthetic fuels from oil shale indicate that the latter source may be more nearly ready for commercial exploitation than the hydrogenation or gas synthesis of coal. Estimates are that gasoline can be produced from shale at approximately 14.7 cents per gallon which should be compared to estimates of 29 cents a gallon for gasoline produced by the gas synthesis and anywhere from 11 to 41 cents for that made by coal hydrogenation.

NEED FOR CONTINUATION OF THE SYNTHETIC FUELS PROGRAM

Oil is one of the most important of all commodities for the Nation's defense. Present supplies, coming in the main from the Near East and Venezuela, are susceptible of coming to a gradual or abrupt halt depending upon world conditions. The development of inherent

domestic resources, therefore, is essential to guard against eventualities of all kinds so that the national defense may not be imperiled by the elimination or shutdown of international sources of supply.

Our own resources are not unlimited. Despite discovery of new reserves and even the successful development of synthetic fuels, our petroleum supplies will not last indefinitely. As the Paley Commission recently concluded:

But no matter how large the Nation's petroleum resources ultimately prove to be, one fact is now clear: eventually the resources will dwindle and become progressively inadequate.

In this light, the continuation of efforts to successfully produce petroleum products from coal by hydrogenation and gas synthesis, and to obtain gasoline by retorting and refining oil shale seems highly sensible.

Recognizing the essential need for developing the Nation's actual and potential resources, Congress has already authorized more than \$75 million for the development of a synthetic fuels program. Beginning in 1944 and continuing to date, it has spent more than \$5 million a year for research and production of synthetic fuels from coal and shale oil.

Government investment in synthetic fuel program

Year:	Appropriation
1945.....	\$5,000,000
1946.....	7,000,000
1947.....	5,250,000
1948.....	7,000,000
1949.....	14,885,000
1950.....	9,750,000
1951.....	8,833,000
1952.....	8,117,000
1953.....	10,480,000
Total.....	76,315,000

¹ Includes \$2,600,000 for new Morgantown (W. Va.) Experimental Station.

Included in the figures of the Government's investment in the synthetic fuels program are large amounts of money which have been put into developing adequate plant facilities and equipment. The following table indicates with respect to each of the facilities involved the amount incurred for furnishing adequate buildings, equipment, and resources:

Costs of facilities for synthetic fuels program

Situs	Cost
Bruceton, Pa.....	\$3,500,000
Morgantown, W. Va.....	200,000
Louisiana, Mo.:	
Coal hydrogenation plant.....	10,000,000
Gas synthesis plant.....	4,900,000
Laramie, Wyo.....	550,000
Rifle, Colo.:	
Mine development.....	1,500,000
Plant, including housing.....	5,000,000
Retort.....	400,000
Gorgas, Ala.....	300,000

It is evident that the abrupt discontinuance of the synthetic fuels program, rather than have an economizing effect on the Nation's finances, will result in a tremendous loss, not only in technological knowledge and skills, but in actual taxpayers' money invested in the above facilities.

If the expenditures in the fuel program had not to date shown concrete and tan-

gible results, there might be a legitimate reason for discontinuing the program. But far from condemning the work of the Bureau of Mines in its experiments with synthetic fuels, the committee in its report has clearly recognized that both coal hydrogenation and the retorting and refining of shale oil have been brought almost to the point of commercial development and that the contribution of the program to date has been substantial.

The objective of the Appropriations Committee to obtain the commercial development of synthetic fuel production by private enterprise is highly commendable. That has been the aim of the Bureau of Mines in cooperating with private enterprise throughout. Efforts have been made by the Bureau of Mines without success, to interest private parties in the commercial production of synthetic fuels. These processes are on the verge of private development. But the way to assure private enterprise of the know-how, the technological skills and techniques, and continued experimentation and improvement, is certainly not to abolish the program at its brightest moment.

This junking of the program of synthetic oil production from coal and shale would be of untold assistance to the big oil companies to prevent a new type of oil from coming into the market. These companies do not want this type of competition. They are powerful enough, apparently, to pressurize the scuttling of the plan.

Progress means naught to them. The only sight they have their eyes trained upon is higher profits. These new processes would mean, according to the Bureau of Mines, an additional new yield of from 1 to 2 million barrels of petroleum per day from rock, at reduced prices. The saving to the public, according to the Department of the Interior, would be approximately \$150 million per annum.

Petroleum now is at its highest level of production. Petroleum is also at its highest price to all users. We now import 1 million barrels of crude oil a day from the Middle East and from Venezuela. All possible sources of oil are needed for our security and for our defense. There is great need to stockpile this precious liquid fuel.

I would like to ask, Did the Subcommittee on Appropriations consult our internal security officials as to whether they should junk this plan? Did they consult officials of the Department of Defense whether they should scuttle this plan? Did they consult the President of the United States? I will wager he would be madder than the hind feathers of a hen in a high wind if you told him what you were going to do. I am sure that he knows the urgent need for more oil production, more sources for the production of petroleum needed for our national defense. We are already short the amount in import, namely, 1 million barrels a day.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. FENTON. But the gentleman asked me a question.

Mr. CELLER. I will yield to the gentleman later. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Is it not a well-known fact that the States producing coal are in distress at this time to find a market, and that development along this line might relieve the situation?

Mr. CELLER. There is no doubt about it. I hold in my hand some eight volumes compiled by the Bureau of Mines concerning the huge potentialities of coal in the manufacture of oil in Louisiana, in Arizona, in Nebraska, in New York, in Oregon, in Michigan, and in Missouri; and there are many others. I call upon the Representatives from those States to look into this matter. Coal is a depression industry. It is in the doldrums.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. We find that oil, as fuel, is being rapidly substituted for coal right and left. New uses for oil, instead of coal, in home and plant are developing.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I will yield to the gentleman in a moment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York refuses to yield. The Committee will be in order.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is going to let his time run out, and we will not have a chance to ask him anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York refused to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CELLER. I will yield to the gentleman in an orderly process if he will just have patience. I will not yield if the gentleman becomes unruly and truculent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has the floor and refuses to yield. The gentleman from New York has consumed 5 minutes of his time.

Mr. CELLER. We know the experience during the last war: A great number of vessels were sunk. The war exigencies could cut us off from large supplies of oil again. We have never been told the number of tankers that were sunk by submarines, but I can assure you even from the information I have that it was a great number that went to the bottom loaded with this precious "black gold." Now we have the opportunity of developing these great preserves and resources, and what do we do? We say to turn it over to private industry. But the time is not ripe for that; private industry is not ready; private industry cannot do it without Government assistance.

Private industry will enter the picture, yes; private industry will enter—for what purpose? Not for the manufacture of oil. The Bureau of Mines has given us a very interesting report on the number of byproducts that can be developed by this process. The part of private industry that is interested is the chemical companies. They are interested only in the chemicals to be made. They are not going to make oil. Here is what they are going to make out of

the coal and shale. I am reading from the Bureau of Mines report entitled "Prototype Plants for Synthetic Liquid Fuels" at page 2; subtitle, "Coproducts Chemicals—A List of Chemical Products That Could Be Produced From a Single 15,000-Barrel-Per-Day Prototype Coal Hydrogenation Plant" is shown below. These are the products from a small plant, the coproducts—15,000 barrels per day is a comparatively small plant:

	Per year
1. Benzene.....M gals..	16, 710
2. Toluene.....do.....	29, 817
3. Xylenes.....do.....	34, 033
4. Isopropyl alcohol.....do.....	812
5. Ethyl benzene.....do.....	6, 718
6. Naphthalene.....do.....	56, 940
7. Phenol.....do.....	28, 733
8. M-p-cresol.....do.....	27, 681
9. 3-5 xylenol.....do.....	6, 132
10. Special xylenol.....do.....	31, 500
11. Ammonium sulphate.....tons..	82, 081
12. Sulfuric acid.....do.....	125, 700

Those are valuable chemicals, all in short supply. Several are on the critical list. Several are imported. Goodly sums of money can be made from their production, and they can be produced from coal and shale. You do not mean to tell me that these chemical concerns are going to pass by the manufacture of these very important chemicals now in short supply for which they can get huge sums of money and devote themselves to the manufacture of oil. They would be foolish to do so. We are not going to get any oil from these private concerns, and it is mighty strange, oh, passing strange. And now, reading from the Washington Post:

The question for Congress is whether the experimental work by the Government now is to be dropped.

Senator HENNINGS and Representative PERKINS have raised disturbing charges with respect to Mr. McKay's proposal that also call for a reply from the Secretary. Senator HENNINGS asks how five private firms knew, before the public or Congress was aware of the plans, that the plants would be disposed of; and Representative PERKINS has charged that the decision to stop the work is a payoff to the oil and gas lobbies. These are serious charges. America's oil reserves are not inexhaustible, and the national interest requires that alternative supplies be developed if possible. If the Federal project is to be suspended, there at least ought to be some assurance that the important research work will be carried on by private sources.

Where did these companies get that information from? Before any member of the Appropriations Committee knew about the plans? These private companies, these chemical companies knew all about it. Is this a sort of payoff? This is surely not a payoff in any literal sense. But it is a great boost to oil companies. It must make them happy. Maybe national campaign contributions helped a little. Now I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is the gentleman accusing the committee of taking a payoff?

Mr. CELLER. I am not accusing anybody. I spoke generally, referring to the Washington Post. Of course, there is no payoff in any vulgar, immoral sense.

Mr. JENSEN. You just said it.

Mr. CELLER. I am speaking quite generally referring to the Washington Post. Certainly your action is pleasing to oil companies. I do not accuse any-

body; I am simply speaking in general terms, accusing nobody in particular. I quoted from the Washington Post. But it is very strange that these—

Mr. JENSEN. I resent even what the gentleman said—"Maybe it is a campaign payoff." I want to assure the gentleman that there is no payoff. If he takes payoff in this kind of thing, that is something we do not know about. We have had enough of your harangue and your insults.

Mr. CELLER. I have had enough of your questions. There is no need for excitement.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that this is one matter we cannot blame entirely on the executive department, because the Secretary of the Interior himself only recommended a reduction of \$2 million, whereas the committee slashes the entire amount out arbitrarily without giving any reason for it.

Mr. CELLER. This additional aspect of the synthetic fuel program should be emphasized. The successful commer-

cialization of processes for converting coal and/or shale into gasoline would have widespread repercussions on the economic development of many areas in the United States. Substantial coal reserves which could be used in synthetic gasoline production exist in such States as Illinois, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Montana, Indiana, and Kentucky, to name but a few. The development of a petroleum and chemical industry based upon coal as a raw material would see a renaissance of the coal industry in these and other areas.

In Colorado abundant deposits of oil shale could support a thriving industry manufacturing petroleum products which would add immeasurably to the wealth of this State. In Utah also exist reserves of shale oil which might be commercially exploited for industrial production of synthetic fuels by retorting and refining.

I herewith set forth an interesting summary of coal reserves which could be used for synthetic liquid fuel. It was prepared for the Bureau of Mines by the engineering firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis in 1952:

Summary of recoverable coal reserves considered for synthetic liquid fuels manufacture (as of Jan. 1, 1949)

State	Recoverable coal reserves (1,000 tons)				Heating value B. t. u. per pound as received	
	Total ¹	In general areas of coal availability, suited for—		In general areas of coal and water availability, suited for—		
		Hydrogena- tion	Coal synthine	Hydrogena- tion		Coal synthine
Alabama.....	1, 236, 754	1, 045, 622	1, 045, 622	1, 045, 622	12, 360-14, 270	
Arkansas.....	415, 664		250, 454	250, 454	13, 550-14, 430	
Colorado.....	16, 396, 782	13, 818, 683	13, 818, 683	11, 540, 816	9, 130-13, 160	
Illinois.....	24, 867, 174	15, 356, 946	15, 356, 946	15, 356, 946	9, 750-12, 610	
Indiana.....	6, 966, 623	6, 412, 055	6, 412, 055	6, 412, 055	11, 110-12, 040	
Iowa.....	2, 318, 166	1, 669, 517	1, 669, 517	1, 669, 517	9, 200-10, 530	
Kansas.....	452, 832	150, 578	150, 578	150, 578	11, 790-13, 080	
Kentucky.....	12, 826, 094	11, 910, 205	11, 910, 205	11, 910, 205	10, 790-14, 090	
Maryland.....	241, 257		159, 287	159, 287	12, 850-13, 520	
Missouri.....	859, 104	552, 324	552, 324	552, 324	9, 900-11, 860	
Montana.....	21, 825, 137	17, 536, 309	17, 536, 309	17, 442, 371	6, 020-10, 690	
New Mexico.....	3, 324, 816	3, 062, 988	3, 062, 988	1, 144, 647	10, 360-11, 420	
North Dakota and South Dakota.....	14, 767, 277	9, 543, 786	9, 543, 786	9, 242, 848	5, 720- 7, 090	
Ohio.....	6, 023, 031	4, 788, 412	4, 788, 412	4, 788, 412	11, 470-13, 350	
Oklahoma.....	1, 251, 588	701, 116	1, 037, 562	701, 116	11, 520-14, 350	
Pennsylvania (bituminous coal).....	14, 750, 959	7, 214, 990	10, 026, 411	7, 214, 990	12, 530-14, 020	
Pennsylvania (anthracite culm).....	318, 569		256, 311	256, 311	8, 340	
Tennessee.....	1, 018, 314	956, 053	956, 053	956, 053	12, 900-14, 050	
Utah.....	5, 902, 209	4, 635, 258	4, 635, 258	1, 220, 958	10, 390-13, 060	
Virginia.....	2, 133, 979	1, 234, 328	1, 652, 946	1, 234, 328	12, 190-14, 870	
Washington.....	513, 412	102, 433	102, 433	102, 433	10, 030-11, 750	
West Virginia.....	21, 057, 259	9, 884, 265	14, 576, 392	9, 884, 265	12, 190-14, 750	
Wyoming and Idaho.....	10, 123, 374	6, 412, 120	6, 412, 120	3, 750, 458	7, 770-12, 870	
United States.....	169, 590, 374	116, 987, 988	125, 912, 652	106, 320, 942	115, 245, 606	

¹ Estimated in accordance with the specifications and procedures established for this survey; before elimination of unsatisfactory areas and of excess secondary reserves.

Here is another summary prepared by the same engineering firm, of recoverable ore shale:

Summary of recoverable oil shale reserves and oil-impregnated strippable deposits (as of Jan. 1, 1950)

State	Oil shale reserves (1,000 tons)	Strippable deposits (1,000 tons)	Esti- mated average yield (gallons per ton)
Colorado.....	211, 632, 063		25-15
Utah.....	735, 966, 583		25
California.....		966, 340	19.3
Kentucky.....		253, 928	26.5
		346, 811	10.6
United States.....	247, 598, 646	1, 597, 079	

It is essential to stress the importance of the successful development of the synthetic production of fuels, not only for their potential effect on the economic development of the Nation's resources, but I repeat, as a security measure to safeguard against the possibility of depletion of our own natural resources at home and the elimination or reduction of foreign sources of petroleum supplies located thousands of miles away from this Nation's shores. Aware of the acute need to develop alternative petroleum sources, the Paley Commission recognized two essential tasks for hydrocarbon technology as follows:

Developing economic methods of coal hydrogenation to bring about the simul-

taneous production of chemicals (especially benzene and phenol) and liquid fuels. * * *

Completing development of oil production from shale.

To do this would require the continued and persistent efforts of the Government and the Paley Commission specifically recommended:

That the National Security Resources Board, with the aid of the Department of the Interior, undertake a continuing study of the economic aspects of producing synthetic liquid fuels from shale and coal in relation to security needs and the outlook for future petroleum supplies.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$1,060,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 2, after line 12, insert the following:

"For expenses of planning for the construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$50,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, many revisions of budget requests have come to the committee, however some had not arrived when the committee completed marking up the bill, so there are a few instances in connection with this bill that need clarification and amendment. This is one of them, hence the amendment I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAYBURN: Page 2, line 22, strike out all of lines 22, 23, and 24 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Not to exceed \$3,736,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with purchase of electric power and energy and for the payment of rentals for the use of transmission facilities."

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, this is one of those continuing fights that has been going on for many years, ever since the Southwestern Power Administration was set up. It seems always when the Director of the Southwestern Power Administration appears before the Committee on Appropriations he is received, he is complimented, and he leaves there feeling in fine shape, as he did when he appeared before the committee this year. But when the bill is written up the Southwestern Power Ad-

ministration, as far as a continuing fund is concerned and carrying on its functions, it is just about murder or manslaughter. As a fellow said one day in arguing a case: It did not make any difference to the fellow who was dead whether he was murdered or manslaughtered. I think this provision in the bill leaving out all of these funds is manslaughter as far as the Southwestern Power Administration is concerned.

I might recite a little history about the Southwestern Power Administration and a little about rural electrification. The Southwestern Power Administration was set up after the Denison Dam and Grand River Dam were built. As other dams were built, they were brought into that system. In the beginning all the power companies fought the Southwestern Power Administration; they even fought the building of the Denison Dam where there was a tremendous shortage of power in that area then, and there is now. Everybody in that area is interested. You talk all you please about free enterprise, and I am for free enterprise as much as anybody as long as it will perform its functions and serve the public. Free enterprise had the opportunity to provide rural electrification, but when the power companies had the authority and the exclusive authority of electrifying the farm homes in the Southwest, when we passed the rural-electrification bill in 1934 fewer than 3 percent of the farm homes of the Southwest, of all the States in the Southwest, had access to rural electrification. Today, not giving but lending to farm cooperatives money to build rural lines, more than 90 percent of the farm homes of that area are now electrified and are being served in great part by the Southwestern Power Administration.

I have had more telegrams and more letters, not from my State especially, but from Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and other States about this one thing, than I think I have had about any one item in any bill since I have been a Member of the Congress. The people are excited about it; they are distressed about it. It is getting along fine down there.

The Southwestern Power Administration made a contract with the Texas Power & Light Co. A good contract both for the Government and for the utility company. And, I will say for them that each has lived up 100 percent to that contract. They have been helping each other, and in helping each other they have been helping the people. The two power companies in Oklahoma signed a contract with the Southwestern Power Administration, and they are proud of that contract, and they are living up to it 100 percent. Last year the Power Administration sat down with 12 other utility companies in the Southwest, and they had a tentative agreement on a contract. Well, since there has been talk around here about doing away with public power and selling power at these dams, at the bus bar, to the utilities, and having no more distributed by any governmental agency or any agency that has anything to do with distribution of this power, these companies now say

that they want to withdraw their tentative agreement to that contract and write a new contract. When that will happen, I do not know, but this is the entering wedge to kill public power in the United States of America, and we might just as well face it today as later. I have been in this thing a long time. I happen to be the author of the Utility Holding Company Act of 1934, when we fought these things out at that time. The holding companies who laid over these power companies, who did not own a dollar's worth of stock or a bond of any sort in these operating utility companies had absolute control of them by owing part of the voting stock of other holding companies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, while I am at it, this is the only time I will take up on this bill if I may have my time extended for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. The holding company had two ways of making money only, because it produced nothing. The only money they made was from two ways: One was milking out of the operating company, because the operating company was the only thing in the whole set-up that had anything to sell, and the other was by the manipulation of stock, to which it lent itself particularly. They forced the operating power companies to come here and fight the bill, and now every power company man that operates a real producing concern says it is the best bill that ever happened to them.

Going back to this matter of fewer than 3 percent of the farm homes in the Southwest being electrified, at that time if the electricity had been offered to the farmer he could not have paid for it because he was being charged from 13 to 15 mills a kilowatt hour, and they were not making money because the price was so high.

Now these public power dams have come along and they are wholesaling electricity now to the farm cooperatives for 5.6 mills, and the power companies are doing the same thing, and they are making more money today than they ever made in their history because they have got it down to the point where the price is reasonable and people can use the power. The volume has made it.

As to this continuing fund, I am not going back to the so-called Truman budget or anything of the sort. I am taking the budget that was submitted by this administration, \$3,736,000. They thought that was reasonable. We are going to be told before this argument is over that the power companies are going to say, "Well, if you will throw this Southwestern Power Administration out of this business, then we will build these transmission lines and we will furnish them all the power they need."

I have no way of judging the future but by the past. They never did do it. In my opinion, if the Southwestern Power Administration is strangled and is not able to perform its function, and it will not be able to unless this amount is added to the bill, then the power companies will go where they think is the richest field, and they will not go to the poorer fields, so that the many farmers will still be left without the comforts and conveniences of rural electrification.

Maybe some of you do not understand what it means to live away out there somewhere on the side road, where it is lonesome, where you sit on the fence and just wish that somebody would come by, anybody, to break the loneliness, with no conveniences. The mother and the sisters build up a big fire in the fireplace in July and August and scorch their arms and their faces putting smoothing irons down there. They rub their knuckles off on the washboard. You trim lamp-wicks, and have to carry a lamp from one room to another, and have the chimney bust in your face.

Now most of those places have the comforts and conveniences of electrification, and they are enjoying it. It has lifted them up more than anything in the world. I do trust that we will carry on these programs until the conveniences and comforts of rural electrification are offered to every farm home in America, because nothing can lift up the farm home and take more drudgery off the farm wife than to have the conveniences of rural electrification.

We need these people out on the farms, and if we can get them all rural electrification and if we can get them an all-weather road out there, they will live there, because they can have all the conveniences anybody has. They want to stay out there. It used to be in the black mud of north Texas when it rained they had four mules and a wagon. There are no more mules and wagons. There are tractors and automobiles and trucks, and when it rains they are stuck in that mud until it dries up.

I wish you would think about these things just a little, even though you never saw a farm, even though you never lived on one. I want to say to you now that every citizen in all that country in the Southwest understands that when you vote to cripple the Southwestern Power Administration you are voting to cripple rural electrification—and that is exactly what you are doing.

So I trust in the wisdom of this House that we may go along with this thing and trade with these companies and have contracts with them which are beneficial to both parties, and in that way we can get along and have electricity sold in such volume that the people can buy enough of it to make it a profitable business both for the cooperatives and for the power companies themselves.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is the most difficult thing in the world for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] and me to disagree on anything pertaining to hydroelectric power, REA, municipal

power, or any other kind of power, because I learned long ago that his thinking and mine were identical, or almost identical, I should say. I remember well when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] came before our committee a few years ago and said, "Some folks think that all the power in America should be produced and distributed by the Government. There is another group that thinks it all should be produced and distributed by private utilities." Then he said, "I do not belong to either one of those groups. I think there is a place for every kind of electric energy producing and marketing agency in this country, and I have come to the conclusion that we need them all." To that, I agree completely. There are, however, a number of things to take into consideration when we appropriate money for hydroelectric power and its transmission. We have laws on the statute books which provide that hydro-power, which is produced by the Federal Government, shall be distributed to preferred customers, public bodies, and cooperatives. They have the priority. We have held to that. This committee has recognized that law and we have acted accordingly. The committee, however, and the Congress do have another responsibility, and that is that under our form of government this Congress is dutybound to protect private industry and private enterprise whether it be large corporations—I should say large, good corporations—or the corner grocer, or the peanut vendor on the corner. After all, it was never supposed that Government should enter into business where private industry can carry on that business in the proper manner, and where private dollars can do the job instead of the taxpayers' dollars. This is one of those cases where private industry has absolutely testified to the fact that they will deliver this power from these hydroelectric dams in the Southwest power area to preferred customers, public bodies, and others, in accordance with the law, and that there will be no interruption of power to anyone.

I have that statement in a letter from the chairman of these 16 private utility companies who joined hands during the war, at the request of the President, to be sure that adequate power was made available to all of the defense installations of the Southwest. They did a marvelous job. Those men are honest men.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. JENSEN was granted 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. JENSEN. The men who made that agreement and gave that guaranty to the committee—and I have it in writing and you can read it in the hearings—are honest, conscientious, patriotic Americans. They are simply working for a few million people, the stockholders. Not a member of this committee nor any Member of Congress that I know of is on their payroll. We are simply doing the job that is necessary, according to our oath of office.

Now, this continuing fund which was originally requested was for \$5,650,000,

to be used by the Southwest Power Administrator, Douglas Wright. He is an able administrator and a good engineer. I have complimented him many times—and I might say that he has worked very closely with the private utilities down there and with the REA's, which every member of this committee has supported to the limit. They are working out a contract, a comparable contract with the contract which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] was instrumental in working out between the REA's and the private utilities and the Southwest Power Administration in the State of Texas. It is working fine. There is no trouble at all. It is good for everybody. The same kind of contract is now in effect in many places over this Nation, because the committee insisted that they do enter into such contracts as the Texas contract. This continuing fund was reduced from \$5,650,000 to the figure which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has inserted in his amendment, because the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas just recently ruled that the contract between the Southwest Power Administration and the super-co-ops, REA co-ops, which joined hands a couple of years ago and made a contract to lease all of their facilities and all of their transmission lines to the Southwest Power Administration over a period of 40 years, was illegal. Hence approximately \$2 million of this continuing fund which was to be used to purchase power by the Southwest Power Administration from REA's was deleted by the Department in its revised estimates. A case is pending now in the Federal Court of the District of Columbia about the Missouri section of the Southwest Power area. The two cases are almost identical. We do not know what the court is going to do, but should the court of the District of Columbia take the same position that the Arkansas Supreme Court has taken, then very little of this amount which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has asked be put back into the bill will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. The committee has allowed \$150,000 in this bill for the State of Oklahoma where power can be purchased and wheeled with the \$150,000 we have allowed in the bill.

I was raised on the farm; I remember how we carried the old lantern morning and night; I remember well how I ground the old corn sheller, and the corn grinder, and even the fodder grinder, the separator, and the washing machine. But those were the days, Mr. Chairman, when we were very happy even with all the drudgery; there was no one telling us what we had to do; we were free as eagles. All we had to do was be good neighbors, and we enjoyed life from morning until night. But when the REA was established, believe you me, I was for

it. I went to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], the two ranking men on the Committee on Agriculture, when the budget reduced the request for REA funds a couple of years ago from \$300 million to \$100 million. Someone had told the farmers that the Bureau of Reclamation was going to build all these lines all over the country, so there was no use of their obligating themselves. I went to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and asked them to put another \$100 million back in the bill for REA. There were others who did the same thing, others who knew the story about how Clyde Ellis, the great REA guy whom the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] and others have criticized on many occasions on the floor of the House, had gone around to the farmers about REA and said: "Why, the Bureau of Reclamation is going to build these lines; you do not have to worry." They came into my State of Iowa and told them that. So there was no use of their obligating themselves to build a lot of REA lines because the Bureau of Reclamation was going to build them.

Now, I want to read a letter which was sent to me by Mr. Frank M. Wilkes, chairman, executive group of Electric Utility Cos., that operate in the Southwestern Power area. First I shall read the names of the companies involved:

Arkansas Missouri Power Co., Arkansas Power & Light Co., Central Louisiana Electric Co., Inc., The Empire District Electric Co., Gulf States Utilities Co., Kansas City Power & Light Co., Louisiana Power & Light Co., Missouri Power & Light Co., Missouri Public Service Co., Missouri Utilities Co., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., St. Joseph Light & Power Co.

The letter of Mr. Frank M. Wilkes, dated April 6, 1953, reads as follows:

APRIL 6, 1953.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention Hon. BEN F. JENSEN, Member of Congress, chairman.)

GENTLEMEN: As representative of the electric utility companies in the Southwest area appearing before your committee on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, 1953, which companies are listed below, we hereby officially request your committee in all fairness to the companies and the efforts of many of them to negotiate contracts with the Southwestern Power Administration, Department of the Interior, in the service areas of the companies, that all appropriations requested from the continuing fund for rental of transmission lines, for payments under wheeling contracts and for purchase of steam electric power be eliminated from this year's appropriation, and that the continuing-fund language be changed to agree with the wording of the Southeastern Power Administration's appropriation for last year (i. e., "to provide for emergencies and continuity of service" the sum of \$50,000 per annum), as requested in the statement of Frank M. Wilkes before your committee on Tuesday afternoon March 31, 1953.

If this is done, we hereby make the unequivocal statement that no individual, cooperative, or municipality now receiving serv-

ice in the Southwest area covered by these companies will have any disruption to his or to its electrical service during fiscal year 1954 by reason of the withdrawal of the appropriations from the continuing fund. The Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. and the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma are now operating under an agreement with Southwestern Power Administration made under date of July 13, 1950, and the remaining companies, whose names are listed below, will diligently pursue the negotiations with Southwestern Power Administration, and will use their best efforts to work out an honest and fair result of such negotiations which will protect the interest of the preferred customers of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, as it now exists, subject, of course, to any amendatory action of the Congress, as well as the interests of the United States Government, its taxpayers, and the private electric utility companies involved.

Yours very truly,

FRANK M. WILKES,
Chairman, Executive Group of Electric Utility Companies Appearing Before Your Committee on March 31, 1953.

In addition, I will insert into the RECORD also a telegram which I have just received from Mr. D. C. McKee, president of the Empire District Electric Co.:

JOPLIN, Mo., April 28, 1953.

The Honorable BEN F. JENSEN,
Member of Congress,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
House Office Building.

The Southwestern Power Administration can serve all of its customers in Missouri without the use of any money from the continuing fund. The absence of a continuing fund appropriation will result only in SPA being unable to acquire by lease or purchase a large transmission system in Missouri. All present power requirements of the customers of Kamo Electric Cooperative, Inc., are now being supplied and future requirements provided for by the companies under contract. Under a wheeling contract between the 12 companies in the Southwest and SPA, which is now being negotiated, the present and future customers of KAMT can be supplied Government hydropower without the use of the continuing fund. Empire now supplies all the requirements of the city of Springfield, and under a long-term contract. Empire has guaranteed to supply all its future requirements. Under the wheeling contract between the companies and SPA, which is now being negotiated, Springfield can be supplied Government hydropower over Empire's transmission system without the use of the continuing fund.

D. C. MCKEE,
President, the Empire District Electric Co.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. What about the REA companies and the super co-ops that have contracts with the Southwestern Power Administration?

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, it will all be covered in one contract. The agreement that will be entered into under the contract similar to the Texas contract protects everyone. It protects the preferred customers, and it is so stated in their contracts with these REA's. Rates are set by your official rate-setting bodies in every State. So, there can be no danger, there is not a chance in the world but what the REA's and the peo-

ple of this area in question will be treated commensurate with the treatment that the people in Texas and the people in every other area of these United States are now being accorded where such contracts exist.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. This matter of servicing these lines already built is one thing, but the getting of additional transmission lines is another thing. The gentleman knows I promised this House many times that the Southwestern Power Administration would never parallel anybody's line or put them out of business. But the thing about this contract is, they do have a contract with the Texas Power & Light Co. and they were on the verge of entering into a contract with these other 12 utility companies, and yet when they read this language they say, "No, we are going to buy the power at the bus bars; we are going to withdraw our contracts, and we do not have any contracts with them."

Mr. JENSEN. Let me assure the gentleman from Texas that the contract that will be entered into, whether this continuing fund goes in or not, will be almost identical, if not identical, with the Texas contract, which protects the REA's and the people.

Mr. RAYBURN. Let me say to the gentleman that if it is, it will have to be vetoed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, the people of the State of Oklahoma through their rural electrification administration representatives, have emphatically requested me by wire, signed by various REA cooperatives in southwestern Oklahoma, to support continuing SPA and I quote:

Congressman VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Washington, D. C.:

Request your continued support for continuing SPA. Our 15 years for western electric may be useless without this interconnection. We know we have your full support but we are urging an all-out fight.

Northfork Electric Cooperative, Sayre, Okla.; Cimarron Electric Cooperative, Kingfisher, Okla.; Caddo Electric Cooperative, Binger, Okla.; Southwest Rural Electric Association, Inc., Tipton, Okla.; Kiwash Electric Cooperative, Inc., Cordell, Okla.; Cotton Electric Cooperative, Walters, Okla.; Harmon Electric Association, Hollis, Okla.; Western Electric Cooperative, Inc., Hollis, Okla.; and the Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Hooker, Okla.

I am positive that the people of Oklahoma, whom I am honored to represent in the Congress, would wholeheartedly concur with me in the statements just made by my friend and colleague the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I would like to say that my REA people in Oklahoma agree with the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I come down here in defense of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. Looking at the record, like I said yesterday, I see that in 1932 the Alabama Power & Light Co. had 145,000 customers. In 1952 the Alabama Power & Light Co. had 556,000. Why did they not have electricity back in the other years? I recall many years ago that when a girl was born on any farm in the United States, not only in the Southwest or the Southeast or the Far West, but in the State of Ohio, she was born a slave. You could put a tag right on her leg and on that tag inscribe: "I was born to slavery." Imagine a girl that was born on a farm home in those days alongside of what we have got today when there was nothing in sight, no sweeper, no lights, no nothing at all to relieve her burden. That is what she was born into. But today she can enjoy life the way any girl in the city can. Radios, sweepers, mangles, TV, all those things were denied until the co-ops came along.

Within the Capital of the United States just 2 years ago a Congressman applying to the light company for power had to pay \$1,200, and he lived only 12 miles from this Capitol, before they would put lights on his farm. I asked the head of the Southwestern Power Co., and it took quite a while, I believe, 3 or 4 years ago, a half hour to get a statement out of him whether they did a good or bad job.

I said yesterday that in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year of 1868 there was a home completely supplied and lighted with electricity. It was the first in the United States, and that was in 1868. In 1932 very little progress had been made, down through all those years in one of the oldest industries, utilities, very little progress had been made until they came along with the co-ops and public power and whatever you have.

Down in the southwest from those dams, all the power the United States Government can take away right now from those dams, from the private utilities, is 16 percent of that potential power. That is the best yardstick for the United States or any government to have over private utilities to see that they do a good job, but it is just 16 percent. Out in the west in the Central Valley, all the Government can take in California is 8 percent of the power away from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. It is nothing but a yardstick to see that they are good servants, that they serve this power and serve the people the way they should be served.

No, you look at the record down through the years of what suffering went on in this Nation when it did not have to go on. Yet today in Ohio 300,000 get electricity in their homes through rural electrification. Why was not that given to them down through the years? Just simply because they had to pay anywhere from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to get that service.

I said yesterday on the floor that when Grand Coulee was within 6 months of being completed to distribute power the private utilities out there called on every customer, ranchman, and farm owner, and said, "If you will sign up with us to take power for the next 5 years we will put your poles and lines in free." Why did they not do that before they brought in Grand Coulee? Why did they not do any of those things over the Nation? The record shows they did not do it, and there is no excuse for it. There were 64 years from 1868 to 1932 for them to put it there, and they never put it there. What assurance do we have that they are going to keep it there? That is what I am asking you here today.

We had better get together, not for some people out in Oklahoma or Texas or Ohio or wherever they may be, but for the Government. They are all hollering down there about that we think so well and so much of. For that Government we had better get together and do something for the Government—never mind the private utilities so much, they will take care of themselves, but do a little for this Government. If we will do that, we will be able to get by, and we will make everybody happy that is living in and under this Government.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate close in 15 minutes, and that the committee have the last 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, why does the committee want the last 5 minutes? You have had about half an hour.

Mr. JENSEN. There are other members of the committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then why take so much yourself?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 30 minutes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENSEN) there were—ayes 79, noes 92.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could get to some agreement on limiting debate if we allow a little longer time.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, that is certainly agreeable to me, but there are 8 or 10 Members on this side who have always been very much concerned on this particular subject matter.

Mr. JENSEN. How long a time would the gentleman suggest?

Mr. RAYBURN. I think they should have 5 minutes each. If I might suggest, the Members who want to be heard on this might stand and be counted so that we might see how much time is necessary.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What is before the Committee now, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The suggestion has been made by the gentleman from Texas, in concurrence with the gentleman from Iowa, with reference to limiting the time on this particular amendment by unanimous consent, if an agreement can be reached.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. May a Member reserve the right to object in the situation?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman desires to object, that will be his privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is not before the Committee as yet.

Will those Members who desire to be heard on the amendment stand so that they may be counted?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is proceeding in the regular order. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 1 hour.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair advises each Member will be allowed approximately 3 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE].

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]. I had hoped it would not come to this point; that it would not be necessary to make this fight.

Long before I ever dreamed I would be a Member of this Congress, we went through this battle of electricity for the rural people of north Arkansas. So it is with a great deal of experience that I cast my lot today with the rural people of north Arkansas, all Arkansas, and the entire Southwest.

We are dealing with human nature, and it is hard to change. It may be that in the distant future the 18 rural electric co-ops of Arkansas will begin to feel their oats. They might want to take over the whole business of electricity and its distribution in Arkansas. If they do, they will find me, if I am still alive, on the side of opposition to them, because I do not want any group of free enterprise to have a monopoly on the development of electricity and its distribution in my section. Just as surely as this item is cut from the appropriation bill and the Southwest Power Administration eliminated down there, the weaker of the two, the private power companies or the REA co-ops will suffer. What little influence I have, and certainly my vote today is going to be cast on the side of those who I think need my help the most. If I had it within my power to-

day, I would call these two groups together and I would have them sit down with the Southwest Power Administration and work out a contract that would be agreeable to both sides and profitable to both sides, so that this infernal row that continually goes on and disrupts the hopes and arouses the fears of the rural people in my section would be stopped. Already I hear—I have not gotten it first-hand or officially, but already I hear that the private power companies in Arkansas are going right back now to the position they took when I was a younger man many years ago. I helped to put up a fight to get rural electrification for the farm people of Arkansas. We must adopt this amendment to use, not as a club, but as a referee to make the people involved, regardless of who they may be, do the right and just thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, to answer adequately the argument of the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], one would need a pail and a mop to dry up the tears he shed for the people of his district. Serving one's constituents is a part of a Congressman's duty, but it can be overdone. That statement of the gentleman was a masterpiece and if it was to be delivered to the voters of his district just prior to the next election it would make many votes. But, even though it is a Congressman's duty to serve the people of his district, it does not follow that his colleagues should follow his argument where it calls for a special out-of-line appropriation which is in conflict with the general policy of the Government. Some of us must decline to go along with the gentleman's plea for an added sum when we recall, as we do, that it is now necessary because of wasteful, excessive spending during the past 20 years, that we reduce the tax rate and balance the budget.

Then I cannot quite understand the statement of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], that every girl who was born in the State of Ohio was born to slavery.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there? I did not say that; I said that any girl born on any farm in any State—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will accept the correction; the gentleman broadens his assertion—makes it more inaccurate. Certainly it does not apply to Michigan; I can assure you of that.

The young women of Michigan do not consider the privilege of living and working on a farm any form of slavery. They consider life upon a farm a life of independence, of freedom from many

things irritating, annoying, unpleasant, which one must endure if he would enjoy the pleasures and benefits of the cities.

Mr. KIRWAN. I broadened it out.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I passed through Ohio on my way to Congress, I saw girls and women out in the fields doing farmwork, and they did not seem to be at all embarrassed by the work. In fact, as I met some of them, they seemed happy. They certainly were independent and they assured me that they enjoyed life in the open, the freedom which it gave, the opportunity to provide for the future.

In my country they even put headlights on the tractors so they can work longer and they do not cry about that. They go about their work, earn what they can, save their money and buy the things they need or want. That is the way they do it, and there was equipment by the side of the barns in Ohio that showed that is the way they do it there, too. By and large and as a rule, the farmers of this country are an uncomplaining lot. They are what might be called the free people of the United States of America. They certainly are the independent people and they ask less of the Federal Government than possibly any other group. They are, I think, better able to take care of themselves in time of adversity than any other group.

I just feel sorry for the people described by our former Speaker, especially sorry for the minority leader [Mr. RAYBURN]. Oh, he must have had a terrible time in his youth down on the farm. But he seems to have gotten along all right. Apparently, he retained enough of his health and strength so that he was able to make enough progress to become a Member of Congress, to be the Speaker of this House for, I understand, longer than any other Member who ever came here. The poor, little farm boy, despite the terribly trying conditions which confronted him, has been able to advance to a position of high honor and great authority in this, our Federal Government—and in my opinion, a land which gives one greater opportunity than elsewhere anywhere in the wide, wide world.

Well, some of the rest of us have been on the farm, too; some of us know what it is to follow a plow through new ground when the handles hit your ribs when you hit a stone or a stump; oh, yes; I know about that.

Some of us even know about tallow candles and how to make them, yes. Believe me, I would rather go back to the day of the tallow candle than surrender my freedom and have some dictator here in Washington collect my hard-earned dollars and waste them abroad, or even here at home.

If my history was read aright, Lincoln at times did not even have a tallow candle to light him on his way. The fireplace was his standby light—electric power, incandescent light. Of course, none of us appears to be a Lincoln, but we should at least attempt to have the courage, be as industrious, as willing to

work and learn as was he, even though our talents be far less. For myself, if I must be forced to choose I will take the old tallow candle, the log cabin, and my freedom rather than the electric light, the home with all the plumbing, all the electric devices which we have attained. If the cost of the former luxuries, now necessities, is to be the destruction of my Government, a lack of security for those I leave behind, and which grows out of unsound policies and wasteful spending, I will take the so-called hard days when perhaps only the rugged, those willing to work and make sacrifices, survived. The things we earn, not the things which are given to us, are the things worth while.

Sure, my grandparents were born and I was born in Pennsylvania, district and the State, Mr. GAVIN, that you so proudly, so ably represent. Yes, tallow candles. Poor old granddad.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. No, no; you are from Pennsylvania, but you do not represent the hard-working Dutch people up there—not by a long shot. You live in the city where you want everything brought to you.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman referred to me and spoke in a disparaging manner of how I was representing the people of Pennsylvania. I ask that his words be taken down, and that the gentleman proceed in an orderly manner.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh, no, Mr. Chairman; I did not speak disparagingly of the gentleman; I was trying to praise the gentleman, saying he represented people from a grand industrial section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCORMACK. I demand that the words be taken down. I think it is about time that we—

Mr. ROONEY. Let the gentleman from Michigan be seated.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman from Michigan be seated?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, but just who has the floor?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan will please take his seat until the Clerk has reported the words taken down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. No, no; you are from Pennsylvania, but you do not represent the hard-working Dutch people up there—not by a long shot. You live in the city where you want everything brought to you.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, certain words used in debate were objected to and on request, were taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, and herewith reported the same to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. No, no; you are from Pennsylvania, but you do not represent the hard-working Dutch people up there—not by a long shot. You live in the city where you want everything brought to you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair rules that the words used by the gentleman from Michigan do not indicate any intent to reflect upon the character or integrity of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and are not objectionable under the rule.

The Committee will resume its sitting.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4828, with Mr. MCGREGOR in the chair.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, how much of my time remains?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in those 2 minutes I want to apologize most profusely and most humbly to my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] if I unintentionally and inadvertently offended him. All I intended to say was that some of us had different ideas about those so-called tough old days. Some of us enjoyed them. To others, they were a challenge to be met and overcome. Success at the end of the day was looked upon with pride. My dad was a blacksmith. He made buggies and wagons and sleds and sleighs, by hand. Remember the words:

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

Tolling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done
Has earned a night's repose.

Days of hardship? Nonsense—builders of physical strength—of sound character.

Yes, dad was a blacksmith, and, in his boyhood days, he never dreamed of an electric light, of a telephone. Radio, television and flying through the air—except by Darius Green—was something for the future, but dad did a day's work. At breakfast, he thanked the good Lord for the coming day; at evening, thanked Him again for the strength which had been given him to toil, to work, to earn; for the courage which induced him to save so that his children could have the benefit of an education denied him. Cry? I never heard him mourn, I never heard him regret, the lack of opportunity.

In my youth I helped a grandmother mold tallow candles, and I repeat what

has been said before—a lantern instead of an electric light in the barnyard—I took the lanterns and went out, but not to the barn because milking time was over. We cut wood, we did many a chore by lantern light. I did not suffer too much.

My poor old grandfather and grandmother who came from Pennsylvania and went West did not have a telephone and, as you may have gathered, they did not have electric lights. They moved on from the tallow candle to the old kerosene lamp with the tin bottom or if they were too hard up to paper shades. They did not have electric lighters—in fact, neither granddad, dad, nor the uncle smoked, nor did they have many store matches. A paper quill, a sliver from basswood or pine, carried a light from one candle to another, from a fireplace, or later from a stove, to where it was needed.

But they got along all right. They did not have this electricity that you talk about. If they wanted to go to town, which was 6 miles away, they took the old horse and it took them about an hour to drive to town. Why did they go to town? On week days they went in to take the eggs for which they got 6 cents a dozen in trade. On Sundays they went to church twice. Oh, they had terrible, terrible times. They suffered, sure they suffered. Or did they suffer? From all I could see and learn of their lives, true, they were hardworking, industrious people, thrifty and kind, but contented and happy. They had what they earned and what they had and earned was sufficient. They complained not at all. They were thankful to the good Lord for their daily food, for the roof which sheltered them, for the opportunities which the country gave to them.

No one carried them around—neither on a chip nor a silver platter. They were dependent upon no one. And they and others of similar mind, had strength and stamina, made this country what it is today—a great, a free, and an independent nation. Independent, did I hear you say? Yes, independent, insofar as we have been able to prevent a ruinous foreign and domestic policy from destroying us and our freedom.

Grandmother had a loom in the kitchen where they made cloth from their own yarn. It is unbelievable the things that those people suffered, was it not? Do I hear you murmur, "Oh, how they suffered." Oh, rot and nonsense. They were not crybabies. They did not ask anyone to put the food on the table, the clothing on their backs, or a roof over their heads. They were not weaklings. They did not ask that the Government support them. Not only did they not ask that the Government support them, neither did they ask that the people bring it to them, then pay them for accepting it.

There were no strikes in those days, and had there been, they had enough in the cellar or in the smokehouse and out in the granary; they had enough of everything they needed to keep them a year and they did not depend upon a can off the grocery-store shelf.

They lived on, and when they came to the end of the road they had already purchased a cemetery plot and a monument; they had a sum laid up to pay the undertaker, and they had something left for their children and even their grandchildren—yes, they did. They were independent, they were happy, they were God-fearing, and they did not have anything given to them. They did not cry to a Government for charity. Nor do the farmers of today. It is the vote-seeking bureaucrats like Hopkins who cry for them.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I object to the motion being withdrawn and I ask to be heard in opposition.

Mr. Chairman, the United States House of Representatives is a great deliberative body. It carries a heavy responsibility not only for America, but for the world and it ill behooves us to depart from the dignity in keeping with that responsibility.

Now let us, if we may, clear away a little of the underbrush. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] is merely a proposition to return to the Eisenhower budget. The original budget carried approximately \$2 million more than the sum provided in the pending amendment. It does carry the full amount of the Eisenhower budget, which means a saving of \$2 million on the original proposition. But these figures are the Eisenhower figures.

Another thing that seems not to be generally understood is that the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] does not take a single dollar out of the Federal Treasury. On the contrary, it puts money into the Federal Treasury. The only proposal here is to allow these cooperatives and so forth to operate—allow them to sell electric energy and turn the profits over to the Federal Treasury. And those profits are large. This puts money into the Treasury instead of out of it. Surely, no one should object to that. But that is the committee position on this amendment.

Why does the committee insist on refusing to permit the Treasury to accept money which will be paid in, in a constantly flowing stream every day in the year.

Here it is. A man has written a letter after the hearings have closed and no one has an opportunity to cross examine him.

He is the chairman of the private-utility organization which has been fighting rural electrification and public power at reasonable rates in every session of Congress. Why, he might as well ask the Kremlin to pass upon the question of putting our children in charge of Communist teachers in this country. He is the head of the private-utility lobby who has been fighting for years to deny our children the primitive necessities of modern civilization.

Since the cooperatives were not allowed to pass on this letter before this bill was reported, here is what they say about it now. These are your representatives in REA and municipal ownership cities and other public-power projects:

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 27, 1953.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The House Appropriations Committee in deleting all but \$150,000 of the continuing fund for Southwestern Power Administration creates a situation of dependency upon the promises of commercial power companies, such promises being ambiguous and misleading. In complete selfishness the companies seek to monopolize all SPA hydroelectric power for commercialism to themselves through their customers in stalling: The deletion of such fund (continuing fund) would not in any way result in interruption or curtailment of service to any preference customer or other consumer or their systems.

There are scores of cooperatives and publicly owned municipal utilities without direct or indirect interconnection with power company facilities. There are five generation and transmission cooperatives whose interchange contracts with SPA will be abrogated in the absence of the continuing fund. Many municipal utilities can secure SPA hydropower only through operation of the generation and transmission cooperative contracts.

ERNEST C. WOOD,

Chairman, Advisory Committee for the Southwest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 27, 1953.

CLARENCE CANNON,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

It requires a cunning mind to cook up such a nefarious scheme as the plot that will unfold if continuing fund is not restored to Southwestern Power Administration appropriations. We need not apologize to anyone when we come to the front to fight against higher rates for our city and also to more than 200,000 farm families. As of now the privately owned utility companies require no succor. Their balance sheets show lusty results. On the other hand rural folks are having a hard time and you should be inspired to protect them against financial marauders. Certainly this question is as important as any that will arise during your congressional career. Do your duty.

LOUIS W. REFS,

Managing Director, Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

ELDORADO SPRINGS, Mo., April 28, 1953.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We are asking your full support on money for southwest power construction also including funds for continuance to operate our Southwest power system in southwest Missouri. We hope we can get this all reinstated which the committee has deleted.

JESSE L. POWELL,

Manager, SAC Osage Electric Coop.

LINN, Mo., April 27, 1953.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Kindly request subcommittee on appropriations for Interior to restore continuing fund for SPA in the amount required to fulfill obligation under existing contracts with cooperatives, municipalities, and private companies.

STEVE A. SCHAUFCKER,

Manager, Central Electric Power Coop.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., April 27, 1953.

Reduction of SPA continuing fund serious blow to rural electrification and municipal power supplies in this area. Power require-

ments dependent on SPA ability to transmit federally owned power through use of continuing fund. Committee decision apparently based on power company letter dated April 6 after committee hearings. This letter ambiguous and incomplete in its facts. This decision the most based and unfair experienced this area. Request your assistance to restore these funds on House floor.

M. & A. ELECTRIC POWER CO-OP.,

JAMES W. OWENS, Jr.,

Manager.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., April 28, 1953.

House committee reduction of continuing fund for SPA very disturbing. Our contracts with SPA depend on continuing fund and our power requirements are jeopardized by its reduction. Present committee decision represents sell-out to private interests and not based on facts of testimony before committee. Request your assistance in restoring fund on floor of House.

BYRON KEARBAY,

President, Board of Public Works.

SIKESTON, Mo., April 28, 1953.

Sikeston municipal light plant has a contract with and is depending on SPA for power. The cut in SPA continuing fund will hamstring the operation of SPA and seriously endanger our service and maybe stop it entirely. Please use utmost influence and have this fund restored.

E. P. COLEMAN, Jr.,

Chairman, Board of Public Works.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 27, 1953.

Feeling that our contracts are void by reduction of SPA continuing fund. Utilities present proposal will permanently scuttle the chances of Government power reaching preference users. For first hand information suggest you call Douglas Wright in Tulsa.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE,
TRUMAN GREEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The time on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan is not taken out of the time already allotted for debate on this subject?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct. All debate on the preferential motion has expired, but not all debate on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Under the rules of the House, is it not permissible for a Member to offer a pro forma amendment to a preferential motion?

The CHAIRMAN. Two Members are allowed to speak on a preferential motion of this type. The gentleman from Michigan spoke and the gentleman from Missouri spoke. Consequently, all time on the preferential motion has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. GAVIN.)

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to yield the time al-

lotted to him equally to Mr. ALBERT and Mr. EDMONDSON.)

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the distinguished minority leader and his very pitiful plea about conditions in Texas. I deeply sympathize with the gentleman from Texas, whom I greatly admire. However, I believe this will come as a surprise to the chambers of commerce of Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, and Galveston, which speak so glowingly of the great State of Texas.

I take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Michigan for his statement about Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is a great State of some 10 million people, a State that sent some 1,400,000 men and women into World War II, a State that produced 30 to 35 percent of all the war materials.

I have been around here now for over 10 years and watched the development of these various hydroelectric projects, navigation projects, land reclamation projects, irrigation projects, and flood-control and river and harbor projects all over the Nation. I am just a little bit concerned that possibly instead of some of us being a little selfish maybe the people who are expounding and exploiting public power are a little bit selfish.

I do not mind telling the House that I would rather see miners at work and coal being mined in Pennsylvania than see water flowing over the TVA dams to produce cheap, tax-exempt, hydroelectric power. For your information, if these conditions are as pitiful as has been pointed out to you here today, I might say that the conditions in my State, too, are pitiful. Thousands of miners are out of work; whole communities in the parts of our State that produce coal are at a standstill as they are dependent upon the coal industry for their livelihood.

You talk about cheap public power. It ought to be cheap. It is tax exempt. Why should it not be cheap? Who pays the bill? The millions of people in the New England States, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. We furnish the money through taxes to pay the bill for cheap power; in other words, we sharpen the razor that cuts our economic and industrial throats. So, my friends, do not cry too loud and long about the conditions in other States, because my State, in this highly competitive economic and industrial warfare, is having the toughest time of its life trying to protect its interests and what it has to maintain its industrial life and continue some degree of progress and prosperity for our people. Take the TVA for the sake of argument. It cost approximately \$800 million. So Pennsylvania pays 8 or 10 percent of the Federal taxes, therefore, we pay in about \$70 to \$80 million to make the TVA possible. What does TVA do? It produces cheaper hydroelectric power, which is tax exempt. Down in that particular area of the country with unorganized labor and preferred freight rates, what happens? When an industry

wants to locate, do they consider locating in Pennsylvania? No; they go down where they have cheap hydroelectric power. I repeat what I said. All we do is furnish the money for all of these projects to cut our own economic and industrial throat.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield. I have waited here for an hour for an opportunity to have a few minutes, and you have had plenty of opportunity on the committee to talk. Let other Members have a few minutes of time. I want to say it is about time we gave some consideration to the coal industry. We heard our good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], try to defend coal. Coal produces steam and with steam you produce power. But, when you have cheap hydroelectric power projects, tax exempt, scattered all over the country, certainly they are not using coal so do not cry too loud or shed tears about your great interest and your desire and ambition to help the coal industry because if there ever was a time when a great industrial State needed help to protect its economic and industrial life it is the State of Pennsylvania today. So today we have this project before us and we hear about these grave conditions in other States. I just thought it would be in order to call this situation to the attention of those, particularly of Members from the New England States, who are rapidly losing their industries to other sections of the United States because of these various projects. Where do these industries go? To the South, Southwest, the west coast, and the Northwest. Certainly, these various projects have affected the economic welfare of 10 million people in my State who are trying to make a living where their homes are and where they have lived all their lives. So it is time we gave some consideration to the problems of these other States along with the rest of the country. Talk about cheap hydroelectric power? Who pays the bill? We all pay the bill. It is presumed that Uncle Sam is a rich uncle whose pockets are inexhaustible and that we can continue to spend and spend and spend without ending up in bankruptcy. Well, we all pay the bill. It is a fallacy to think you are getting this money for nothing to develop these projects all over the country. We all pay the taxes to cover the cost. That is what I am trying to point out. The State of Pennsylvania pays its share, and therefore the State of Pennsylvania should be considered in the development of all of our projects throughout the entire Nation to protect people who are trying desperately to maintain their standard of living, particularly in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Cannon].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard and affection for the distinguished gentleman who has just yielded the floor. He is a most amiable

and companionable gentleman, but not one single word that he said in his entire speech applies to the amendment before the House. His remarks had no relation whatever to the pending amendment, and his astonishing statement that the taxpayers must provide the money involved in this bill is absolutely without any foundation whatever.

In the first place, the money for these cooperatives, when originally provided, was loaned to them and has been paid, or is being paid back with interest. Every cent of it is paid back. The taxpayer does not supply a penny of it.

In the second place, the money provided in this amendment for these cooperatives, brings money into the Treasury of the United States instead of taking money out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman peremptorily declined to yield to me, but I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. If it brings money into the Treasury, then why do we have a \$267 billion debt today? There are some phases of these projects which do not bring in any money to the Treasury.

Mr. CANNON. Again, what the gentleman is saying has no relation whatever to the situation before the House today. He might as well and as consistently ask about the price of oranges. He has not touched the question before the House top, side or bottom. Never has a more fallacious statement been made on the floor of the House than that made by the eloquent gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The proposition before us is very simple. The question is will you vote to put money into the Treasury or vote to keep money out of the Treasury? That is the question presented by this amendment. If you vote for this amendment, you are not only voting to give the 250,000 families in the country, heat, light, and power, and all the comforts of modern civilization, but you are voting to put money back into the Treasury of the United States that would not otherwise be there.

There should be no difficulty in choosing a prosperous countryside and more money in the Treasury and voting against the former and for less money in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Moulder].

(Mr. MOULDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Chairman, I have never looked with favor upon sectional arguments or sectional bias or prejudice. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gavin] made the remark a moment ago that this amendment would detrimentally affect the area which he represents; that industries of the New England States and Pennsylvania were going to the Southwest.

On the contrary, the markets of the Southwest are and have always been the most fertile field for the products pro-

duced in the New England and Pennsylvania section of the United States. The development of public electric power in the Southwest has increased the markets for New England States products more and more each and every year.

A short time ago, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Jensen] read a letter from the private commercial power companies. I want to read to you a statement from Mr. Clyde Ellis, who represents the National REA Association. This is what Mr. Ellis has to say about the proposed drastic reduction of appropriation for loan to the Southwestern Power Administration:

An appropriation of \$1,650,000 recommended by the House Appropriations Committee today for the Southwestern Power Administration might be termed as a slap in the farmer's face. The committee's action kicks the farmers of the Southwest out the back door and makes a preferred customer of private commercial utilities.

I was always under the impression that the private commercial utilities were in the business of generating and selling electricity, but here they attempt to encroach upon the REA by taking over their transmission lines, with the ultimate purpose of dominating and controlling the REA program throughout the United States. It is the first step in that direction. Once they take over it will affect not only the farmers but also the city consumers as well, because they would bring in and take over all of the REA companies into their companies, thereby raising the cost of their operation and the cost of their investment, in proportion to number of consumers as a basis for increasing the cost of electric power to city consumers as well.

President Truman's budget last January recommended and requested \$9,050,000. The Eisenhower Budget Bureau cut the Truman request to \$3,700,000. Now, the Appropriation Committee with a Republican majority and by a solid Republican vote presents a bill to the House which further reduces the loan appropriation to \$1,650,000, as requested by the private commercial light and power companies. Who is controlling the opinion and decisions of this Republican 83d Congress? Is it the Eisenhower leadership or the private power companies? Or, is the Eisenhower leadership sincerely and in good faith truly exercising its influence on such issues as this when the big power company interests are involved?

Certainly the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas should be adopted, because it is right; it is just; and for the best interests and the benefit of the people of the United States.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

[Mr. PASSMAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Willis].

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Texas, our distinguished minority leader [Mr. RAYBURN].

Southwestern Power Administration in its revised budget requested \$3,736,000 to be appropriated to the continuing fund. The committee has cut this request to \$150,000.

The money in the continuing fund does not come from the taxpayer. It is derived from the sale of power and therefore comes from revenue produced in its operations. It can be used only for the purchase of power and pay the lease rentals on transmission facilities as directed by the Congress. It cannot be used for construction or for the payment of regular operating expenses.

Southwestern Power Administration has been pursuing a policy of working out contracts with private companies and cooperatives to use their facilities where possible to carry the surplus power to the preference customers as provided by law. This policy has already saved the Federal Government many millions of dollars which would have been required for transmission lines and other facilities. The Congress has from time to time urged Southwestern Power Administration to work out such contracts. The committee that cut this continuing fund this year in its report stated:

In connection with the construction program of the Southwestern Power Administration, the committee strongly urges that the Department of the Interior and the companies in the area of Southwestern operations, immediately work out some satisfactory arrangements by which the need for any additional construction by the Southwestern Power Administration is eliminated, and by which the business and other standards of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 will be satisfied (p. 3).

How does the committee expect SPA to carry out this request when it deletes the very money requested for this purpose?

SPA has requested the following amount to carry out its existing contracts:

Oklahoma private utility companies	\$112,800
Other private utility companies	60,900
M. & A. Electric Power Cooperative	25,100
Central Electric Power Cooperative	1,239,500
Northwestern Electric Power Cooperative	1,073,000
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,055,700
KAMO Electric Power Cooperative	169,000
Total	3,736,000

It appears the committee has allowed just enough to carry out the contracts with the private companies and disallowed funds to carry out the contracts with the cooperatives.

Unless these funds are restored to SPA it will mean bus bar sales to the private companies and the real recipients of the benefits of low cost power in the Southwest will be the private companies and not the farmers and customers of municipal systems. It means that Wall Street and not Main Street will profit by the Government projects.

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BUDGE].

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to rise here this afternoon following the eloquence which has preceded me, however I ask the Members' indulgence just to quote from the Arkansas Supreme Court case which describes for what purpose these funds have been and are to be used. This is taken from the opinion of the Arkansas Supreme Court:

By the lease contract Arkansas Electric leases to SPA for 40 years the 544 miles of 69 kilovolt transmission lines, these lines to be completely maintained and controlled by SPA. The rental is not fixed in dollars and cents but is to be so calculated that it will exactly repay that part of Arkansas Electric's REA loan that is allocable to the transmission lines. SPA has the option at any time of purchasing the lines by paying the remaining REA balance so allocable to the lines. In the event of such a purchase SPA is relieved of any duty to reserve transmission capacity to meet increased demands of Arkansas Electric's consumers. If SPA has not bought the lines before the expiration of the lease it may then do so for \$10. Thus it will be seen that the lease contract is in substance an installment sale of the property to SPA.

All of us believe in the theory of the REA that people can associate themselves together to provide the electrical facilities which they themselves need. No one can quarrel with that. But here we have another concept. The REA's borrowed money from the Federal Government to construct those facilities. Now they are selling the facilities back to the Federal Government for exactly what they owe the Federal Government. That would not be public power through locally managed REA's where local people can run their own business. It would destroy public power by REA's and substitute Federal power operated by the Federal Government, controlled from Washington through its arm, the Southwestern Power Administration.

I say in all sincerity that if this policy is not brought to a halt the REA program in the United States as we have known it cannot continue to exist. The Federal Government will run it all. Personally, I prefer the local control and am satisfied that in the long run it will be the wiser.

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished minority leader [Mr. RAYBURN]. I support this amendment because it is fair and just to both the public and the private power groups and at the same time gives consideration to the masses of our people who are using the power and who are still anxious to get electric service.

I still insist that there is both room and dire need for the continued service

and expansion of the service of both public and private power groups. I do not feel that an advantage should be given by legislation to either group. Certainly the deletion of these funds to SPA will give a decided advantage to the private-power group.

I will not be satisfied until every family in the Nation that wants and needs electric power is served dependable electric power at a rate which is fair to both the supplier and the user.

The adoption of this amendment will make a further positive contribution to the attainment of this worthy and just objective.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] and I do so because I feel this is necessary unless we subscribe to the theory that we want to return to the private utilities the responsibility for the distribution of power to our rural consumers. It is said that a burned child fears the fire.

I have had the personal experience of dealing with at least one of the companies that signed the letter referred to by the gentleman from Iowa at a time when I was mayor of a city in southeast Missouri, when we were forced to put in a municipal light plant. I told the company that was opposing us at the time we made certain requests of them which they denied that upon our voting the necessary bonds and building the plant they would meet those same requests in all of the other towns in that district once they became convinced that they would be faced with municipal light plants in these other various towns. That prediction came true and it proved to me that the utility companies have to be forced to give this service. I think we can only judge a company's promises by its past performances. I think we have all seen how these private-utility companies have failed to perform in the past and failed to give service to the rural communities. That is why the people in my State, including some of our larger farm organizations, our REA cooperatives, and others, are urging the restoration of these funds. Typical is a telegram from the Missouri Farmers Association, representing 146,000 farm families of Missouri, reading as follows:

Restoration of continuing funds for Southwestern Power Administration as requested is absolutely necessary. If proposed drastic reduction is allowed to stand three-fourths of Missouri's farm homes will continue to suffer from unconscionably high rates and inadequate power. On behalf of the 146,000 farm families of the Missouri Farmers Association I respectfully urge that you support restoration of SPA funds.

F. V. HEINKEL,
President, Missouri Farmers Association.

Mr. Chairman, I say that those people who are trying to cut out this appropriation in this bill might as well adopt a

policy of saying that we could reduce the public debt entirely if we sold all of our resources, including our Navy, Air Force, and all of our defense installations, to the Soviet Union. There would be about as much soundness in that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted me be yielded to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, in rising in support of the amendment which has been offered to restore a portion of the very severe cut in the Southwestern Power Administration I would like to make it very clear at the outset that I do not speak on this measure as a champion of either side in the controversy between public power and private power. The only cause which I seek to champion in the 83d Congress and in this debate is the cause of the Second District of Oklahoma, and I believe that cause is vitally affected by this legislation. In regard to public power and private power I am firmly convinced that each has a vital role to play on the American scene today, and I see no valid reason why the Government of the United States in this year of 1953 should undertake to destroy either public power or private power. In the State of Oklahoma great progress has been made toward the goal of achieving effective and efficient teamwork between private utility companies, the State power agency known as the Grand River Dam Authority, the rural electric cooperatives, and the Southwestern Power Administration. The Southwestern Power Administration has performed a vital role in coordinating and making more effective that teamwork in order to bring to the farm people of the State of Oklahoma the great benefits which have already been described here today by previous speakers.

Existing contracts of the Southwestern Power Administration call for expenditures of funds from the continuing fund in the amount of \$3,736,000. That is in the form of either contracts already concluded or contracts which have been tentatively agreed to and are before the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. It would appear from the fact that the revised budget which was submitted by the new Secretary of the Interior calls for the sum of \$3,736,000, that the Secretary of the Interior today feels that this amount is necessary in order to carry out these contractual obligations. These contracts, as I believe it has already been stated by the chairman of the subcommittee, include agreements with private utility companies of Oklahoma calling for \$112,000 a year. I have been assured by senior members of the subcommittee that the \$150,000 in the appropriation

for the continuing fund will take care of contract obligations to Oklahoma private utility companies. I am grateful for that assurance. I feel as a Member of the Congress representing a district that I have an obligation to represent the stockholders, the officers and directors of private utility companies the same as I have an obligation to represent the farm people of the Second District of Oklahoma. I believe these contracts with the private companies should be honored and should be respected and I believe that Congress should appropriate the money to meet these contract obligations to private companies as the subcommittee recommended that we do. But I can see no good reason, Mr. Chairman, for honoring contract obligations to private companies and refusing to honor contract obligations to associations of farmers in the State of Oklahoma or in other States of this Union.

I can see no good reason for appropriating money to meet the obligation of a contract with a private utility company and then refusing to appropriate money to meet the obligation of a contract with an REA cooperative.

If the reason for this cut is economy, I see no good reason for the application of rules of economy without uniformity and fairness to all authorized governmental functions.

You can look down the list of the different agencies covered by this subcommittee's bill, and I do not believe you will find a single agency in the United States covered by this bill that has been cut as severely as the Southwestern Power Administration.

You can look at the bill, and when you say that economy dictates a vote in favor of a cut, Mr. Chairman, when we vote for the Rayburn amendment that is before the House today we are making an economy move. The recommended figure for appropriations for construction for 1954 of \$1,500,000 has been deleted from this bill. A previous authorization for construction of over \$1,400,000 has been rescinded by this committee. The appropriation for operation and maintenance has been reduced by \$400,000. In this instance, in the case of the item for the continuing fund, covered by the Rayburn amendment, if we vote the Rayburn amendment we are still appropriating \$2 million less than the budget estimate called for which was first submitted to this committee.

It is an economy move. It is a vote in accordance with the pledges of both parties to vote in support of this bill. The Democratic Party platform the last election provided:

We will continue to fight to make electricity available to all rural homes, with adequate facilities for the generation and transmission of power.

What did the Republican Party platform say on the subject?

We urge the further development of rural electrification and communication—

Not support of existing REA's but further development of rural electrification and communication—

with federally assisted production of power and facilities for distribution when these are

not adequately available through private enterprise at fair rates.

That was the Republican Party platform.

What did the leader of the Republican Party in the last election say about the subject? At Casson, Minn., on September 6, General Eisenhower stated:

We must be always concerned with developing rural electrification.

Not with supporting existing REA's, which this agreement with these companies might possibly take care of, but with developing rural electrification.

At Brookings, S. Dak., on October 4, General Eisenhower said:

I have made clear the Republican support of the rural electrification program.

Those are the pledges of the two parties on this subject. It is not a party position to argue for this amendment. It is a position which is supported by the platform pledges of both parties, a position which is supported by the pledges on the campaign stump of the leader of the Republican ticket in last November's election. I think when those votes rolled in out in the Midwest and the farm areas, including the State of Oklahoma, which went for President Eisenhower by over 80,000 votes, those pledges with regard to rural electrification were in the minds and the hearts of the farm people of those States as they went to vote.

So I say to you today, if we really believe in this program we will vote in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot let pass by without comment the rather noisy tirade put on by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN]. I would like to remind my colleagues and Mr. GAVIN as well that he has spent two-thirds of his time since being in the Congress heaping praise on the head of a famous Punxsutawney groundhog he has up there, and I sure am glad at this late date that he has found out there are 10 million other good citizens in the State of Pennsylvania besides that groundhog.

But, Mr. Chairman, let us go back to the question under discussion. In the early depression days, at the time of the initiation of the REA program, there were in the mountain State of West Virginia, less than 3 percent of the farm people that had electricity. As soon as it was possible, a unit of the REA was set up. It happened to be in my district. It was so popular that they had more requests for the extension of their services than they had finances. When I came to the Congress in 1945, one of the first things I did was to negotiate a couple of loans for them. No sooner had I done that, then the power company over in the Monongahela Valley came along and said, "My goodness, Congressman, do not do that, we have decided that we will extend service to all those people, and why build up this REA unit right here in the center of our activ-

ities?" I said, "Well, the best way you can answer my question is to get to work." The power company did go to work, and in 1 year they put electricity in on 12,000 farm homes. They have been keeping it up, and today we have nearly 80 percent of the farm homes of West Virginia being serviced. But the only reason they did get it was this yardstick in the form of the REA unit. I am for this proposition offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] for the simple reason that it sets up a yardstick which forces action upon the part of the private utilities to extend service. What I am after is service to the farm people of this country. I will not be satisfied until 97 percent instead of 80 percent of the farm people in West Virginia are served. I sincerely hope the committee will approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished minority leader. I do so because this item is vitally important to the rural sections and many of the municipalities in the southwestern part of the United States. In Oklahoma a very fine plan has been worked out between all those who generate, transmit or sell electricity including the State of Oklahoma, through the Grand River Dam authority, the rural electric cooperatives, including generating and transmitting cooperatives, and the private utilities of the State of Oklahoma. From conversations which I have had with representatives of all groups, I was under the impression that everybody is not only satisfied but delighted by the arrangement which they have made. Everybody feels, if I have been properly advised, that we should carry out these contracts which the Southwestern Power Administration has already made with private companies and cooperatives in the State of Oklahoma and elsewhere in the Southwest. If we do not do this, somebody is going to suffer. The distinguished gentleman from Idaho a few minutes ago read from the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas. But the item which we are sponsoring here today has nothing whatever to do with the matter involved in the Arkansas decision. Funds for that purpose have been specifically excluded both in the revised budget request and in the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]. Unless the Congress accepts this amendment, new users are not going to find it possible to be served by the facilities which are serving the existing cooperatives and users in the Southwest.

Personally, I do not think the policies of this House should be written by any group, governmental or private. I certainly do not think that the policy of this Congress on this bill should be dictated by the chairman of a group of

public utilities and president of a Louisiana power company who himself has said, if I have been properly advised, that he will not serve new users coming under this program in new areas.

It seems to me that a vote in the interest of sound legislation is a vote in favor of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I have yet to find a single Member of Congress who does not approve what we call the Texas contract, and that same principle has been applied in Oklahoma more recently. That is the arrangement under which the private power companies in the area carry power from these dams and distribute it to the REA agencies, municipalities, or anybody else. That arrangement involves no duplication. It means a saving of public funds. It means a saving of invested capital. It means the continued operation of private business. It means proper use of a public resource.

Now, how did we get the Texas contract? How did they get a similar arrangement in Oklahoma? We got it solely and only because we had the power to build the lines necessary to take the power from these publicly owned dams to the final user, if we needed to do so. I grant you that the Texas Light & Power Co. is headed by a man whom I consider to be the most enlightened and most progressive of all power executives I have ever met, Mr. Bill Lynch; but neither Mr. Lynch nor any other power executive would have had the power with his own company to put over such a contract at that time had it not been for the fact that the public agencies had a loaded shotgun behind the door.

The President of the United States and the Bureau of the Budget have in effect said, "Keep that shotgun." President Eisenhower's budget said keep that shotgun behind the door and we will pay for the shells. But the committee met and took the shells out of that shotgun, and did so in the presence of the very people who are proposing to hamstring all public power. You did not even go back behind the barn to do it, Mr. JENSEN. You did it in public. You took the shells out of the shotgun right in Mr. Wilkes' presence and then you said to those people in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri: "You are protected. You still have the same old gun." Yes, they have got the gun, but they have no shells in it, and Mr. Wilkes of the Southwest Gas & Electric Power Co. knows that full well. I predict that unless you put those shells back in that gun you will never have the Texas form of contract in these other places. You put those shells back and you will not have to shoot, you won't have to spend this money. Put those shells back and those people will get the same kind of deal in the rest of the Southwest that we now have in Texas and Oklahoma.

If you want the private power companies to share in the business and also in the obligations, you should encourage

the further expansion of the Texas type of contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOUNTAIN] for 3 minutes.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and I would like to say, as one of the new Members of the House that I came here with the firm determination to make my own investigations about legislation and make my own decisions. I very quickly found that that was humanly impossible, that often times I will have to consider and accept the recommendations of those more experienced than I on many matters that come before us.

I discovered in this piece of legislation, to which this amendment is offered, that the Truman budget made available, from the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration, the sum of \$5,650,000 for costs in connection with electric power and energy. The Eisenhower administration recommends \$3,732,000. If I must accept the recommendation of any of those who have studied this matter thoroughly, much more thoroughly than most of us have had time to study it, I believe I prefer to accept the middle of the road recommendation of the Eisenhower administration which has already knocked \$122,973,200 from the Truman estimate for the Interior Department and which seeks the sum of \$3,726,000 provided for in this amendment.

The Republican committee of the House has reduced the total amount provided in the Truman budget by \$202,473,161. It has reduced the Eisenhower recommendations in the total sum of \$79,499,961. I am for economy, not false economy. I do not believe in being pennywise and pound foolish, especially when we are not appropriating, but only enabling, making available.

For these brief reasons, and others which I do not have time to relate, I am voting for this Eisenhower amendment bearing the name of our distinguished minority leader, Mr. RAYBURN.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those whose ox is gored every time I see money going out of the Treasury of the United States when I think it should not clearly and properly go, and this is one of the occasions. For that reason I feel impelled to take the floor and say just why.

Oklahoma is not involved in this situation, because Oklahoma has been provided for by the committee's operations.

The places that are involved are those where litigation has already been completed against them, in the Arkansas Supreme Court and also one where there is pending in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia a suit for enforcement of section 5 of the flood-control law.

The thing that is cut out is the operation of a wheeling contract and where rental of transmission facilities where the REA outfits entered into a contract to build 8,000 miles of transmission lines

which were, after 40 years rental payment, to belong to the Department of the Interior.

The Arkansas court has ruled them out, and the others are pending.

Your committee did not feel that it should under those circumstances provide funds for them. They can get all the power they need and all they want, I believe, just as cheap as they have been getting it the other way if this item is carried as it is. I hope the House will sustain the position of the committee, because if we do not sustain the position of the committee on those things where it is not necessary to provide Federal funds, this country is in a terrible way. We have got to meet our responsibilities, the responsibilities are heavy upon us, and we should not try to be selfish; we should not try to do things which would transgress the authority that has been given to these agencies by the law and the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] for 3 minutes.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I have asked the gentleman from Iowa to yield so that I may read a telegram I have just received from the president of the St. Joseph Light & Power Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., as follows:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM C. COLE,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building:

Respectfully ask your support on the floor today of the Jensen subcommittee action reducing appropriations for Southwest Power Administration. Contrary to reports being circulated, no person in northwest or central Missouri will be deprived of service by elimination of the continuing fund. The only purpose of that fund is to enable SPA to acquire extensive transmission and generating system in Missouri, for which the Congress has denied direct appropriation. The reinstatement of the continuing fund would certainly jeopardize the accomplishment of contracts being negotiated by companies and SPA as directed by the Congress of the Department of Interior.

C. A. SEMRAD,
President, St. Joseph Light & Power Co.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say that there is no construction of transmission lines involved in the pending amendment. Whether it is adopted or not there will not be 1 inch of transmission line built. So there is no transmission lines building program involved in the amendment.

Let me read to you the amount of money which these 12 companies, these private utility companies, have paid in local, State, and Federal taxes in the last few years. In 1951 they paid \$58,120,078; in 1952, \$65,351,706; in 1953 they estimate \$76,033,702, and in 1954—that is this fiscal year coming on—\$81,147,334, which amounts to almost 4 mills for every kilowatt-hour they produce. Think of it, in local, State, and Federal taxes they pay almost 4 mills for every kilowatt-hour of power they produce.

Mr. Chairman, the private utility companies have been doing a good job for

many years past. They have gone out and built transmission lines; they have furnished power to the "skim-milk areas" in every part of the United States. They have built hundreds of thousands of miles into the skim-milk areas, so to speak, as well as the cream areas.

It has been said that this committee has not followed the revised budget. Let me say that if we had followed the revised budget there would have been at least three irrigation projects which would have had no funds at all so far as this bill is concerned. We put them right back in because this committee, I am sure, knows better what this country needs than a lot of folks downtown.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 107, noes 142.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JENSEN and Mr. ALBERT.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 133, noes 173.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 2, line 24, after "energy", insert a comma and the words "and rentals for the use of transmission facilities."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this is a perfecting amendment, which is identical with the language that was in the bill last year, that is, the bill for the fiscal year 1953. It was an oversight that the committee did not put the language in this bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take 5 minutes but I am going to take a minute to make the observation that on this last standing vote not a single person was observed to be standing on the left hand—Republican—side of this aisle as I now face it. I did not think this was a partisan situation of trying to continue this power for the REA through the Southwestern Power Administration. If I have made a misstatement, I would like anybody on the Republican side of the aisle who voted for the amendment to please stand.

Mr. JENSEN. I did not know it was a partisan issue until the gentleman said that you folks all voted—

Mr. JONES of Missouri. No. I did not say that. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not say that. I said not a Member from your side voted for it.

Mr. JENSEN. And you raised the question.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I raised the question and I still invite anybody on that side that would like to get themselves on record to say that they voted for it. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$38,300,000.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. PFOST: On page 3, line 19, strike out "\$38,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$38,420,000."

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in favor of the amendment I have offered this afternoon. My amendment would restore \$120,000 for the Idaho Panhandle. It is deleted on page 5 of the Interior Department Appropriation Report. This appropriation request was made by the Bonneville Power Administration, for the construction of a transmission line between Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and Troy, Mont., and for the erection of a substation at Troy, Mont.

I would not take the valuable time of my colleagues, if I did not know this appropriation is vital to the people of my district, Idaho, and if I were not absolutely convinced that this cut is false economy.

I say it is false economy because this is not a new project. The Bonners Ferry-Troy transmission line is not a new line. Already \$750,000 has been obligated, and in fiscal 1954 we need only \$120,000 to complete the construction and an estimated \$35,000 for clean-up work in 1955.

Mr. Chairman, here is a \$905,000 project almost completed. All rights-of-way have been secured. All materials have been purchased and are on the site. The clearing contract for the line is 51 percent complete. Here is an extension line that was started in 1950, and was scheduled for completion this fall. All that remains to be done is to set the poles and string the line. We need \$120,000 so the power can flow over the line to serve the growing needs of the farmers in northern Idaho.

The Northern Lites, Inc., a cooperative which serves 2,500 farms and homes in northern Idaho and Montana, has already constructed 100 miles of distribution lines in anticipation of this additional power.

At present, power is carried long distances over low-voltage lines which are not adequate. This new line and substation offer the most economical method of meeting the area's increasing needs for power.

Without this appropriation, the Government cannot begin to receive revenues from the thousands of dollars already invested in this facility. Without this appropriation to complete the transmission line and substation, the farmers will not receive the power, and they, in turn, will not be able to repay their loan from the Rural Electrification Administration. So again the Government will lose.

A radar station, YAK, is located in western Montana, and is another anticipated receiver of this power. This radar station is highly important to the defense of the country. If the facilities are not completed, the only source of power for the radar station is diesel plants, which would be very expensive for the Government to operate.

So the Government stands to lose, just as do the farmers and the home owners in my district, if this \$120,000 appropriation request is not restored. To deny these funds is not economy—it is waste.

We have already spent \$750,000; let us go the rest of the way; let us appropriate the \$120,000 to complete the project. This appropriation is a matter of economy of good sound business. I hope you will vote in favor of my amendment.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, all thoughtful Americans recognize there is a great need for economy in Government. We are spending billions of dollars annually more than is obtained in revenue from taxes. The budget must be balanced if our people are to escape further inflation and ultimate national bankruptcy. Taxes must be reduced in order that every American family can retain more of its own money to spend on its own needs.

We of the Pacific Northwest recognize this need for economy. We are willing to cooperate in obtaining that economy. We of the Pacific Northwest do not object that this committee has cut the amount appropriated for Bonneville power line construction below last year's expenditures. We do say, however, that the committee has cut it too deeply—much too deeply.

Last year, \$66,523,000 was spent for new power lines in the Pacific Northwest by the Bonneville Power Administration. Secretary Douglas McKay of the Interior Department is a good, sound and realistic businessman. He realizes as much as any of us that we must have economy in the Federal Government and that to obtain it, costs and expenditures must be reduced in all departments of Government.

Secretary McKay, who is President Eisenhower's spokesman on power development matters, recommended that instead of spending \$66,523,000, the sum spent for Bonneville power line installation last year, that this item be reduced to \$55,200,000 for the coming year.

The Secretary McKay proposal would have saved \$11,323,000. This would be a saving of 17 percent on the amount spent last year. This 17 percent saving, if applied to every department and agency of the Federal Government, would represent a total saving of \$12 billion, under last year's budget. That would be enough to balance the budget and leave enough over for a substantial tax reduction.

We of the Pacific Northwest raised no protest against this 17-percent reduction in Bonneville power-line appropriations. We were willing to take that reduction uncomplainingly in the interest of doing our part toward obtaining a balanced budget.

But the committee was not satisfied with the \$11,323,000 saving on Bonneville power line and substation funds proposed by Secretary of the Interior McKay.

Instead of granting the \$55,200,000 appropriation asked by Secretary McKay,

the committee proposes that only \$38,300,000 be provided for building Bonneville lines and substations. This represents a cut of \$28,223,000 from the \$66,523,000 spent last year. This is a reduction of 41 percent and, in my opinion, is an unreasonably large and unrealistic reduction. It is entirely out of line with reductions being made in other agencies and departments. Such a reduction will prevent the construction of power lines to keep pace with the increased generation of electricity soon to be available due to the completion of several great Columbia River power dams that even now are nearly finished.

The Pacific Northwest would have been agreeable to the 17-percent reduction proposed by Secretary McKay, but we are not agreeable to the 41-percent reduction proposed by the committee. We sincerely hope the other body will restore the amount—\$55,200,000—Secretary McKay, as the spokesman for President Eisenhower, proposed.

The Bonneville Power Administration last year sold 15,900,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. Bonneville officials now estimate that they will market 48 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1960, only 7 years from now. In short, in 1960, Bonneville will sell three times as much power as that agency sold last year.

The Bonneville Power Administration last year had \$38,300,000 receipts from the sale of power. In 1960, it is estimated, it will have receipts from the sale of power of \$115,700,000. In short, the Bonneville Power Administration in 1960 will be doing three times the business it did in 1952.

If a trucking company expanded its business volume from \$38 million to \$115 million, as Bonneville power is doing—a threefold increase—that trucking company would need more trucks to handle its expanding business. If a railroad had a threefold expansion in the freight it carried it would require additional locomotives and freight cars. Based upon the same reasoning, commonsense should dictate that the Bonneville Power Administration, when its business triples, will need more power lines.

It is going to do no good to generate more power if we do not build the facilities to deliver that power to the consuming centers.

These power lines are not costing the taxpayers of this Nation one cent. The Bonneville Act provides that Bonneville power must—and I emphasize the word must—charge sufficient rates to return to the Federal Government within 50 years all the money used to build these dams and power lines, and pay all the expenses of operating and maintaining them. Not only does the Bonneville Act provide that sufficient rates must be charged to return all of this money but also that the money must be returned to the federal treasury within 50 years with 2½ percent interest on that money during the time the Bonneville Administration is using it. In other words, the power dams and power lines do not cost the taxpayers of the Nation anything. The Government gets back every dollar

invested in these dominant powers and it gets that money back with interest.

The Bonneville Power Administration, already, after paying all costs of operation, maintenance and interest, has returned to the Federal Government \$83,578,000 toward paying off the principal of the money so far advanced for dam and power line construction. In addition to this it has paid the Government more than \$63 million in interest.

Secretary of the Interior McKay, who formerly was Governor of Oregon, understands our western power problems. In a recent Meet the Press radio program, I heard him tell reporters that he was in favor of the completion of all power dams now under construction on the Columbia River. In saying that he presumably was speaking the sentiments of President Eisenhower for as Secretary of the Interior he is the spokesman for the President on such matters.

These unfinished dams, now under construction, in which we have hundreds of millions of dollars invested, surely are going to be completed. We are not going to let them stand there unfinished to be nonproductive white elephants after we have invested so much in them.

When these dams are completed, most of them prior to 1960, we will be generating three or four times as much hydroelectricity as is now produced in the Columbia River Valley. Power lines are absolutely essential to getting the power generated from these dams to the consuming centers. Without power lines the electricity energy generated by the new dams will be useless and go to waste. Failure to build the transmission lines to deliver the power the new dams generate to consuming centers would be a short sighted policy. It would, in my opinion, be a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

I hope that when this bill goes to the other body that the Senate will provide the \$55,200,000 recommended by Secretary McKay as needed for next year's construction of Bonneville power line and substation facilities.

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this item of \$120,000 which the gentlewoman from Idaho has asked be reinstated in the bill is one of many which the committee took from the bill for one very good reason: There came to Washington about 30 days ago representatives of the public utilities districts of that area, representatives of the municipal power companies of Seattle, Tacoma, and other cities, and a number of representatives of private utilities of the Bonneville area. They met here in Secretary McKay's office and explained to the Secretary that there were many items in this budget request for 1954 for the Bonneville Power Administration which they thought should either be deferred for the present time because the power was not yet available to be carried over these transmission lines and related facilities or which they would build with their own money. They stayed here for more than

a week going into this entire matter of the Bonneville Power Administration request. They worked with the Department of the Interior officials and with the Bonneville Power officials here in Washington. They came up with this list of projects which you will find in the report on page 5, and they recommended that some items on that page be deleted from the bill, including the Idaho Panhandle line. We deleted them in accordance with the wishes of all those representatives from the different areas and municipalities, and at the suggestion of the public utility district representative himself. There is one project that the public utility district representative, we are told, did not agree to, but it was not the project which is named in the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Idaho.

The State of Montana is one of the States of this Union which has more surplus power than any other State in the Union. The Montana Power & Light Company has done a magnificent job in furnishing transmission lines and power facilities for their people and they have worked in full cooperation with the REA's. There is no power problem or controversy in the State of Montana, let me assure you.

The pending amendment involves a proposition of running a transmission line to the lumber and mining industries of the State of Montana as is stated in the justification of the Department of the Interior for the Bonneville Administration. Because of the fact that there is a great surplus of power in Montana—in fact to a degree that they send power out of the State to other users where power is needed and into the Bonneville area also—certainly there is no need for the expenditure of \$120,000 which the group that came here representing all of these companies stated is not needed.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to some of the proposed cuts made by the committee for the Bonneville Power Administration for the ensuing fiscal year. While I am in full sympathy with the administration's program to cut out waste and unnecessary appropriations and in the general plan to reduce the cost of Government and balance the Federal budget, I do feel that in the interest of economy and good business judgment Federal agencies that are performing a useful and efficient function in Government should be supported.

The cuts made in the Bonneville Power Administration, however, are so drastic and so deep that they go beyond any such program for economy in Government and will result, in my judgment, in crippling an essential agency of Government which will result in great financial loss to the Government and inefficient service in an essential activity.

One of the most serious cuts made by the committee is the Dalles area service and McNary substation items where

a reduction of \$2,284,000 is made, reducing the budget to a balance of \$480,000. I am advised by the Bonneville Power Administration that these items cover autotransformers which operate to obviate the necessity of installing additional transmission lines at very heavy expense. I am not an electrical engineer but I understand an autotransformer is a complicated electrical facility which serves the purpose of stepping up transmission power at its origin and then reducing it in the service area which results in making unnecessary the construction of costly transmission lines to carry heavy voltages from the generators at the power plant to the load centers. It takes some 3 years to secure this equipment and the order should be placed immediately in order to insure delivery in time for use in this load area.

Another meat-ax type of reduction is \$2,400,000 below the budget request of \$7,400,000 and a reduction of \$1,600,000 below the appropriation for 1953. This is for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville Administration. This blow is so heavy that it will necessitate the closing down of much of the Bonneville power operation and curtail the efficient service to the customers in the Pacific Northwest where hydroelectric power is so vital to its economy. Both of these cuts should be restored in the interests of good business judgment and sound economy.

It should not be overlooked that hydroelectric power administered by the Bonneville Power Administration is a profitable undertaking by the Federal Government and is returning to the Federal Government from the sale of power the entire cost of generating facilities, including interest and maintenance. The Bonneville Power Administration is ahead in its repayment program to the Federal Government for these expenditures.

Other cuts in construction and operating needs of the Bonneville Power Administration are so drastic as to cripple the efficiency of this important Administration. The total reduction proposed by the committee of \$16,800,000 from a budget request of \$55,200,000 is such a severe cut that it would prevent it from carrying on an efficient service to the Pacific Northwest area of our Nation. If the cuts in items for transmission lines are allowed to stand, when generators now under construction are completed, there will be no facilities for transmitting the power to the load centers. It will mean power can only be delivered to the consumers at the bus bar. Such a policy will be a death blow to the orderly development and sale of electric power. It will drastically curtail receipts for power by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, the Pacific Northwest is, I believe, a unique part of the United States, not only in its natural resources, but in its economy. This economy is largely based on the extraction or use of its natural resources—on timber and processing, on farming, on mining, on cattle and sheep, and on water- and hydro-power. Industrialization, which really began with the completion of

Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams on the Columbia River about 15 years ago, is still in the initial stages.

Population is sparse compared with the industrialized regions east of the Mississippi. We have an area five times the size of New England but only a fraction of the people. Population is growing rapidly, however, in the Pacific Northwest. In the decade 1940-50 it increased 33 percent compared with 14 percent for the Nation as a whole.

In the decade 1950-60 it is estimated that the population of the region—which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana west of the Continental Divide, and that part of Wyoming drained by the Snake River—will total 5.7 million, or 1 million more than in 1950. As population increases the economy must be expanded. The best way to assure jobs to support all these people is, I think, to provide a basis for industrial expansion. And that means, as experience has shown us, the provision of adequate supplies of low-cost electric energy.

The Bonneville Power Administration has become the major source of electric power in the Pacific Northwest since it is now marketing 60 percent of the energy consumed in the region. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, BPA sold 17 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity at the lowest wholesale rates in the country.

Bonneville is a growing agency, not in the sense customarily used to describe bureaucracy, but as a business operation. At the present time it sells energy generated at three Federal dams: Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and Hungry Horse. Nine other Federal dams are under construction on the Columbia River and some of its tributaries. Bonneville will be the marketing agency for the power produced at all of them.

So it is in for considerable growth. The Federal system in the Pacific Northwest now has a January peaking capability of 2,573,000 kilowatts. Within 4 years, by 1957, January peaking capability will be 4,865,000 kilowatts, or almost doubled. Even with this increase the region will not have enough capacity to meet expected demands.

Bonneville must, therefore, plan transmission systems well ahead of the completion of the dams. It must build lines to take the power from the dams and deliver it where it will be most needed. A large part of the new power, I am happy to say, will go to new or expanding industries and to private and publicly owned systems serving industry, thus providing jobs for our growing population.

Bonneville requests \$54,300,000 for the coming fiscal year, of which \$47.2 million is for the construction of transmission and related facilities. Only \$1.5 million, by the way, is scheduled to go into my own district, the heavily populated Portland, Oreg., area.

I believe that all the money requested should be appropriated by the Congress, because only in this way will the people of the Northwest be assured that the transmission of electricity will keep pace with the growth in their power supply.

Mr. Chairman, in my recent discussion on the floor for the need for some additional authorizations for some Columbia Basin projects, I called attention to the power situation in the Pacific Northwest which is apropos in considering the budget of the Bonneville Power Administration now before us.

Every region in the United States must have an adequate energy base to support its economy.

The Pacific Northwest is deficient in oil and gas, and so far only a fraction of its coal deposits has been exploited. However, the region fortunately has a tremendous water resource. Thus, hydroelectric power is the region's supreme energy base.

Glacier-fed lakes high in the Canadian Rockies form the headwaters of the Columbia River. The Columbia River system, draining an area of 259,000 square miles—of which 85 percent lies in the United States—possesses characteristics unique among America's major streams. The river has an extremely high annual runoff with a rapid drop of more than 6,000 feet in its westward course to the sea through Canada and the heart of the Pacific Northwest. As a result, the Columbia lends itself readily to development for many purposes—power, irrigation, navigation, flood control, and recreation. It holds within its flow over one-third of the Nation's potential hydroelectric power—34 million kilowatts out of a total potential of 104 million kilowatts for the entire country. It can readily be seen that the Pacific Northwest depends on this unique hydroelectric resource as the energy base in its economy.

To utilize and conserve properly and to the fullest the natural resources of the Columbia River, we have a program for its comprehensive multiple-purpose development.

The maximum amount of power can be derived from a vast river by building run-of-river plants, such as Bonneville, along with power-and-storage dams like Grand Coulee. Operation of these projects independently of the balance of the system produces, in the aggregate, much less power than if they are operated as a unified whole. For this reason each dam planned for the Columbia must be viewed in relation to the system and not as an isolated unit.

Demands for electric energy in the Pacific Northwest have been growing swiftly. The average annual increase in requirements from 1940 through 1951 was 14 percent as compared with a national rate of 9 percent. Growth was particularly rapid in the early part of World War II, when new aluminum plants were built by the Federal Government in the region. Electric energy used in the region jumped from 7 billion kilowatt-hours in 1940 to 17 billion kilowatt-hours at the war peak in 1944. The aluminum industry accounted for most of the upsurge. By 1951 total regional use reached 30 billion kilowatt-hours. Since the war, the major expansion has been in residential and farm use, owing to growth of population, the extension of electric service to nearly every farm and home in the region, and

augmented consumption by the average residential and farm customer.

In 1950 the census takers counted 4,700,000 persons in the Pacific Northwest, an increase of 33 percent since 1940, as compared with 14 percent increase for the Nation. By 1960, according to median estimates, the Pacific Northwest will have 5.7 million people. To provide jobs to support a million more people is one of the chief problems faced by the region. Industry, agriculture, and other economic activities must obviously expand in order to absorb the added manpower.

The anticipated growth in the region and greater dependence on electric energy for industrial expansion will require a proportionate expansion of power facilities to meet the demand. Potential power requirements are estimated to be 39 billion kilowatt-hours in 1953, 69 billion kilowatt-hours in 1958 and 93 billion kilowatt-hours in 1962.

Looking at the power development in the region, in 1940 the non-Federal public agencies and privately-owned utilities generated approximately 6½ billion kilowatt-hours with an installed plant capacity of about 1.7 million kilowatts, and the Federal Government, primarily from 2 generators at Bonneville Dam generated nearly one-half million kilowatts. By 1950, with all 10 generators installed at Bonneville and 15 generators at Grand Coulee, representing machine capacity of over 2.1 million kilowatts, the Federal Government generated approximately 14½ billion kilowatt hours, and the non-Federal utilities with slightly over 2 million kilowatts of machine capacity generated approximately 12½ billion kilowatt-hours.

It is an established fact that without the power from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams during World War II, this Nation's vast shipbuilding program and the enormous airplane production from aluminum produced from that power could not have been accomplished. Ever since the beginning of World War II the Northwest has made most significant contributions for the defense of this country. It is a critical defense area with very large military installations, including a navy yard, Army camps, huge airfields, the very important Hanford atomic energy plant, electrometallurgical plants such as aluminum, magnesium, ferroalloys, phosphorus, abrasives, chemicals, and the huge forest-products industries. Throughout this period the local public and private electric utilities in the region have been building all of the power projects that they could within the available sites and their financial resources. For example, from 1941 through 1946 these non-Federal utilities made capital expenditures totaling over \$104 million, from 1947 through 1951 an additional \$302 million, or put on a 15-year basis from 1941 to 1956, it is estimated that the non-Federal utilities in the area will have made capital expenditures for power projects totaling over \$1 billion—\$1,031,260,799. Unfortunately, this growth in power resources is not enough to meet the regional power needs to serve defense production and the national interest generally. The growth in

power requirements in the region for the next several years will exceed 500,000 kilowatts each year—the equivalent of a hydroelectric plant the size of Bonneville Dam every year.

Because of the multiple-purpose nature of the development of the Columbia River system, the Federal Government has assumed a partnership and a responsibility to help meet the power needs of the region. The Federal program for generator installations at multipurpose projects contemplated the addition of capacity at times and locations necessary to insure orderly development of an economical power system consistent with the multipurpose development of the river as well as to satisfy total demands.

The existing Federal program consists of Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams, with power installations completed, and two of four generators installed at Hungry Horse Dam, installed in the fall of 1952. The two remaining generators at Hungry Horse will be installed by the winter of this year. Projects now under construction are the Detroit, McNary, Big Cliff, Albeni Falls, Lookout Point, Dexter, Chandler, Chief Joseph, Palisades, and the Dalles Dams.

Thus we have, at present, in the Northwest 2,614,900 kilowatts installed capacity on the Federal system and 2,345,000 kilowatts installed by local public and private utilities. There is now under construction or scheduled on the local utilities systems an additional 1,487,000 kilowatts, with total additional possibilities remaining of 573,000 kilowatts. The Federal program under construction, if the schedules are maintained, will add to the system in the period 1953 to 1957 nearly 2 million kilowatts of capacity. The total capacity for the region by 1957, accordingly, will be 8,392,900 kilowatts of capacity. This entire regional program will barely meet the known requirements in the year 1957.

In September of 1952, the Pacific Northwest experienced a critical power shortage. The shortage was the result of insufficient rainfall in the region during the summer and autumn. Many parts of the region had witnessed the driest period of record. Interruptible power, which is sold on an if and as available basis on the Federal system, was curtailed to its full extent of 383,000 kilowatts. Most of this interruptible power was going to the aluminum plants. Later as the regional power supply became more critical, the Defense Electric Power Administration found it necessary to issue an order providing a quota limitation on power uses by customers using more than 8,000 kilowatt-hours per week. This limitation cut by 10 percent the power use of large industries in order to assure continued service to essential residential and commercial consumers who were customers of utilities having a deficiency of power on their systems. Many other measures of conserving use of electricity, such as brownouts, and so forth, were resorted to in order to alleviate the situation. The total curtailment in both interruptible and firm loads amounted to approximately 500,000 kilowatts, the equivalent

of Bonneville Dam. In January of 1953, warm weather and heavy rainfall increased streamflows in the rivers sufficiently so that with the controlled use of water stored behind existing storage-dams such as Grand Coulee, along with use of the available steam-electric resources all the loads in the region were able to be carried and the curtailment order was lifted.

If the projects which are now under construction remain on schedule, current estimates of loads and resources indicate that all firm power requirements of the region can be met, even under critical water conditions, through the 1956-57 winter season, and provide about 120,000 kilowatts to meet new industrial requirements for the region. This is only a fraction of the estimated potential industry that would come to this area by 1956-57 if power were available. It is estimated that 1,200,000 kilowatts of firm power could be sold to expand the industrial economy of the region.

Beyond 1957, however, after the generators in the Dalles project are completely installed, the power supply picture will again worsen very rapidly unless new projects are constructed. At least 4 or 5 years are usually required from the initiation of construction to complete major multi-purpose structures of the type in the Columbia Basin which are needed to provide power in the Northwest.

Some of the projects should be upstream storage plants which will improve the production of plants now in operation and under construction.

Mr. Chairman, I have called attention to some of the drastic cuts in the budget of the Bonneville Power Administration for the ensuing fiscal year in the bill we are now considering, which, as I have said, unless restored will result in great hardship to the area served by this agency. We are suffering a great dearth of hydroelectric power in the area and I have taken occasion in these remarks to discuss the situation that exists in the Pacific Northwest with reference to power and the great potential we have in the area of this important commodity. Since we have no coal nor gas, hydro power is of prime importance to the area.

The Federal Government in conjunction with private utilities is working amicably and in joint cooperation to develop power in the Columbia River Basin and unless the Federal projects which are now in operation or under development are adequately financed by the Government great hardship will ensue.

I trust therefore, that before this bill is finally passed and sent to the President for his signature, most of these drastic cuts if not all of them will be restored so as not to leave the Bonneville Power Administration without the necessary finances to carry on and serve the public efficiently.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, coming from the western district of Montana which is draped over the Continental Divide I am, of course, interested in power and water

resources. I come from the district that is at the headwaters of the two great rivers of this country—the Columbia River and the Missouri River.

The understanding of this great subcommittee has in the past brought to Montana a great deal of power. Your efforts in building the Hungry Horse Dam will bring 600,000 kilowatts to the State of Montana and it will bring to the Nation a new aluminum plant to develop light metals. We are grateful for the understanding this committee has shown and we assure you that the Canyon Ferry, Hungry Horse, and these other projects in Montana are welcome. We have cooperated in Montana along with the private utilities, the Montana Power Co.; however, the Montana Power Co. is not concerned in this specific amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Idaho.

This terminal facility to the transmission line will be at Troy, Mont. It will run to the northern woods from Bonners Ferry, Idaho, to Troy, Mont. Troy is now served by a small independent power company, the Mountain States Power Co., a subsidiary of the J. Neills Lumber Co. The facilities of the Mountain States Power Co., are already overtaxed. Its transmission lines are taxed to the fullest extent. The city of Troy itself is supplied by a steam plant.

This steam plant was put into operation by the J. Neills Lumber Co. in order to utilize the bark and the edgings and the waste from their sawmills. Technological improvements have made it possible to use this waste material for more valuable purposes so that the steam plant now is operating at a lesser rate than it ever has in the past. There will be a power shortage in this particular area in Lincoln County if this amendment is not passed. The gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Frost], told you that there is an important military installation in northern Montana that needs this power to supplement their diesel plant as a part of the national defense. The growth and expansion of the lumber industry in Troy and in Lincoln County is dependent upon the utilization and the supply of additional power.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. No justification was made to the committee that there was any defense plant involved.

Mr. METCALF. I assure the gentleman from Iowa that there is in northern Montana an important Air Force military installation that needs and is planning to use this power.

In addition to that there are 100 miles of REA line from the Northern Lights and the Lincoln Rural Electrification Administration lines that both rely upon power from this transmission line. Here is a power line that is 85-percent completed. The materials are purchased; the ground is clear; it is needed for defense installation; it is needed to develop the community in Troy and the lumbering communities in that area.

The other day the Committee on Appropriations in the supplemental appro-

priation bill—and God bless them—brought in an appropriation of \$5 million for access roads to clear out the spruce-infested forests of northern Montana and northern Idaho. That will mean that every lumber mill and every sawmill in that area will have to operate to full capacity if we are to save that spruce timber for the Government of the United States. We are going to need this power out there. We were planning on energizing this line in November. It started in 1950; the contract was ready to go in November. Here is a line that you are discontinuing right at the point where it would become the most beneficial to the people. It is not in competition with any power company, and I hope that every member of the Committee will vote for this needed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Frost].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAGNUSON) there were—ayes 55, noes 105.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I know the House has spoken with respect to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. It was an important issue. I hope it will not be indicative of the attitude of the majority in the future with respect to power and with respect to transmission lines.

I of course voted for the amendment. I voted for the amendment because I thought it would be to the best interest of the people of this country that do not have the facilities of electric power, which I think the past record shows the private utility interests would not supply in sufficient detail.

I voted that way, Mr. Chairman, because I thought it was the right way to vote. I am not going to cast any reflection on anybody in the majority for the position he has taken.

Mr. Chairman, I think that indicates that I represent more than the interests of my particular district in Pittsburgh, Pa., which needs no additional power to be furnished through the help of the Federal administration.

I also want to say, Mr. Chairman, that without any exception I have always voted, as far as I can remember, for price-support programs, in behalf of the interest of the farmers of this country, of which I do not have any in my district. I did that, Mr. Chairman, because I thought it was for the best interest of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I might also say that more than 50 percent of my time spent in the office, and perhaps on the floor of the House also, is spent in conference with the industrial interests of the country and of my district, and with the financial interests and also with all

types of business interests, which are very well represented in the way of diversity of industry in the Pittsburgh area.

Mr. Chairman, I represented as best I could in this House unorganized labor and organized labor, and I also represented the civil servants of this country, elective civil servants and those who were appointed.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am not one of those Members of Congress who because of perhaps personal frustration tries to deride other Members of Congress or tries to belittle their efforts in any position they take.

Mr. Chairman, I am not one of those Members who practically every primary election are faced with a very, very difficult primary contest from their own party members and on occasion by efforts of the official party itself to defeat my candidacy. I am also not one of those Members who are faced with very vigorous opposition from the Republican Party in my district because, Mr. Chairman, I have attempted to represent that district fairly and justly.

So when a Member steps up here and attempts to ridicule and deride me, I think in my own defense I have the right to take the floor and say what I am saying now. I have no sense of personal frustration, as was indicated, in my opinion, by one Member here this afternoon, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can testify that of the great number of Members of this present Congress and the preceding Congresses that the gentleman has served in, there is no more progressive-minded, sound-minded, and no more visionary-minded or 'courageous-minded Member of the Congress than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]. There is no one who more ably or more courageously represents his district than the gentleman from Pennsylvania who now has the floor.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. For whatever value my opinions might be worth to the people of his district, all I can say is I highly commend them for their judgment—the Democrats in nominating him on primary day, and the people of his district in electing him on election day.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I heard the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] describe in detail the hardships and the drudgery and the lack of facilities both for human beings and manufacturing and every other type of facility which we are enjoying today. I heard him describe with great joy the period through which he went as a young man. I do not want to charge him and I certainly do not charge him with the responsibility for speaking the philosophy of the Republican Party or of the leaders of the Republican Party or of the President of the United States. But, it seems to me when he describes

with such obvious satisfaction that time 50 years ago, or 40 years ago, or 60 years ago, I do not know which, and enjoys such obvious relish in describing that period that he is advocating to the people of this country and to the Congress that that was the most joyous time that the country ever had, and we should go back to that time. I know the people of this country do not want to go back to the time when they had no electricity, and when the housewives went through all the drudgery and all that. But that seems to be the selling point that he made when he was speaking. Mr. Chairman, as I want to say, the Democratic Party believes in progress. We believe in taking advantage of all that is new in scientific inventions and all the new improvements, and everything that goes along with that and that such progress can bring to us. I do not think we will subscribe to the so-called good old days and want to go back to them. That seems to me to be the policy that he wants to pursue. Actually, he is speaking because he is so disappointed in life lately, you know, and the only satisfaction he enjoys these days is to think of the old times many years ago—it is too bad, my friends, it is too bad.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAGNUSON: On page 3, line 19, after the word "expended", strike out "\$38,300,000" and insert "\$42,608,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase the appropriations for Bonneville Power Administration construction in fiscal 1954 by \$4,308,000.

Many millions of dollars more were eliminated from the budget request by the Appropriations Committee, but I am asking the restoration of this \$4,308,000 as the absolute minimum which the Bonneville Power Administration must have to do the job which legislation of Congress directs it to do.

We in the Pacific Northwest, and particularly in my State of Washington, are dependent upon the United States Columbia River Power System for electric service. Sixty percent of the power used in my region comes to the people over the system of the Bonneville Power Administration from the Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and Hungry Horse Dams. My amendment would restore four construction items deleted from the budget by the committee. I would like to call your attention to the serious effect which these four recommended reductions will have upon electrical service to the people in my State.

The Bonneville Power Administration has under construction a transmission line from its Snohomish substation to its Kitsap substation near Bremerton, Wash. Part of this transmission line will be a 230-kilovolt submarine cable underneath Puget Sound. Over \$3.5 million were appropriated by the last Congress to construct this cable in order to avoid the construction of a transmission line all the way around the southern portion of Puget Sound. This decision meant a saving to the Government of

\$2,500,000. A large share of the funds appropriated have already been obligated for the construction of this transmission line. All of the engineering for the facility is completed. It is too late to construct a substitute facility even if that were desirable. If this transmission line is not completed by the winter of 1955, the loads in Mason, Jefferson, Clallam, and Kitsap Counties in the State of Washington, including service to the Bremerton Navy Yard, will have to be curtailed. There is no way of getting adequate power to these people other than the completion of this transmission line. There is no explanation in the report of the committee as to why funds for this line have been eliminated. The sum my amendment would restore for this item is \$2,605,000.

The committee has also recommended the elimination of appropriations for transformers to be installed at McNary substation, adjacent to the new McNary Dam which will begin generating power this fall. These transformers are vital to the service in the Kennewick-Pasco-Richland area which has been growing so rapidly because of the expansion of the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford plutonium works. If the proposed transformers are not installed on time, service to this vital defense area will be in jeopardy. My amendment would appropriate \$1,538,000 for this project.

Another rapidly growing area in my State of Washington is the coastal area of Pacific County. In order to increase power deliveries to the Pacific County Public Utility District which serves this area, the Bonneville Power Administration plans to construct a short piece of 115 kilovolt transmission line from Naselle to Ilwaco and a new substation to serve the Long Beach area. Failure to construct these facilities will impose a serious hardship upon the customers of the Pacific County Public Utility District. The amount involved here is \$109,000.

Near Spokane, the Vera Irrigation District and the Inland Empire Electric Cooperative both obtain power at Bonneville's Valley Way substation. Loads of these customer-owned systems will overload the existing transformers at Valley Way if additional capacity is not added as proposed by the Bonneville Power Administration. The committee's report recommends deletion of this item, amounting to \$56,000. My amendment would restore it.

The people in Washington and the other Pacific Northwest States through their publicly and privately owned power distribution systems are more than paying the full cost of operating and maintaining the Federal Government's Columbia River Power System. The rates they pay the Government for power include interest and amortization payments on the Government's investment. To drastically reduce the grade of electrical service to these people, as the proposed cuts would do, would not only be poor economy, but also a breach of faith and contract with the Government's customers.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. I was paying particular attention to the gentleman's statement concerning this transmission line around the McNary substation. I am watching that matter very closely in relation to this same legislation. I want to thank the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true that the State of Washington has embarked on a new program of State development through their last legislature to have a State Power Commission to tie in with the Federal program, and that we need a little time in the State of Washington to develop that program. If the Federal Government cuts us off, then we will have a very drastic power shortage about 1960.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. MAGNUSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the items which are included in this amendment, which the gentleman seeks to reinstate in the bill are items which the group which attended this meeting I spoke of earlier in the day has recommended for deletion from the bill. Regarding the transmission line from Snohomish to Kitsap, of which the gentleman speaks, the investigating staff which was employed by the Appropriations Committee of the House had this to say:

There is considerable question as to the justification and the reliability of service over the proposed transmission line, and a widespread belief that an alternate method of service to the area in question would be preferable. The staff is advised that a delay of 1 year in the construction of this or an alternate line could be had with little effect on service to the area in question. The staff suggests that the committee deny fiscal year 1954 funds for this purpose and requests the Bonneville Power Administration to hold up any further work or obligating of funds from prior-year appropriations pending an independent and thorough study and report on the need for this line and whether an alternate method would be more reliable and economical in the long run.

Mr. Chairman, all of these items which the gentleman from Washington has included in his amendment and which he seeks to restore to the bill have had much consideration by the group that was here and by the staff which has been employed to investigate the Bonneville Power Administration's request for funds. Hence the committee went into this matter quite thoroughly. We asked many questions, as you will note in reading the hearings, and consequently the committee is obliged to oppose this amendment for the reasons I have stated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended; \$2,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 10, line 20, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,400,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to allow \$100,000 for investigations in the Territory of Alaska. Actually there are no dollar changes made in the bill by this amendment. As I say, it is simply to permit the Interior Department to expend the sum of \$100,000 for investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Territory of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MCGREGOR). The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law; and for a soil- and moisture-conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to law, \$18 million, of which \$15,820,290 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$2,179,710 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 13, line 14, strike out "\$15,820,290" and insert "\$14,016,290."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment permits the Department of the Interior to expend \$1,804,000 out of the general fund of the Treasury instead of taking it out of the reclamation fund. It results in no dollar changes in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Not to exceed 12 percent of the construction allotment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner be expended for construction work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuitable for contract or when excessive bids are received; and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared by the Commissioner.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, under the heading of the Missouri River Basin, I am particularly interested in two projects. They are the Bostwick project and the Frenchman-Cambridge project. The committee has very kindly provided for the greater portion of the budget request for each of these projects.

It is my hope that the Bureau of the Budget, together with the Bureau of Reclamation will, however, take a further look at the situation in the Republican Valley. We either has completed or have about completed all of the dams necessary for these two projects. This has been at the cost of many millions of dollars.

The sooner that this water is distributed to the farmers the better it will be for all concerned. It will cut down the administrative overhead, and will hasten the increased production in the area, and the repayment to the Government. The budget recommendations of the outgoing administration were such that the ultimate completion of these projects will be delayed a full year longer than they should be. This is not the economical way to proceed.

I hope that before this bill becomes law we can have a budget recommendation for sufficient funds for the Bostwick project and the Frenchman-Cambridge project to complete their entire distribution systems.

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the committee on this Interior Department appropriation bill. It adequately provides for the continued rapid construction of bona fide reclamation projects. It increases the appropriations for Indian Health and Welfare Services. It will permit accel-

erated surveys of the public domain, so necessary to States such as my own, in order that they may receive a share of revenue owed them by the Federal Government through land allotments.

Many of my friends from across the aisle are attempting to make us believe that this bill will set back the reclamation program. In evidence they point to the cuts and consolidations proposed by the bill.

I say to them at this time, that such cuts and consolidations will advance the program. The bureau on the local level has had a fine reputation in my home State. The Regional Director and most of his employees have earned and merited the support our people give to the bureau. However, this is not the case in many areas and particularly in Washington, D. C. Here in Washington and often in district offices throughout the rest of the reclamation States, we hear continued reports that overstaffing of bureau personnel is adding unduly to the cost of repayment of reclamation projects. It has even been reported that the overhead cost chargeable to the bureau has been the cause of some projects being uneconomical and unfeasible.

The criticism of any office of the Bureau affects the future of the program. As criticism mounts, the people of the nonreclamation States begin to doubt the value of the entire program. It is up to representatives of the reclamation States to support a general reduction in administration expenditures when this reduction will produce greater efficiency, save the taxpayers money and—what's more important—heighten the reputation of the Bureau in those areas where the benefits—while great—are not so visible and direct as they are in the States in which the projects are constructed.

There will be the usual Jeremiahs who for personal reasons will travel up and down the land howling that the new Congress has—by making these cuts—doomed the reclamation program. But I cannot defend, and my people back home would not want me to defend, continued high or increasing administration appropriations to a Bureau whose personnel has increased from a total of 7,000 employees in 1945 to nearly double that this year. I cannot defend continued high expenditures for airplanes to a department which already has 64 operating aircraft. I cannot defend increased appropriations for a department which now has 6,700 motor vehicles for Government officials and employees to ride around in.

The appropriations that I can defend are those which the committee has left virtually intact. The appropriation for Weber Basin project which is vital to the defense of the Nation and to the continued growth of my district was cut by \$1,700,000 under the budget request of the former administration. On examining the effects of the cut—and after consulting with reclamation officials in my State—I find that the committee has allowed all the funds for the next fiscal year that the Bureau needs and could profitably expend. In fact, I have been informed, should the entire amount re-

quested in the Truman budget have been appropriated, the Bureau could not have used the funds during the next fiscal year anyway. Evidently, they were set too high to embarrass the new administration; to make it appear that Congress by setting them at the level they have in this bill, was attempting to delay the construction of the project.

The other project under construction in my district has been cut \$200,000. This represents the amount the former administration had set up for a power plant at Deer Creek Dam. The question of who is to build this power plant—the association which has contracted to repay the Government for the cost of the project or the Federal Government—is still under consideration. Certainly I feel that the association should be given the chance to designate the builder of the facility.

This bill does not, of course, give Utah everything it would like. We feel that the committee perhaps cut a little too deeply into advance investigation funds. However, we expect that much of this cut can be compensated for by increased efficiency in operation and I am sure the committee—if time proves that the cut has been too drastic—will consider a supplemental appropriation bill.

The people of my State realize that they must not expect to get all they want in the way of appropriations. They know we must balance the budget and they expect a tax reduction. I am sure they are willing to go along with reasonable economy measures affecting their direct interests and they will expect the people of the other States of the Nation to do the same in instances where their special interests are hit.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,178,814: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENTON: Page 20, line 5, strike out "\$12,178,814" and insert "\$13,395,918."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. CANNON: Page 20, line 5, strike out "\$12,178,814" and insert "\$15,842,222."

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, yesterday this item was discussed at considerable length. You will recall that

during the discussion it was brought out that certain funds were eliminated for the demonstration plant at Rifle, Colo.; at the same time funds were eliminated to put in standby the plant at Louisiana, Mo.

During the debate I realized that there was considerable merit in the argument advanced that maybe we did go a little bit too far as far as Rifle is concerned. The administration and the Bureau of the Budget had allowed some funds for the continuation of Rifle. The committee, however, in their deliberations in the markup of the bill, taking into consideration the argument of the administration and the Bureau of Mines that the reasons for putting Louisiana in a standby condition was simply because they had reached that stage in research, felt that it was no longer necessary to go to the additional expense of that great plant, that had done so much in research for developing oil from coal.

However, the committee was told that the plant at Rifle had advanced even further in their research of developing oil from shale, so we thought that plant, too, could be put in standby and we allowed funds for that plant to be put in standby. I took it up with the Secretary of the Interior and asked him whether or not they were really anxious to keep that program going at Rifle for a year or two longer and they, of course, said they were. They thought it would be a great disservice to discontinue it at this time. So, I am simply restoring the amount that the administration wishes for the functioning of that plant for this coming fiscal year.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. I ask for information. The gentleman proposes to restore money for the operation of what plant?

Mr. FENTON. Rifle, Colo. So, it is the committee wish to reinstate this item, and it has the consent of all the membership of the subcommittee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see that the committee on reconsideration realize they have gone too far. Of course they have gone too far, and it is to be hoped they will not become weary of well doing and stop half way on the way back.

Oil is the most indispensable commercial commodity in the world today. It is as a matter of fact merely a matter of time, war or no war, before the great reservoirs of oil will be exhausted. Already in every oilfield wells are being pumped dry, and the demand for fuel grows.

In order to meet this situation the Government established a number of plants, only two of which need be mentioned here. One was the plant at Rifle, Colo., which the gentleman proposes to reinstate. It deals only with shale. It does not deal with coal. He merely wishes to continue the study of oil processed from shale at the Rifle plant and abandon the study of coal at the Louisi-

ana plant, the Government simultaneously established a plant which is studying the processing of oil from coal, low-grade coal, much of it ineligible for commercial quotation. So he is presenting the rather remarkable proposition here of discontinuing the processing of coal for oil and substituting the processing of shale for oil. Of course, so far as oil is concerned, the source of it is not material. Oil from either shale or coal is.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Does the gentleman's amendment also restore the funds to continue the experimental work at Gorgas, Ala., in underground coal gasification?

Mr. CANNON. This proposes to carry on simultaneously the study of oil processed from shale and oil processed from coal. Certainly we should not overlook this possibility of providing a great industry with natural resources.

I may say also in connection with this that in addition to oil we provide something that has not been mentioned before but something that is very essential. All through the Central West there has been a famine of electric power.

We had at this plant at Louisiana a standby generator. This one generator was capable of developing power sufficient to supply many cities. It was not intended for commercial service. It was a spare tire to be used only in case of emergency. But power was greatly needed through the area. After considerable discussion we got through the committee a proposition to start up this generator, and sell the power wholesale to both private and public power agencies, with no distinction. It has been supplying the last 2 or 3 years this much needed amount of electric power. It has been marketed and the Government has received a very substantial sum, whereas the generator would otherwise have lain idle rusting out and the people over a vast area would have been without sufficient power.

This situation which has proven of such benefit to the United States Treasury and to the consuming public in need of power, will have to be discontinued if the pending amendment is defeated. The bill authorizes a continuation of production and distribution of current by the plant but the funds necessary to keep the revolving fund at work and keep the generator running have been taken out by the committee and cannot be restored unless you approve this amendment.

It should not be difficult to reach a decision on this amendment. On one side, it provides oil in limitless quantities both for peace and war. In the second place it rehabilitates a great industry and starts the mines and provides employment for the miners. In the third place it brings into the Treasury a large amount of revenue it would never get. And last, it provides power and light for a great famine area where electric energy is needed for both public and private

utilities and by both resident families and large business enterprises.

Mr. Chairman, I trust the amendment to the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. Chairman, had the gentleman been here yesterday during general debate, during the entire time, because I know he was here during part of it, he would not have missed my remarks on this particular bill. I believe, if he will recall, that the reason advanced by the administration and by the Bureau of Mines for putting in standby position the plant at Louisiana, Mo., was a very good reason, in my opinion. They have been experimenting there with two types of research. It has been found that they have reached the point with those two particular types of research that they have pretty nearly come to the commercial price of gasoline and oil. So they have discovered another type of research which they call the one-step research method. I believe it is the Pelipetz process, and they can go right down the line at less expense. Certainly, it is more modern. Of course, we do not want to continue types of research that will be becoming more or less obsolete. That is the only reason that the administration is asking that this plan be put in a standby status for the time being. Certainly, the gentleman has no reason to worry about the government continuing its research and development of oil from coal. I happen to come from the coal fields and I am very much interested in the coal mines, and in the development of oil from coal. So I hope the gentleman will not infer that anyone on this committee, or infer that I, particularly, am trying to throttle research and development of synthetic fuel.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman says we have almost reached the point where oil can now be produced and sold at the current price of gasoline. Is not that the reason why we should go ahead and finish the work and reach the point of actual competition? Why should we stop just short of success and let these private industries who are anxious to control this plant get the patents? Why should we not go ahead and let the Government finish it and hold the patents? It is a question of who is going to control this monopoly—the private industries or the people?

The gentleman has proposed only one plant that confines the recovery of oil to one source. It does nothing for the coking coal industry. It deals only with shale.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the gentleman knows that private industry certainly would not want to get obsolete patents. So I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the committee will vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri and support the committee.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman spoke on this amendment several times yesterday. Certainly the gentleman has had plenty of time. He can develop his argument in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. JENSEN. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BENDER. It is now 5 minutes after 5. We passed daylight saving time yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order is not well taken at this time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, you will note that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] proposes to restore funds to operate the Rifle, Colo., plant—oil shale to oil plant. The gentleman has changed his mind in this connection since yesterday. The oil shale in this country is very much concentrated. In fact, 1 State has one-half of the total, 2 States 80 percent, and 5 States 98 percent. Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada are the States where the shale is concentrated. We find some oil shale down in Indiana and Kentucky.

I have nothing against scientific research in this field. In fact, I feel that the funds should be restored for the Rifle, Colo., plant. On the other hand, coal is our most abundant mineral fuel, and scattered throughout the United States. In fact, the coal reserves are so abundant that they have more than 100 times the energy value of all known petroleum and natural-gas reserves combined.

I cannot go along with this line of reasoning. Here we are willing today to restore funds to operate the plant, making oil from oil shale. On the other hand, we have the plant in Louisiana, Mo., which has proved successful in making oil from coal that is being closed.

Where would we get our oil in the event of an all-out war and all of our supplies were cut off from the Near East? We cannot afford to let any selfish group endanger the defenses in this country. Yesterday I asked the committee the question whether any assurance could be given that the Communists are also scuttling their research programs. We can with profit recall that it was not until the German scientists had perfected the synthetic ammonia process to take nitrogen from the abundant supplies in the air to make explosives, thus freeing them from the faraway Chilean nitrogen deposits, that they were ready to start World War I.

I regret to see this committee scuttle the coal-to-oil program here today. This proposal to put the plant on a standby basis is all a camouflage. The Department has the authority to dispose of the plant, and undoubtedly will dispose of it. Let us not destroy our progress made at this plant. Let us support

the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri. The United Mine Workers of America are vitally interested in the welfare of the coal industry just like numerous Members of Congress here today. The continuation of this demonstration process will contribute immensely to the welfare of the coal industry.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman. I cannot quite understand the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] to the effect that the research into the reduction of oil from coal is proceeding. Now, where is the plant that is making it?

Mr. PERKINS. It is not proceeding; they are destroying it. They eliminated the funds, and they are going to dispose of this plant.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is what I want to make plain.

(Mr. HAGEN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my voice in protesting cuts in those budget items of the Department of Interior which would have made provision for a logical, orderly, timely, and economical development of the power benefits to be derived from Federal reclamation projects.

The action of the Appropriations Committee in virtually eliminating appropriations for construction of features for firming up and delivering public power is truly false economy and is a repudiation of a policy established under the urging of Theodore Roosevelt, a truly great Republican President.

Federal reclamation policy is based on the premise that we cannot afford the wastage and nonuse of valuable resources of land and water and the opportunity for productive activity by our citizens. Our present war crisis adds a military significance to this premise. The premise that such wastage or nonuse will occur in the absence of Federal activity by reason of the scope of the task and the need for a skilled directing agency completes the circle of reasoning which has traditionally justified Federal expenditure in the reclamation field.

Assuming the validity of these premises and the necessity for action established thereby, and I may say parenthetically that no one challenges the premises or the necessity, the question arises how can the job be done with the utmost resource conservation and a minimum cost, if any, to the taxpayer, who receives no direct benefit therefrom. We westerners who are the chief beneficiaries of the reclamation program recognize that this question is a crucial one because Congress will not vote huge subsidies for the benefit of a few selected areas. The principle of some acreage limitation and the public power preference clauses are a corollary recognition of the principle that Federal activity is only justifiable on behalf of that sufficient number of people with respect to whom it can be said that the impact of their successes or failures af-

fect the welfare of the Nation as a whole.

Costs and benefit studies reveal the answer to this question. The job could be done without cost to the taxpayer by complete utilization of hydroelectric potentials in irrigation projects by the building of multipurpose dams and related power facilities.

It was a further conclusion that the economics of the average farm did not permit purchase of irrigation water by the farmer at a price which would be a complete repayment of his irrigation benefit and that in the absence of a solution permitting the charge of a lesser subsidized cost without cost to the taxpayer no reclamation projects could be authorized by the Congress. A lack of solution to this question would have been the rock that foundered these projects for the reason that lack of a large class of farmer beneficiaries would have tipped the scale against project justification.

Fortunately it was discovered that the production and sale of hydroelectric power by the Government was so profitable that a part of the return therefrom could be used to amortize costs attributable to irrigation benefit and permit an assigned lesser water cost for farmer beneficiaries without endangering the solvency of the projects.

In the case of the Central Valley project in California the irrigation subsidies amount to 23.8 percent of every dollar collected from power sales. Cost and income studies show with respect to this project that all irrigation and power costs will be repaid in a period of 50 years with interest at 3 percent on costs allocable to power development paid into the Federal Treasury. At the end of that period the Government will own a source of revenue which could be used to sweeten the Federal Treasury or further reduce the cost of irrigation with Federal water and the farmer will be receiving a bargain water supply.

The Central Valley project in California has been the subject of much controversy. It has been under constant attack by the power lobby and by corporation farmers who want more of this subsidized water than the average farmer can use and is entitled to. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation has made mistakes which have justified criticism.

We representatives from rural California who have a sincere interest in the welfare of the majority of our farmers and who refuse to be subsidized at election time by the power companies and the corporation farmers—at a price—recognize the validity of the complaints of bureaucracy and inefficiency. At the same time we are not ready to turn our backs on Federal reclamation during a time of growing water shortages. We recognize the necessity of these justifications of Federal expenditures and conclude that Federal water development will cease without any sure prospect of local agencies filling the breach if historic justifications are violated.

In this connection we farmer legislators conclude that—no less than eastern legislators our California colleagues

from the cities—would oppose projects which are of sole benefit to our farm people. We recognize that reclamation would fail if the dwellers in the cities and city industries would fail to receive some benefit. At the same time we recognize that benefits transmitted to our city people in time benefit the farmer through increased development of industry and increased markets for farm products.

Attacks have been made on contracts executed between the Government and preference agencies in California with respect to power costs. The fact is that the price charged permits the amortization and subsidy I have mentioned and carries out the principle of the broadest public benefits in justification of Federal activity. The same price will apply to any irrigation district desiring to transmit to its people the maximum benefits from Federal reclamation.

The argument of free enterprise posed against Federal power development has little validity. The Government is not seeking to eliminate privately owned utilities in disposing of Government power according to the standards I have mentioned. The fact is that such power development would not have been authorized for the benefit of a monopoly corporation and the farmers would have been deprived of a needed supply of water. I believe in free enterprise and the utmost competition, but as a taxpayer I do not believe in public activity for a select category of persons or corporations well able to provide for themselves.

A power utility is in that category of public activity which is on the fringe of free enterprise in that it occupies a monopolistic position and is virtually guaranteed a profit by regulatory bodies and the fact of its monopoly, regardless of how efficient or inefficient is its operation.

Truthfully, the development of public power introduces a measure of competition into this field and this measure of competition has resulted in greater standards of efficiency and lower prices to the power consumer. No doubt it also has exercised a salutary effect on State regulatory bodies which are subject to coercion and political pressures generated by an industry which does not hesitate to spend money in an election and in lobbying activities.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the substitute amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a lot of talk about this Louisiana, Mo., plant, and one would think to hear the statements made by those who propose to put this money back in the bill for the Louisiana plant that experiments now going on to process oil out of coal would stop completely if this amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] were not adopted. Here are the facts in just a few words: There is a new hydrogenation process which is known as the one-step process, which has been developed, and experimentation with it is going on at Bruceton, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va. The new process makes

the old process now in operation at Louisiana, Mo., obsolete.

We have allotted \$767,600 for the new method of processing which is being carried on at Morgantown and Bruceton. That is the full amount which the Department of the Interior in the newly revised budget requested for that purpose. They have recommended that the Louisiana, Mo., plant be put in a standby status for the present time. Hence the committee had no other recourse than to delete the request for this money for the Louisiana, Mo., plant from the original budget estimate, as did the Eisenhower budget. I say again that it would be a waste of money to appropriate this sum for the Louisiana, Mo., plant because of the fact that it has been found, without question of doubt, that the process there used is obsolete and that the one-step hydrogenation process carried on at Bruceton and Morgantown will be much more effective, much cheaper. Therefore this committee cannot be justified in expending this huge sum of money to carry on the Louisiana, Mo., plant.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has any figures as to the amount of shale oil that is to be found in the Utah-Colorado area?

Mr. JENSEN. I may say there is no limit to the amount of oil shale that can be processed in the Western States.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I understand there are millions of acres available.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; millions and millions of acres.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. First, I want to state that the laboratories at Bruceton, Pa., and at Morgantown, W. Va., are quite different from the plant at Louisiana, Mo., and that the plant in Louisiana, Mo., is not obsolete. It has proven successful, and more progress has been made at the Louisiana, Mo., plant in the last year than in all previous years.

Can the gentleman tell the committee whether or not any scientist has recommended the closing down of the plant at Louisiana, Mo.?

Mr. JENSEN. If there are scientists in the Government employed in the Interior Department, then, certainly, there has been such a record established for the benefit of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. PERKINS. Can the gentleman tell us why the scientists did not testify?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLIOTT to the substitute amendment offered by Mr. CANNON: Strike out "\$15,842,222" and insert "\$15,977,622."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to add \$135,400 with which to carry on the experimentation in underground coal gas-

ification at Gorgas, Ala., which experimentation has been going on since about 1949.

Mr. Chairman, the United States Government, acting through the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Mines, has spent \$1,348,000 at Gorgas, Ala., on this experiment. In addition, the Alabama Power Co., cooperating in the experiment, has spent another quarter of a million dollars. They have gone to a great deal of trouble to gather a fine scientific team with which to carry on this experiment. They have learned to control to some extent the burning of coal under ground; they have learned how to extract a gas from the burning coal which can be used for the manufacture of chemicals, for the manufacture of gasoline, or for the production of electric power. There are possibilities that the knowledge which they have gained may be used to aid the depressed coal industry in many ways, in addition to adding to our fund of scientific knowledge.

I have had the privilege since coming to Congress to be in close touch with this experiment and to have visited it and observed it on many different occasions. The scientists and officials there tell me, Mr. Chairman, that they have made very, very great progress with this experiment or, more correctly, with this series of experiments at Gorgas, Ala. They need another year, perhaps a year and a half, and at the outside 2 years, in which—to use their language—to establish the engineering factors on which those same scientists can calculate the costs of the various steps in the process of underground gasification by the various methods used, to the end that we may approach a result which can be used by the Government in times of national emergency, and which can be picked up by private industry and turned into good account in developing a stronger economy.

Now to close down this experiment at this time will have the effect of more or less casting aside the knowledge which has been gained through 5 years of experimentation; it will dissolve and dissipate the experimental team that has been gotten together and this knowledge will be lost.

Mr. Chairman, this unwise action comes at a time when we should certainly keep in mind that the Russian Government is going full speed ahead with its experiments in underground coal gasification. The little information that seeps from behind the Iron Curtain indicates that the Russians are probably much ahead of us in this field and that they are now operating several large electric power-generating plants with the gas that they make through their process of underground gasification of coal.

This, Mr. Chairman, is the only experiment of its kind now being operated in the entire free world and, as I see it, it is a great mistake and very disadvantageous to our country to shut the experiment down when we have \$1,348,000 invested in it and when no provision is being made, as was so well pointed out in a recent editorial in the Washington Post, that the important research work

will be carried on by private sources. Success in this experiment is near. The fields have been plowed, planted, fertilized, cultivated, and harvest time is near.

I have made some inquiry but have found no inkling whatsoever that any private source is now ready to pick up the threads of this experiment and carry it to its logical conclusion.

Mr. Chairman, the coal industry is depressed throughout the United States. Demand for production of coal has been falling for some years. The coal industry in the Warrior coal field, where this experiment is located, is particularly depressed. This experiment is a ray of hope to those who must depend on coal for their sustenance.

I share the hope of all Members of the House that we may be able to balance our budget and reduce taxes. If my amendment is defeated we will thereby cut \$135,400 from our spending in the next fiscal year. However, I wonder if we will make any actual saving in so doing. Someone has pointed out that this country is blessed with a supply of coal to last us thousands of years. We will have much coal left when we have used every drop of our natural petroleum.

Should we become involved in an all-out war our known reserves of natural petroleum could not be called upon sufficiently to roll the war machine, and fly the planes which we and our allies would have to put into the field and in the air.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the House to adopt this amendment and let this great experiment go forward. This is not a matter, or at least should not be a matter of partisan politics. Scientific advancement knows no partisanship.

Carried to a successful conclusion, underground gasification of coal will do much to give us an alternate supply of energy for the benefit of mankind.

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, our entire country has become dependent upon gasoline and oil. We all remember the inconvenience and downright injury to our economy during the last war when the war effort caused rationing of gasoline. Our civilian economy is even more dependent upon gasoline now than it was at that time. Our war economy has now become even more dependent upon oil than it was during the last war.

I believe that any well-informed person today realizes that another war of the magnitude of the last one would so tax our oil supply that the civilian use of automobiles would of necessity be critically curtailed. This would be true even if the seaways remained open. If submarines prevented the oil of the Near East and South America from reaching us, even our war effort could be dangerously handicapped.

However, a standby solution to this danger is available if we care to use it. Our Government wisely prepared for the day when we must have more oil than is available from the oil wells. All of us know that this day will come within a relatively short span of years.

We have in America coal to last 2,000 years and a productive capacity to supply the world with coal. Oil can be made from coal. Our Government now has six small plants experimenting with this. The most important of these is located at Louisiana, Mo. Seventy-five million dollars have been spent on these plants. The cost of continuing this work is relatively small. Our Government in the operating of these small plants is not competing with natural oil. The plan merely increases the knowledge of how to quickly, economically, and efficiently commence the commercial making of oil from coal and shale when the need arises.

Our Government has, in these projects, brought together a small group of scientists and technicians who are exploring the best methods of producing oil from coal and shale. They have already made progress in this field, but we are still far from perfection. I have discussed the progress in this field with unbiased experts on the subject. I only very recently discussed it with Dean Briscoe of Indiana University. If these projects are discontinued at this time, these scientists and technicians will naturally go into other fields, and then the progress which is sorely needed in this field will be curtailed. Then, when the times comes that we must rapidly produce more oil, years of time will be lost. We will spend billions of dollars in a frantic effort to repair the damage which our shortsightedness had caused. Our civilian economy will suffer greatly. The family car which means so much to America will be grounded and our war potential could be gravely damaged.

We had a similar situation which took place at the beginning of World War II. Although our Government had been repeatedly warned to be ready to make synthetic rubber in the event the rubber supply from the West Indies and Malaya would be denied to us, we adopted a "pennywise pound foolish" attitude in carrying out our synthetic-rubber program. Because of necessary haste and no previous preparation millions of dollars of our taxpayers' money went uselessly down the drain, and necessary rubber was denied to our civilian economy and our war effort was impeded.

We are at present confronted with a similar but more serious situation. A shortage of oil could injure our civilian and war economy far greater than the shortage of rubber. This shortage need not happen if we will use common sense, and not a "pennywise pound foolish" philosophy. We must restore to this appropriation bill the necessary funds to permit for this so badly needed research in the making of oil from coal and shale.

Let us see that our Government continues the worthwhile work in the experimentation that has been going on at these pilot plants that are trying to discover better and more economical methods of producing oil from coal and shale.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to the substitute.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to oppose the amendment that is offered by

the gentleman from Alabama. I know something about that experiment down there; in fact, I was there a few years ago and crawled into the mines where they had just completed a test. I think I know something about it.

Being a professional man, I am of course more or less research-minded. However, last night I talked to the Bureau of Mines, as I did on the Rifle proposition, and they told me that they did not want this project continued at this time. While I am research-minded, I do not possess such ability as to cast my opinion against theirs.

I know the gentleman from Alabama, Milton Fies, is very much interested in this experimental work at Gorgas, Ala. He is a great fellow. I like him. He has done a good job. But as to my supporting this project at this time, I must say that I cannot go along until we get the "go" sign from the people who are responsible for assisting in that research; that is, the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, with the last 2 minutes reserved to the Committee.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to amend my motion to provide for 15 minutes instead of 10 minutes with the last 2 minutes reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 2 minutes reserved for the gentleman from Iowa.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that time cannot be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order comes too late. The Chair overrules the point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, it has not been made clear to me, or at least it has not been categorically answered, whether or not this so-called one-step process proposes to continue these investigations into the utilization of coal in the production of oil. That has not been answered. If I could have a categorical answer to that, I think it might help toward a compromise on this matter, but so far nobody has said that this so-called one-step process will continue experimentations into the utilization of coal for the purpose of producing oil.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. We have the word of the scientists and the Bureau of Mines that they have this experiment already in operation and they are functioning and they are going to continue to function, and it is on coal.

Mr. EBERHARTER. And there will be sufficient money for them to continue the experiments for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. FENTON. They received every nickel they asked for, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Then why was it necessary to cut down on the request of the Secretary of the Interior. That is the point: The Secretary of the Interior is not being allotted the money that he first requested.

Mr. FENTON. He is getting everything that he wants on coal.

Mr. EBERHARTER. On coal he is getting everything he wants?

Mr. FENTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania was given to Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania.)

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in this report regarding this one-step process. I wonder if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will tell me what is the name of that process?

Mr. FENTON. I will be glad to. The name is the Pelipetz process.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Why is there no mention in the report about it? You pay great tribute to the work accomplished at Rifle and also at Louisiana, Mo., and yet you say nothing about this new process. How far have the experiments gone? Have they been able to determine whether they can produce this cheap enough to compete?

Mr. FENTON. I want to say to the gentleman in answer to his query, on page 20 of the report you will find this language:

In addition, the committee has disallowed other funds programed for the synthetic liquid fuel program with the exception of \$767,600 needed for laboratory and pilot plant research on a new refinement in the hydrogenation process which is reported to hold great promise for the future in production of synthetic liquid fuels.

That is the process they referred to.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. How far has the process gone?

Mr. FENTON. It is in the laboratory state.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. In the laboratory state. It will probably take years to accomplish anything.

Mr. FENTON. Well, I do not know how long.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. It has taken many, many years to develop the hydrogenation process to this point. Many, many years ago the Germans started this hydrogenation process, the Burgess process.

Now, after all the year of experimentation, since the beginning of the war, we have developed the process where it can be produced at almost competitive prices. There was a joint committee set up during the war, when we were losing so

many oil tankers, to make this investigation. The joint committee recommended that we take up experimentation in order to assure ourselves that we would have a source of oil and gasoline, and this is the result of it. I hope the committee does not think you could market these plants with the price not competitive. Nobody would buy them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

(Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether or not there are any funds carried in this bill to take care of placing this plant at Louisiana, Mo., in a standby position.

Mr. FENTON. Yes. There is \$250,000.

Mr. PRICE. It was testified before the committee that it would take from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 to place it in a standby position. It would take just about the same amount to continue the operation of the plant for a year.

I would also like to point out that the subcommittee was just as vigorous in its defense of its position yesterday on the plant at Rifle, Colo., as it is this afternoon with reference to the plant at Louisiana, Mo. Of course, I think they acted wisely in agreeing to place funds back into the bill for the Rifle plant. It is a very successful operation. The Louisiana plant is a successful operation.

I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] hit the nail on the head when he answered the gentleman and stated that the Bruceton proposition was still in the laboratory stage. The laboratory stage is very, very far from a demonstration plant. It will be many, many years before it gets to the point of a demonstration plant. Perhaps 20 or 25.

As I have pointed out the subcommittee was wrong yesterday in its defense of the closing of the oil shale plant at Rifle, Colo. In my opinion, it is just as wrong now in its defense of the closing of the Louisiana, Mo., coal-to-oil demonstration plant.

I am glad the subcommittee today acknowledges its error in judgment in regard to the Rifle project. I wish it would be just as honest in conceding its error in connection with the coal-to-oil project.

The fact remains that the subcommittee had called for the closing of the Rifle oil shale demonstration plant without so much as hearing the regional director of the Bureau of Mines in whose area the plant was operated. News of the attempt to close it hit him like a bombshell and he frankly told the Colorado press the action looked like false economy.

Federal experts believe they are close to proving that oil shale and coal can eventually compete successfully with the petroleum industry. For this reason the projects should be continued to the successful conclusions indicated by demonstrations up to date. They are important to our natural resources. Just when they are to the point of furnishing concrete information, Congress seeks to end the demonstrations. This most certainly is false economy.

More than that, it is failure to recognize the importance of these projects to our national security. In the interest of national defense these experiments should be continued. This certainly is no time to throw them out the window without thinking of the consequences.

To say the Louisiana, Mo., plant is obsolete is sheer nonsense. Nowhere in the hearings does the Bureau of Mines substantiate a position. Nothing is shown in the hearings to indicate that the Louisiana plant has been other than a very successful operation, and if allowed to continue, can produce additional evidence of the feasibility of developing oil and gas from coal.

The House should adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BATTLE].

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Elliott amendment. I would like to call to your attention today a very important letter which I have just received from Mr. Milton Fies, of the Alabama Power Co. You may know that this project that has been carried on down at Gorgas, Ala., is an international proposition. It has been participated in not only by the Alabama Power Co. and other private industries, but it has also been participated in by the Federal Bureau of Mines and by organizations and individuals from overseas.

Mr. Fies says in his letter:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 27, 1953.
Hon. LAURIE BATTLE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BATTLE: I am enclosing herewith copy of a teletype message received from the Bureau of Mines station in Knoxville at the Gorgas gasification project. The telegram originated in Washington and relates to the possible discontinuance of the underground gasification experiment there. Dr. McCabe is Chief of the Fuels and Explosives Division of the Bureau of Mines.

I should like to say at the outset that I am in complete sympathy with any measure that seeks to put an end to appropriations for those things which are not essential, and I appreciate further that every project in which a man has an interest and which is sponsored by the Government is considered by that individual to be essential.

The gasification experiment at Gorgas, Ala., has been conducted by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Division of the Bureau of Mines. If it is decided to abandon the Synthetic Fuels Division's efforts, I respectfully suggest that sufficient money be appropriated to the Bureau to carry on the work at Gorgas for another year or two. The amount involved is exceedingly limited. Congressman ELLIOTT has introduced a bill to extend this work on an enlarged scale, and if his bill is passed,

my apprehension about abandonment of the work will not exist.

Great progress has been made in this highly important matter of recovering energy from coal by burning it in the ground. The Bureau of Mines has reached a stage in its thinking where plans and estimates have been made for a commercial installation. A comparatively recent visit to the Gorgas experiment by a French engineer, sent to this country by the French Government, resulted in a report to his Government in which he stated:

"The experiments at Gorgas during 1952 have furnished regular and reproducible results from which one could, without too much uncertainty, make large-scale preparation for a preliminary project for industrial operation."

The President's Materials Policy Commission in June 1952 had this to say:

"Underground or pithead gasification provides another possibility of revolutionary improvement in the competitive position of coal. * * *

"In the Commission's view, the experimental work of the Bureau of Mines in underground gasification merits strong and continuing support."

Mr. Eugene Ayres, technical assistant to the executive vice president, Gulf Research & Development Co. (Gulf Oil Co.) in a meeting in December 1952 of the National Industrial Conference Board, estimates that by 1975, if not earlier, 470 million tons of coal will be required annually to manufacture liquid fuels. The underground gasification of coal offers the most economic method of obtaining that coal to convert to liquid fuels.

If you can, without deviation from the policy of economy in Government, support a small appropriation to continue this work and use your influence to this end, it will be very much appreciated.

With personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

MILTON H. FIES,
Consulting Engineer.

BUREAU OF MINES,

Washington, D. C., April 24, 1953.

Due to indicated reductions in synthetic liquid fuels appropriation as reported out of House committee, need information amount of terminal leave Gorgas as of May 1, number of personnel needed and length of time required to close plant at Gorgas. Reduction in synthetic liquid fuels appropriation is not final, repeat not final. Debate on floor of House follows next week. Senate has not reported on appropriation. Information requested is needed to meet further actions on appropriation. Please teletype reply.

LOUIS MCCABE.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, the longer this debate proceeds the more evident does it grow to those who are observing that if this process is completed, and it is on the point of being brought to completion, it will be competitive with the natural oil industry of this country.

Yesterday I made the statement, and I want to reiterate it now, that as a boy in high school I learned one of the immutable laws of nature: That liquids always find their own level. Here we find ourselves in the process of reversing the laws of nature, and we find crude oil creeping out of the cleavages between the strata of upper levels of the admin-

istration competing with those in the lower level; and the level of the liquid has risen so high that it has flooded all of the soft-coal mines in the State of West Virginia.

That is the issue here: Shall these processes go into private hands and into the hands of those who do not want it to become competitive with natural oil?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the chairman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, Walter S. Hallanan's Petroleum Council set up to counsel the Interior Department, recommended in February this year that the coal-to-oil plant at Louisiana, Mo. should be closed. Mr. Hallanan is head of the Plymouth Oil Co. of Pittsburgh, and is the Republican national committeeman from West Virginia. This gentleman, as we all recall, was chairman of arrangements of the Republican National Convention in Chicago last July.

I do not think we should make a decision for oil or coal but that we should proceed with our demonstration processes in both fields without being discriminatory. We have a process that has proved successful and has reached the point of being commercially competitive with crude oil. Yet, because of that fact, we want to destroy that process in favor of the oil lobby, and at the same time, endanger the defenses of this country. That is all we are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, this has been a most enlightened afternoon; we have all understood what is before us; there is no confusion in our minds regarding this issue. I suggest we now vote.

(Mr. BYRD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT]. His amendment would restore funds sufficient to provide for the continuation of production of synthetic fuels from coal and oil shale at experimental plants of the Bureau of Mines.

It would seem to be a sound conservation policy and in the national interest to go forward with the development of this program which would shift as much demand as possible from our limited petroleum supplies to our very large coal reserves. The development of synthetic-fuel processes offers a means of doing this.

Coal has not held its output level since 1920. Instead of sharing very much in the new markets, it has lost its old markets, such as ships, railroads, and homes. In many areas the coal industry is in a depressed state, some mines are working only a few days a week, and in other cases shut down.

In the years ahead coal can provide the answer to America's liquid-fuels problem, and I believe that in view of the remarks which have been offered here today the fundamental research

that has been conducted paves the way toward the consummation of this objective.

We would, therefore, in my opinion, be pennywise and poundfoolish to discontinue funds at this time providing for the continuation of a program which promises within a few short years to perfect processes whereby synthetic fuels and valuable chemicals may be derived from a raw material virtually unlimited in its supply.

I hope that the gentleman's amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(By unanimous consent Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. JENSEN yielded their time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], and in accordance with the Chair's calculations he is entitled to be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, much as I dislike to oppose a lot of amendments offered by my very good friends, at the same time I think we will have to do that at this time. Something has been said here about our defenses going to be throttled by the relinquishment of certain or these facilities for research. Nothing could be further from the truth. We know that the Secretary of the Interior is a member of all of these great defense committees that have to do with our fuels, gas, oil, metals, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. Has the Secretary of the Interior ever informed your committee that this matter was discussed with the National Security Council?

Mr. FENTON. No; I do not think the Secretary went that far but certainly we have to have some confidence in our administration. I do not think that the Secretary of the Interior would take it unto himself to do away with some very, very important functions of government at the expense of our defense. The Secretary of the Interior has the welfare of our country at heart, as well as I have the welfare of the country at heart. We certainly would not want to do anything that would scuttle or endanger our national defense.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman knows I consider this a matter of interest to our national defense. Does he not think it would have been advisable for the committee to have asked for a recommendation by the National Security Council?

Mr. FENTON. Of course, we might have gone to that extent, but having confidence in our Bureau of Mines and the Secretary of the Interior we did not think it was necessary to go that far.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say at this time.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. In the gentleman's opinion does he believe that under the present cost of oil, private industry would take it up or buy it from the Government? They would if the price were competitive, but now you leave it hanging in the air.

Mr. FENTON. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that certainly it is not the intention of the Government to do research to the point that we are going to drive private industry out of business.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. You would not do that because you do not have the facilities to produce that.

Mr. FENTON. I think the functions of Government is to go so far and no further.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON, for offering this amendment which will provide for the continued operation of the oil shale experimental plant at Rifle, Colo. It is recognized that this plant has done a splendid job in perfecting the process of producing synthetic fuel from oil shale. This is a project in which the people of Colorado are very much interested. We are indeed gratified over the action taken by the committee in offering this amendment.

I wish also to mention that Colorado has large deposits of coal, and we are intensely interested in the experiments that have been carried on to produce synthetic fuel from coal. I am happy to hear the chairman of the committee [Mr. JENSEN] assure this House that the experiments will be continued. We have been following the experiments up to this time with keen interest.

We feel in Colorado that we have excellent sites for the location of a synthetic fuel plant for the use of coal. My home county is the largest producer of coal in the State. There has been a great deal of discussion over the possibility of locating a plant in southern Colorado. I certainly hope that this committee will continue to make the necessary funds available for this experimental work to continue, so that the time may be hastened when private industry will look with favor upon the production of synthetic fuel and byproducts from coal.

The Colorado State Legislature has had a special committee working on this matter for some years. At the session of the legislature this year this committee was continued. Every effort is being made to interest private industry in locating a coal synthetic fuel plant in Colorado. We have the coal and our people are anxious to cooperate in every way possible.

Mr. Chairman, I again wish to express my appreciation to the committee for continuing the oil shale plant at Rifle, Colo., and to Dr. FENTON for offering his amendment, which should receive the unanimous approval of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT] to the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The amendment to the substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I might say that a number of Members have told me of dinners that they have with people from their home States this evening. There has been some suggestion that we might conclude the bill tonight. I move that all debate on the bill and all amendment thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at the point where the Clerk had read down through line 4 on page 18, and I further ask unanimous consent that the balance of the time allotted me be yielded to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer 3 amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that the first 2 be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARTLETT: Page 29, line 1, after "or otherwise" strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$12,400,000."

Amendment offered by Mr. BARTLETT: Page 29, line 5, after "and trails" strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,400,000."

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. BARTLETT.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, considering all the circumstances, I think the amendment asking for an increase of \$2,400,000 in the Alaska road construction fund is a very modest one. I recog-

nize the circumstances that led the committee to reduce the request for road construction in Alaska, but I should like to express the hope that the committee will agree to this amendment because it would permit continued construction of the Copper River highway. It is a very important highway that has already been started, and for which \$650,000 has been heretofore appropriated, leading from Cordova to the interior of Alaska. It is an essential arterial highway system.

The other amendment pertains to an increase of \$400,000 in maintenance money for the Alaska Road Commission. I dwell upon that point particularly because the people of Valdez, a community which might be affected by the reduction made by the committee, have passed an ordinance to enact a gasoline tax, and all the money collected from that sales tax will be turned over to the Federal Government to help in keeping Thompson Pass open.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendments.

Mr. Chairman, the committee and the Congress of the United States have been very liberal with Alaska in providing funds not only for the construction of roads but for most every other function which is carried on by the Territory of Alaska and for which this Congress appropriates funds.

The reason the committee saw fit to reduce these funds for the construction of roads and for operation and maintenance of roads was that the Territorial legislature, which adjourned just recently, did not raise their revenues through increased taxes on gasoline, trucks, and many other things. The fact is that they reduced taxes, yet expect us, the taxpayers of the mainland of America, to provide all the money they request for such things as construction and operation and maintenance of roads.

I am sure the gentleman from Alaska does not expect his amendments to be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the Delegate from Alaska.

The amendments were rejected.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARTLETT: On page 29, line 19, after "until expended", strike out "\$2,715,000" and insert "\$16,307,000."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that the Alaska delegation is solidly behind this amendment, I judge that it will not carry. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment seeks an appropriation of \$16,307,000 covering two major items, \$2,715,000 for rolling stock for the Alaska Railroad and \$13,592,000 for rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section of

the railroad and certain installations at Seward, including a new dock.

Both former Under Secretary Karl R. Bendetsen, Department of the Army, and Lt. Col. William E. Kepner, former commander in chief, Alaskan Command, in appearances last year before both the House and Senate committees strongly urged rehabilitation work.

Secretary Bendetsen speaking for the entire Department of Defense:

The Whittier-Portage rail link is extremely vulnerable to enemy action through either overt or covert attack. It is, in fact, so promising a strategic target that no intelligent enemy could reasonably be counted upon to overlook it. For this reason it would pose an unacceptable military risk to rely solely upon the port of Whittier and its rail link for the supply of military garrisons in the interior. * * * Thus, if the port of Whittier were denied to us through enemy action, the problem would be to provide for the combined military and essential civilian needs through the port of Seward. * * * However, if the Seward-Portage line were abandoned rail movement of military cargo would come to an abrupt and ominous halt. Sole reliance would have to be placed for a protracted and vital period of time on highway movement inland from Seward. Completion of the Seward-Anchorage highway considerably improves our situation in this respect but it is not enough to insure the defense of Alaska. This is true not only because truck transportation cannot carry certain types of essential military cargo which depends on rail haul for proper and expeditious movement, but also for the reason that truck transportation requires a greater amount of equipment and personnel for movement of the equivalent tonnage than does rail transportation. * * *

From a strategic standpoint, therefore, the Armed Forces cannot place sole reliance on the rail connected port of Whittier nor on the port of Seward if served by highway transportation only. Military prudence dictates dispersion of facilities and this applies to transportation routes as well as to other types of military facilities. Especially considering that the port of Seward and transportation routes to the interior are also vulnerable to enemy action, from a military standpoint, we must continue to plan on the continued availability and use of all present means of land transportation in Alaska.

Furthered by Bendetsen:

We are saying that, in our sober and our considered judgment, to abandon this civilian facility would place in jeopardy our military capability there. We place reliance in the military on all sorts of civilian facilities and to every degree that we can we try not to ask for things which can provide us support out of the civilian economy.

General Kepner:

I am of the firm opinion that the abandonment of a major rail line now in existence in Alaska is extremely hazardous. There is no practical alternative to rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad line between Seward and Portage and the providing of adequate dock facilities at Seward that can meet the strategic requirements imposed by the magnitude of the Alaskan defense effort. Therefore, I strongly recommend that the Alaska Railroad line between Seward and Portage be rehabilitated with adequate dock facilities at Seward so that the railroad may continue to take advantage of the existing labor market and community facilities, and, further, that military operation of the port of Whittier be continued. We can hold Alaska if we prepare to do so before hostilities start. But we cannot expect to construct or pre-

pare sorely needed logistic lines of communications after a war starts.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss].

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, there are numerous items deleted by this bill from the original recommendations of the various departments and bureaus of government. We are told this has been done to achieve economy. My purpose is to cite a few examples which clearly show the action will not achieve any economy in government but, on the contrary, well might bring increased costs. It is a policy of fiscal procrastination.

I specifically object to the deletion of funds to continue construction of a transmission line tying in Folsom Dam with the rest of the Central Valley project in California. In addition, cutting out \$6 million for work on the Folsom Dam power facilities and deleting money for facilities to meter power sold to preference customers is highly questionable.

The distinguished Republican Governor of California, Earl Warren, sounded a warning on the folly of such a policy as is proposed by the committee. He stated withholding of funds causing slowdowns in the scheduled completion of projects such as the Folsom Dam is in no way a sound policy and should under no circumstances be followed.

The committee attempts to justify deletion of \$656,686 for continued construction of facilities to transmit power generated at Folsom Dam on the ground that work on the dam itself will be delayed a year because of construction difficulties. Work on the transmission line should, according to engineers of the Department's Bureau of Reclamation, continue independent of construction of the dam. Footings for the transmission line towers already are being built. Steel for the transmission towers has been ordered and some of the towers are about to be erected.

A telegram received by me today indicates the delay due to a faulty foundation for the dam will not be as prolonged as originally anticipated. I quote the telegram from the regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento:

By letter to District Engineer C. C. Haug, Sacramento district engineer, April 27, 1953, I inquired as to the present estimate of delay in Folsom Dam construction. Colonel Haug promptly replied by letter same date in part as follows:

"However, on basis information now available, appears that during spring of 1955, Folsom Dam will be completed to point that controlled water releases could be made through the penstocks."

Present condition of the fault underlying a portion of left abutment is not at this time expected to be as serious as first contemplated with result that Army Engineers feel during spring of 1955, dam will be completed to point where Bureau could generate power at Folsom powerplant. To be in such a position it is necessary work continue on present contract for powerplant and that completion specifications for installation of unembedded equipment be awarded during next fiscal year. For powerplant to be ready for operation in spring of 1955, relaxation of House committee actions will be necessary.

If work on the transmission line is halted now, the contractor can claim, and get, possibly large liquidating damages from the Federal Government. The useless tower footings and steel beams will be idle for a year. At the end of that time a complete new contract will have to be renegotiated—possibly at a higher cost. The committee's recommendation that the Secretary of the Interior begin a search for benefits of control of the transmission line by the private utility serving the area—the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—is an indication that the delay in work on the transmission line is the first step toward turning the line over to the private utility.

The committee even has elicited an agreement from the Pacific Gas & Electric to take over the part of the transmission line already constructed by the Government with public funds. If this were done, Folsom Dam no longer would be an operating part of the Central Valley project. Except by wheeling Folsom Dam power over a line owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric—and paying the private utility to wheel that power—it would not be possible to operate the integrated project authorized by Congress. And that wheeling would cost about \$400,000 a year. Compare this to the \$1,880,000 total cost of the work and the \$656,000 necessary to complete the line which is already half finished.

The Appropriations Committee, in its report accompanying the bill, expresses deep concern over reports of lower revenue from the sale of Central Valley project power under contracts recently executed with certain public agencies in the project area. The major public agency referred to is the Sacramento Municipal Utility District which will become the largest single customer for Central Valley project power. The committee report urges the Secretary of the Interior to suspend further action under the contract to sell Central Valley project power to the municipal utility district. The reason given is that the rate to be charged the public district may impair the ability of the project to pay off its costs and reduce the subsidy to irrigation provided for in legislation authorizing the Central Valley project.

I can assure the committee that the rate set in the contract will not only pay off the project costs and provide the authorized subsidy to irrigation but also, even under the most unfavorable financial conditions, will leave a \$42 million surplus for the Federal Treasury. In addition to this surplus and in addition to sufficient money to bear part of the burden of paying for irrigation water, the power rate in the contract will provide funds to replace wornout equipment; to pay power operation costs, and to pay all the other costs which have been allocated by legislation to power revenue. The repayment program even provides funds for interest payments to the Federal Government which will not be applied to costs of the project but will go into the Federal Treasury. Thus, at the end of the 50-year repayment period, the Central Valley project will pay all

reimbursable costs and put a healthy sum in the Treasury.

This repayment program is based on a new study of CVP revenues just completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The program is made possible, the Bureau reports, by a contract to purchase firming power from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The Bureau reports this plan would cut the Government's investment for the hydroelectric power phase of the CVP to as low as \$129 million. If the investment were raised even to \$140 million by building an additional transmission line, the Bureau reports the project would pay off as proposed and leave a large surplus for the Treasury.

These facts certainly show the committee's fears the project would not pay off under the rates negotiated in the new contract were groundless.

We also should look very carefully at the proposal to cut \$6 million from the budget for authorized construction of the power plant at Folsom Dam. Nearly all the major contracts for the construction of the plant and its equipment have been awarded. The committee's explanation for the \$6 million cut is that this will allow the schedule for construction of the powerplant to match the delayed schedule for construction of the dam itself. Bureau of Reclamation engineers report it may be better to follow the regular construction schedule for the powerplant in spite of the delay in the dam construction. Cutting out the appropriation this year, they report, may mean not 1, but 2, or possibly 3 years' delay in the operation of the power facilities. This fact, considered with the possible increased cost due to halting work already under way, necessitates a closer look at the \$6 million deletion.

Further indication that the committee was not reducing actual costs to be borne by the users is the cut of \$220,119 which had been budgeted to purchase facilities to meter power for preference customers of the Central Valley project. The committee suggests the metering facilities be rented—presumably from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. according to testimony before the subcommittee. The present rental agreement between the Government and P. G. & E. would call for a yearly payment of \$40,000 to the power company for metering of energy to be delivered to the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. If metering facilities for service to the utility district are rented from the P. G. & E., the rental charge in less than 7 years will amount to the entire cost of the facilities—the \$220,119 cut out of the budget.

(Mr. MOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF].

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: On page 20, line 6, immediately following the

semicolon and preceding the word "and", insert the following: "not to exceed \$10,000 for the leasing and management of the lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer, 16 U. S. C. 661."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hate to do it, but I must make a point of order against this amendment. It is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Florida desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. LANTAFF. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The reference to the United States Code authorizes the leasing of lands by the Department of Interior and is so cited for that purpose. This specific authorization is to authorize the leasing of land in this particular area for this particular project and classifies it much the same as the authorization contained in the bill for the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge and for the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. In the bill you will find the statutory authority cited the same as the statutory authority is cited in the amendment which I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the only thing I have to say is that when the gentleman appeared before the committee, he said that an authorization bill had been introduced to authorize this.

Mr. LANTAFF. No, sir; that was an entirely different project, Mr. Chairman, from the project involved here in that that called for an appropriation of approximately \$100,000. This amendment does not cost anything. It is not increasing the appropriation authorized by the committee. It is my understanding the committee is willing to accept this amendment. Mr. Chairman, this is a little old amendment just to take care of a few little, old deer. There are only a few of them left, and unless we do this, I am afraid that the automobiles will get rid of the last remaining few of the species.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MCGREGOR). The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair has inspected section 661 of title 16 of the United States Code, the provision which the gentleman from Florida cites as authorizing the proposal contained in his amendment. That code section gives fairly broad authorization to the Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife conservation, but it does not authorize leasing of lands or the protection of key deer. The gentleman's amendment would earmark funds for a narrow, specific purpose, a purpose not mentioned in the code section which is general. Reference is made to volume VII, section 1452, of Cannon's Precedents, under which the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON].

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUTTON: On page 37, line 22, after "\$600,000", insert "No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay

the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the department;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel;

"(e) to seasonal and casual workers;

"(f) to employees of the Bureau of Mines;

"(g) to employees of the Geological Survey;

"(h) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year, this provision shall again become operative."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON] is recognized in behalf of his amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. Does the gentleman from Iowa accept the gentleman's amendment? It is an old friend of his.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman to yield.

Mr. SUTTON. I would like to make a statement, Mr. Chairman, before I yield. I have only 1 minute. I am sorry I do not have 5 minutes to talk on this amendment.

This is what is known as the Jensen amendment that we had in effect and that was the law during 1950, 1951, and 1952. It is the exact wording. I wish I had 5 minutes so I could quote Mr. JENSEN's speech which he made in 1952 on March 27.

If you were for this amendment in 1950, 1951, 1952 and not today you were playing politics instead of economy. If you want economy, this is how you can get it and help balance the budget. Of course if you want to let politics come before economy then vote your own amendment down, now I yield to the gentleman, and I hope he will accept this amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course Mr. Eisenhower has gone one step further than the Jensen amendment. He has given orders to all department heads that there would be no vacancies filled. The amendment is therefore not necessary this year.

Mr. SUTTON. Then the gentleman has no objection to this amendment?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes I do, because of the fact that were this amendment applied to this bill, it would permit some employment contrary to the President's order and could possibly make an expenditure of several million dollars necessary. I want to call the gentleman's attention again to the fact that the committee has cut personnel approximately

18 percent in the reductions it has made. This is more than the amendment would accomplish.

Mr. SUTTON. I refuse to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. SUTTON. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman from Tennessee had 10 seconds left and the gentleman from Iowa took it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets very much but the gentleman's time has expired.

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SUTTON) there were—ayes 52, noes 130.

So the amendment was rejected.

[Mr. PHILLIPS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix].

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa to close the debate and use the balance of the time.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not care to use the time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be allowed to extend their remarks on this bill at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior recognizes the need for providing power from the Missouri Valley into Minnesota. This action on the part of the committee is commendable.

Mr. Chairman, the plan advanced by 20 REA cooperatives and 3 private power companies to bring Missouri Basin hydroelectric power to central and western Minnesota is a fine demonstration of cooperation for mutual well-being.

The farm electric cooperatives, the private utilities, and the Bureau of Reclamation are joined in support of a plan that will give the greatest distribution of power to the greatest number of customers at the lowest cost possible to both the Government and the customer. The market is there. The power will be generated. This commonsense plan will bring the power to the market for the benefit of the people whose tax dollars have helped to construct the Missouri Basin powerplants.

The plan developed and agreed upon in good faith by the cooperatives and utilities for efficient and economical distribution of the power is worthy of the consideration of this Congress. The Congress itself instructed these groups to go back to Minnesota and agree upon a common plan in the interest of all. This they have done and they have

brought the plan back to us. The heart of the plan, which has united support, is simply this: A 230,000-volt line to bring power from the Missouri dams to the Minnesota substations to be delivered over the lines of the cooperatives and power companies to the users. Connected to the Fort Randall and Garrison powerplants, the loop will serve substations at Fergus Falls, Benson, Granite Falls, Mankato, and Jackson—all in Minnesota. This loop is part of the main grid backbone transmission system and has been declared sound in the engineering studies undertaken by the cooperatives, the utilities, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The plan is designed not only to make full use of the power developed in the Missouri Basin but also to make the most efficient use of the existing distribution facilities of both the power companies and the REA cooperatives. It is an integrated plan in which each agency makes the best possible use of all of its resources without duplication or waste. After exhaustive study, it has been declared economically feasible and sound from the engineering standpoint. To my knowledge, no one has questioned the value of the engineering and economic studies made by each of the public and private groups who have advanced this common plan.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that neither the cooperatives nor the power companies are asking for a Government grant. They are asking for a loan to be repaid in full at 3 percent interest—a \$43,614,000 loan to be repaid within 50 years. They are asking this year for funds to complete plans and specifications and other necessary preconstruction planning so that the transmission system will be built by the time the Army completes the powerplants now under construction. The Fort Randall and Garrison powerplants are expected to be in full operation in 1956 and 1957. Initial power will be available in 1954–55. It would be foolhardy to leave the generators idle and the plants operating below capacity simply because the power could not be brought to market without this vital transmission system.

The people of central and western Minnesota who pay taxes and who live in a high-cost fuel area have a right to reap the benefits of their tax dollars already invested in the dams of the Missouri Basin. The power will be generated. We need the power. We are helping to pay for the generation of the power. We will repay the Government for transmission of the power. It is only commonsense that we be permitted to benefit from the power.

The 20 farm electric cooperatives are serving 80,000 Minnesota families. Another 100,000 families in the area are served by municipalities and others. If these 180,000 Minnesota families can benefit from a great national development without eventual cost to the Government, we in Congress have an obligation to assist them in every way possible.

The 20 cooperatives now buy more than 200 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy at a cost of \$2,700,000 a year.

This is power produced at very high cost in fuel-burning plants. If this same amount of power could have been purchased at Bureau of Reclamation rates in 1952, it would have meant a saving of \$1,600,000 to these farm cooperatives. This demonstrates clearly the effect of high fuel costs on the cost of electric power in Minnesota. It is estimated that the same 20 cooperatives will have to purchase 480 million kilowatt-hours in 1960. Using the same comparison, a saving of \$3,600,000 can be made in that year if the Missouri Basin hydroelectric power which will be generated is made available to these cooperatives.

Neither the cooperatives alone nor the power companies alone can do the job. Even if adequate financing could be obtained by either of the two groups, the cost would drive rates up so high that there would be no saving to the ultimate consumer, which is the purpose of this plan. Only by integrating all of their facilities can the job be done for less money and material and at the same time assure adequate and reliable service at a reasonable cost to the consumer. After a system study was made of the operations of the combined systems, it was definitely determined that the proposed 230,000 volt loop provides the absolute minimum needed for the most efficient operation.

The need for power in the area to be served by the loop is increasing at the rate of 15 percent a year. But even more important is the market already existing, waiting to be served. This is important because it means immediate repayment on the loan because the market already exists and will yield an immediate return when the power is ready for distribution. It is reasonable, therefore, that the line be placed in operation at the earliest possible date.

In further demonstration of the need for early action, it should be pointed out that 4 of the 7 municipal systems now serving the 20 cooperatives not serviced by private utilities have asked to be relieved of their REA loads. In each case, the REA load has become greater than their own. The Northern States Power Co. has undertaken a major construction program to meet the needs in areas it serves and has indicated its willingness to deliver the hydroelectric power from the transmission loop to the preferred customers in the area. The company's facilities are part of the integrated operation devised to avoid duplication in bringing Missouri Basin power to the people of Minnesota. In addition, the power companies have agreed to interconnect their systems to alleviate severe shortages until the entire plan is in operation.

When the transmission loop and substations are completed, the power companies have agreed to enter into wheeling contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation to wheel power to the load centers of the preferred customers. They will also build the required low-voltage transmission lines to wheel power from the substation points to the load centers.

It is important to note that the success of the plan is dependent upon the

integration which makes best use of all of the facilities of the cooperatives, the utilities, and the Bureau of Reclamation. It is not a piecemeal plan; instead it is a united and cooperative effort in which each part is necessary to the whole if we are to achieve the most efficient system at the least cost to all concerned. It is sound economy, therefore, to proceed with the plan as a whole in order to benefit from the reductions in cost and material which only an orderly, overall development promises. If Congress will support the cooperative effort made by these groups, we can demonstrate the benefits that can be shared by all of the people when they work together to arrive at the best possible solution to a common problem.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. RAYBURN. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RAYBURN moves to recommit the bill H. R. 4828 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendments:

On page 2 strike out all of lines 22, 23, and 24, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Not to exceed \$3,736,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy and for the payment of rentals for the use of transmission facilities."

And on page 3, line 19, strike out "\$38,300,000" and insert "\$42,728,000: Provided, That such sum shall include for the following items the respective amounts as follows: "For Snohomish-Kitsap project, \$605,000;

"For McNary substation, \$1,538,000;
 "For Ilwaco-Long Beach area service,
 \$109,000;
 "For Valley Way substation addition, \$56,-
 000; and
 "For Idaho Panhandle, \$120,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 212, not voting 53. as follows:

[Roll No. 32]

YEAS—167

Abernethy	Granahan	O'Neill
Addonizio	Grant	Passman
Albert	Gregory	Patman
Andrews	Hagen, Calif.	Patten
Angeli	Harris	Pelly
Aspinall	Hays, Ark.	Perkins
Bailey	Heiler	Pfost
Battle	Holifield	Philbin
Beicher	Holmes	Pilcher
Bennett, Fla.	Holtzman	Poage
Bentsen	Horan	Powell
Biatnik	Howell	Preston
Boiad	Ikard	Price
Bolling	Jarman	Priest
Bonner	Javits	Rains
Brooks, Tex.	Jones, Ala.	Rayburn
Brown, Ga.	Jones, Mo.	Reams
Buchanan	Karsten, Mo.	Regan
Burdick	Kee	Rhodes, Pa.
Burleson	Kelley, Pa.	Richards
Byrd	Kelly, N. Y.	Riley
Byrne, Pa.	Kilday	Roberts
Campbell	King, Calif.	Rodino
Cannon	Kirwan	Rogers, Colo.
Carnahan	Kiuczynski	Rogers, Fla.
Celler	Lane	Rogers, Tex.
Chelf	Lanham	Rooney
Chudoff	Lantaff	Roosevelt
Colmer	Lesinski	Seiden
Condon	Long	Shelley
Cooper	Lyle	Sheppard
Crosser	McCarthy	Sikes
Dawson, Ill.	McCormack	Smith, Miss.
Deane	Machrowicz	Spence
Delaney	Mack, Ill.	Steed
Dodd	Mack, Wash.	Sullivan
Dollinger	Madden	Sutton
Donohue	Magnuson	Teague
Donovan	Mahon	Thomas
Dorn, S. C.	Marshall	Thompson, La.
Dowdy	Matthews	Thompson, Tex.
Eberharter	Metcalf	Thornberry
Edmondson	Miller, Calif.	Toilefson
Elliott	Miller, Kans.	Trimble
Engle	Millis	Watts
Evins	Morgan	Westland
Feighan	Morrison	Whitten
Fernandez	Moss	Wickersham
Fine	Moulder	Wier
Fisher	Multer	Williams, Miss.
Fogarty	Murray	Willis
Forand	Norblad	Winstead
Frazier	O'Brien, Ill.	Yates
Friedel	O'Brien, Mich.	Yorty
Garmatz	O'Brien, N. Y.	Zabiocski
Gentry	O'Hara, Ill.	

NAYS—212

Abbott	Bishop	Church
Adair	Bolton	Clardy
Alexander	Frances P.	Clevenger
Allen, Calif.	Bonin	Cole, Mo.
Allen, Ill.	Bosch	Cole, N. Y.
Andersen,	Bow	Coon
H. Carl	Bramblett	Corbett
Andresen,	Bray	Cotton
August H.	Brownson	Cretella
Arends	Broyhill	Crumpacker
Auchincloss	Budge	Curtis, Mass.
Ayres	Busbey	Curtis, Mo.
Barden	Bush	Curtis, Nebr.
Bates	Byrnes, Wis.	Dague
Beamer	Canfield	Davis, Ga.
Becker	Carlyle	Davis, Wis.
Bender	Carrigg	Dawson, Utah
Bennett, Mich.	Case	Dempsey
Bentley	Cederberg	Derounian
Berry	Chenoweth	Devereux
Betts	Chiperfield	D'Ewart

Dies	Jones, N. C.
Dolliver	Judd
Dondero	Kean
Dorn, N. Y.	Kearns
Durham	Keating
Ellsworth	Kersten, Wis.
Fallon	Kilburn
Fenton	King, Pa.
Fino	Knox
Ford	Krueger
Fountain	Laird
Frelinghuysen	Landrum
Fulton	LeCompte
Gary	Lovre
Gavin	Lucas
George	McConnell
Goodwin	McDonough
Graham	McGregor
Gross	McIntire
Gubser	McVey
Gwinn	Maliliard
Hagen, Minn.	Martin, Iowa
Hale	Mason
Halleck	Meador
Hand	Merrill
Harden	Morrow
Hardy	Miller, Md.
Harrison, Nebr.	Miller, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.	Miller, N. Y.
Harrison, Wyo.	Morano
Harvey	Mumma
Heseltun	Neal
Hess	Nelson
Hiestand	Nicholson
Hill	Norrell
Hillierson	Oakman
Hillings	O'Hara, Minn.
Hinshaw	Ostertag
Hoeven	Patterson
Hoffman, Mich.	Phillips
Holt	Pillion
Hope	Poff
Hruska	Prouty
Hunter	Radwan
Hyde	Ray
James	Reece, Tenn.
Jenkins	Reed, Ill.
Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Johnson	Rees, Kans.
Jonas, Ill.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Jonas, N. C.	Rivers

NOT VOTING—53

Baker	Gamble	McCulloch
Barrett	Gathings	McMillan
Boggs	Golden	Molohan
Bolton,	Gordon	O'Konski
Oliver P.	Green	Osmer
Boykin	Haley	Polk
Brooks, La.	Hart	Poulson
Brown, Ohio	Hays, Ohio	Rabaut
Buckley	Hébert	Riehlman
Camp	Herlong	Scherer
Chatham	Hoffman, Ill.	Sheehan
Cooley	Hosmer	Sieminski
Coudert	Hull	Staggers
Cunningham	Jackson	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Kearney	Vinson
Dingell	Keogh	Wilson, Tex.
Doyle	Klein	Withers
Forrester	Latham	Withrow

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Boykin against.
 Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Hosmer against.
 Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Coudert against.
 Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton against.
 Mr. Rabaut for, with Mr. Kearney against.
 Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.
 Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Gamble against.
 Mr. Polk for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.
 Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Latham against.
 Mr. Haley for, with Mr. McCulloch against.
 Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Riehlman against.
 Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Scherer against.
 Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Sheehan against.
 Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Taylor against.
 Mr. Green for, with Mr. Osmer against.
 Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Cunningham with Mr. Camp.
 Mr. Baker with Mr. Chatham.
 Mr. Golden with Mr. Hays of Ohio.
 Mr. Jackson with Mr. Herlong.
 Mr. Pouison with Mr. McMillan.
 Mr. Withrow with Mr. Molohan.
 Mr. Hull with Mr. Cooley.

Mr. BURDICK changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RENT CONTROL ACT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (b) of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951, as amended, is hereby amended by striking "April 30, 1953" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 31, 1953."

The bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD of April 27 may be corrected in two instances: Page 4063, where the word "Minnesota" is used in place of the word "Montana" and furthermore there is an additional error, where the name "South Bend" is used rather than the word "Big Bend."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1767. An act to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, following the business of the day and other special orders I ask unanimous consent to address the House today for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4828

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 29 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1954, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate

1 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
2 715), \$150,000.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
4 ADMINISTRATION

5 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
6 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
7 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
8 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
9 to the southeastern power area, \$1,060,000.

10 For expenses of planning for the construction and ac-
11 quisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant
12 facilities to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood
13 Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the
14 southeastern power area \$50,000.

15 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
16 ADMINISTRATION

17 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
18 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
19 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
20 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
21 applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,500,000.

22 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
23 ADMINISTRATION

24 Not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available during the
25 current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs

1 in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy,
2 and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

3 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

4 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
5 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
6 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
7 \$400,000.

8 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
11 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
12 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
13 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
14 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
15 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
16 approved by the Commission, \$20,000.

17 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
20 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
21 to remain available until expended, \$38,300,000.

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

23 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
24 the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric
25 power and energy, \$5,000,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
3 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
4 the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made
5 herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be
6 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
7 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
8 for the service of the current fiscal year.

9 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
10 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
11 istration shall be available for construction work by force
12 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-
13 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
14 Power Administrator.

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
18 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
19 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
20 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
21 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
22 \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be ex-
23 pended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other
24 than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
25 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contri-
2 butions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
5 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
6 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
7 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*,
8 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
9 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
10 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum is
11 hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon
12 and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to
13 the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the
14 provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title
15 II of the Act of August 28, 1937.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
18 shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for replace-
19 ment only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
20 temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of
21 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which
22 the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appro-
23 priations herein made for the Bureau of Land Man-
24 agement expenditures in connection with the revested
25 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay

1 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for
2 construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-
3 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)
4 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to
5 in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937,
6 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
7 Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
8 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay
9 Wagon Road Grant Fund".

10

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

11

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
12 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
13 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
14 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
15 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
16 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
17 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
18 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

19

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

20

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

21

For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
22 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in
23 cooperation with States and other organizations, including
24 payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care,
25 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding

1 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
2 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
3 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
4 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
5 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
6 \$52,000,000.

7 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

8 For expenses necessary for management, development,
9 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
10 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
11 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
12 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
13 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
14 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian
15 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,500,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
18 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
19 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
20 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
21 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
22 until expended; \$15,869,000: *Provided*, That no part of
23 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
24 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
25 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the

1 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further,*
2 That of the amount included herein for the construction of
3 roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by
4 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only
5 for roads and trails which State and local governments agree
6 to take over and maintain when the improvement is com-
7 pleted.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the general administration
10 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
11 field offices, \$3,000,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
14 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
15 of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
16 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
17 provisions.

18 TRIBAL FUNDS

19 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be ex-
20 pended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
21 \$3,040,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
22 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
23 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
24 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and

1 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
2 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
3 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
4 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
5 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
6 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
7 contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers,
8 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
9 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
10 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
11 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
12 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
13 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
14 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-
15 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
16 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
17 with the approval of the respective tribal councils and with-
18 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in
19 addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may
20 be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year
21 for such purposes as may be designated by the governing
22 body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the
23 Secretary.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
3 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
4 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
5 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
6 Bureau, as follows:

7 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

8 For engineering and economic investigations of pro-
9 posed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water
10 conservation and development plans; engineering and eco-
11 nomic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for
12 reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the
13 development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska;
14 formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications
15 for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof
16 prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction
17 of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the
18 reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial ad-
19 justment, or extension of existing projects; to remain avail-
20 able until expended; \$2,000,000, of which \$1,400,000
21 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000
22 shall be derived from the Colorado River development
23 fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from
24 this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested
25 by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon

1 the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing
2 ing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such
3 investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein
4 expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska,
5 no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct
6 of activities which are not authorized by law.

7 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

8 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation
9 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission
10 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
11 by law, to remain available until expended, \$108,396,675,
12 of which \$49,706,500 shall be derived from the reclamation
13 tion fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
14 shall be available for other than the completion of field
15 engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the
16 Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System
17 and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction
18 begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by
19 the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures,
20 after submission of a report to the Congress by
21 the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility
22 of said project, including the necessary distribution system
23 and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate
24 consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
25 shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission

1 facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling
2 service contracts which include provision for service to
3 Federal establishments and preferred customers, ex-
4 cept those transmission facilities for which construction
5 funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities
6 which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts
7 or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior
8 finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide
9 for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a
10 Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided*
11 *further*, That in order to promote agreement among the
12 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid
13 any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no
14 part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for
15 construction or for further commitment for construction of
16 the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan
17 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States
18 of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by
19 Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any
20 other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of
21 construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam
22 or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit
23 for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or
24 reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that
25 an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made

1 and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the pro-
2 duction of agricultural crops by means of irrigation: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations
4 shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments
5 to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana,
6 or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has
7 been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and
8 Montana, and approved by the Congress.

9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

10 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
11 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
12 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
13 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
14 to law, \$18,000,000, of which \$14,016,290 shall be derived
15 from the reclamation fund and \$2,179,710 shall be derived
16 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
17 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
18 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
19 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
20 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
21 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
22 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
23 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the un-
24 expended balances of such advances shall be credited to the
25 appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For necessary expenses of general administration and
3 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Rec-
4 lamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
5 Reclamation, \$4,250,000, to be derived from the reclama-
6 tion fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act
7 of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
8 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
9 able for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal
10 year as general administrative expenses.

11 EMERGENCY FUND

12 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
13 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
14 \$500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special
15 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
16 specified in said Act.

17 SPECIAL FUNDS

18 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
19 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
20 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the
21 special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17,
22 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928
23 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43
24 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
25 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and

1 expended under the heads herein specified; and the unex-
2 pended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the
3 heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Adminis-
4 trative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special
5 fund from which derived.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
8 available for payment of claims for damage to or loss of
9 property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities
10 of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise
11 provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on
12 the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as au-
13 thorized by law to represent the United States in the
14 negotiation and administration of interstate compacts with-
15 out reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
17 law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
18 of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under
19 the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bu-
20 reau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful
22 information including recordings, photographs, and photo-
23 graphic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir
24 areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and
25 paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner

1 as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
2 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
3 made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April
4 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those
5 incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except
6 "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided
7 for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering
8 and research under the head "General Investigations".

9 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
10 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
11 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
12 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
13 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
14 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
15 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
16 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
17 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
18 Such allotments may be expended through or in coopera-
19 tion with State and other Federal agencies, and advances
20 to such agencies are hereby authorized.

21 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
22 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
23 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
24 manner provided by law.

25 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-

1 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
2 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
3 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other pur-
4 pose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
5 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
6 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section
7 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

8 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
9 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
10 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular bene-
11 fit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation dis-
12 trict, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or
13 (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or
14 individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
15 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
16 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
17 Bureau of Reclamation.

18 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
19 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
20 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
21 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
22 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
23 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
24 be expended for construction work by force account on any

1 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuit-
2 able for contract or when excessive bids are received; and
3 except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared
4 by the Commissioner.

5 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

7 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
8 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
9 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
10 the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
11 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
12 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
13 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
14 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
15 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissem-
16 inate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$27,750,000,
17 of which \$3,700,000 shall be available only for cooperation
18 with States or municipalities for water resources investiga-
19 tions: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in
20 any topographic mapping or water resources investigations
21 carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall
22 not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
25 be available for reimbursement of the General Services

Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to participate as the representative of the United States in the administration of the compact consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensaation and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of

1 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
2 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
3 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
4 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
5 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$13,395,918: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
7 to make suitable arrangements with owners of private prop-
8 erty or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum
9 equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to
10 be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive
11 coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization
12 of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this
13 purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall
14 be limited to investigation and supervision.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

16 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
17 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
18 by law, \$5,060,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement of facilities under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
22 until expended, \$425,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,086,300.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess

1 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
2 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
3 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such
4 sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power
5 shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations
6 authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended:
7 *Provided further,* That the sums made available for the
8 current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy,
9 and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau
10 of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and
11 said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau
12 of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
13 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
14 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further,*
15 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
16 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
17 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
18 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
19 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
20 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
24 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
25 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-

1 demnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the
2 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
3 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
4 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
5 Basin) ; \$8,786,550.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

8 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
9 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
10 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a re-
11 imburseable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physi-
12 cal facilities essential to the operation of areas administered
13 pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended; \$13,435,000.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 159), \$1,500,000.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of
3 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
4 regional offices, \$1,250,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
7 available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
8 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and
9 purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C.
10 17j-2).

11 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

12 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
14 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
15 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
16 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
17 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770);
18 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
19 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
20 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
21 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment,
22 in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence
23 concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and

1 Wildlife Service; \$7,000,000; and in addition, there are
2 appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the pro-
3 ceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding
4 fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
5 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
6 next succeeding fiscal years for management and investiga-
7 tion of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
8 construction.

9 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
11 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
12 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
13 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
14 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
15 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
16 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,000,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
19 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
20 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
21 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain avail-
22 able until expended, \$435,600.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
3 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
4 regional offices, \$775,000.

5 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

6 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
7 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there
8 are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the
9 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preced-
10 ing fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
11 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
12 next succeeding fiscal years.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall
15 be available for publication and distribution of bulletins as
16 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commuta-
17 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
18 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
19 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
20 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
21 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities
22 incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
23 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
24 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, build-
25 ings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish

1 and Wildlife Service and to which the United States
2 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
3 tion with management and investigation of fish and wildlife
4 resources.

5 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

6 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

7 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
8 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
9 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
10 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
11 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
12 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
13 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the
14 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405) ;
15 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
16 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as
17 authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
18 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and ex-
19 penses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
20 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care of insane as author-
21 ized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50) ; painting of
22 the Jesse Lee Orphanage in Alaska; grants to the Virgin
23 Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current
24 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
25 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and

1 utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors'
 2 houses; \$2,782,300: *Provided*, That the Territorial
 3 and local governments herein provided for are author-
 4 ized to make purchases through the General Services Admin-
 5 istration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
 6 the Administration of Territories may be expended for the
 7 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 8 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
 9 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

10 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

11 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 12 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 13 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 14 \$14,325,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be
 15 available for administrative expenses.

16 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

17 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 18 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
 19 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
 20 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$10,000,-
 21 000, to remain available until expended.

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

23 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
 24 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The total of the amounts herein appropriated for construction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Not to exceed 15 per centum of the amount herein appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$2,715,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the

1 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
2 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
3 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development
4 of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of
5 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
6 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
7 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than
8 the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
9 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
10 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
11 \$11,000.

12 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

13 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
14 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$1,100,000:
15 *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said
16 Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations
17 on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

18 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
21 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
22 teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$100,000 for
23 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
24 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,325,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in

1 the budget programs of the several agencies, for the sup-
2 pression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires
3 on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department
4 of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in
5 this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available
6 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
7 fiscal year.

8 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
9 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
10 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
11 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropria-
12 tions shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
13 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
14 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
15 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
16 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
17 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

18 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall
19 be available for maintenance and operation of aircraft;
20 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
21 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
22 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
23 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
24 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
25 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-

1 ciations which issue publications to members only or at a
2 price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
3 members.

4 SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such
5 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
6 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
7 out the operations of the Department.

8 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds
9 appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the com-
10 pensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal
11 services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal
12 year 1954 contemplated would be employed by such depart-
13 ment, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the
14 performance of—

15 (1) function performed by a person designated
16 as an information specialist, information and editorial
17 specialist, publications and information coordinator,
18 press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio
19 expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or pub-
20 licity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

21 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
22 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
23 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dis-
24 seminating public information, publications or releases,
25 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photo-

1 graphs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
2 available to pay the compensation of persons perform-
3 ing the functions described in (1) or (2).

4 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation
5 for publication of reports and maps resulting from author-
6 ized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys,
7 to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
8 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
9 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
10 preservation.

11 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

12 REVOLVING FUND

13 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
14 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
15 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
16 Corporation as authorized by law, \$753,000.

17 GRANTS

18 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
19 form of grants as authorized by law, \$150,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
22 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
23 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and
24 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
25 fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-

1 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
2 necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
3 budget for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That not to exceed
4 \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to
5 be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, cover-
6 ing the categories set forth in the 1954 Budget estimates
7 for such expenses.

8 TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

9 BOARD OF REVIEW

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
12 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$85,000.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained
16 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
17 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
18 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a
20 member of an organization of Government employees that
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
22 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
24 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
25 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered

1 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
2 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
3 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
4 a member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
7 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
8 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
9 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
11 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
12 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
13 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
14 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
15 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
16 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
17 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
18 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
19 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
20 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
21 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
22 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
23 in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of
24 God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of
25 not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages

1 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
2 any organization.

3 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

4 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
5 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums herein-
6 after set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
7 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
8 of this Act:

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Construction, Southwest Power Administration, \$1,-
11 447,800;

12 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

13 Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri Basin Project,
14 \$600,000.

15 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
16 Appropriation Act, 1954”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 28, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

APRIL 29 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

\$15 million for REA be included in the conference report instead of \$7,500,000 agreed to by conferees. (p. 6437.)

3. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5495, to extend for 1 year, without change, the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements and establish a Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (H. Rept. 521) (pp. 6486-87).
4. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4983, to define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim on public lands hereafter made under U.S. mining laws, prior to issuance of patent (H. Rept. 522) (p. 6487).
Received a Nebraska Legislature memorial urging enactment of a law "giving the mineral rights back to the States" (p. 6487).
5. WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5451, to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. 6487).
6. TRANSPORTATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 3203, to prohibit the ICC from regulating the duration of certain leases for the use of equipment by motor carriers, and the amount of compensation to be paid for such use (p. 6487).
7. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee H.R. 2557, extending title 2 of the First War Powers Act (contract authority of the President) through June 30, 1954 (p. D530).
8. AIR POLLUTION. Received a California Legislature memorial on H.R. 2720, providing for rapid amortization of air pollution control facilities constructed by private industry (p. 6487).
9. TVA. Extension of remarks by Rep. Rains defending the record of TVA, outlining four tests of efficiency and good management, and claiming it has "a record of efficiency and operation unequalled in the annals of any Government agency" (pp. 6484-5).

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. An Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments H.R. 4828, the Interior appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D527).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments, S. 1684, to facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost this opportunity due to service in Armed Forces after June 30, 1950 (p. D527).
The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendment S. 1458, to continue the effectiveness of employee war-risk hazard and detention benefits, until July 1, 1954 (this bill was approved pending receipt of additional information) (p. D527).
12. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1993, to amend the National Housing Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 with respect to maximum interest rates (p. D527).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 10, 1953
For actions of June 9, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed economic controls bill, including amendment to omit Section 104. House agreed to conference report on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported trade agreements extension bill and bill defining forest mining-claim rights. House Rules Committee cleared wheat marketing quota bill.

HOUSE

1. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Passed with amendments S. 1081, to authorize temporary economic controls, after adopting a committee substitute amendment that supplied new text for the Senate-passed bill (pp. 6438-83). This bill now provides for a 1-year extension of the allocation and priorities provisions of title I and the production expansion and procurement provisions of title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950. No authority is included for the 90-day standby wage, price, and rent freeze.

The committee amendment also included a 1-year extension of Sec. 104, restricting imports of certain agricultural commodities. Agreed, 123-95, to an Andresen amendment to permit expiration on June 30, 1953, of this section. In offering his amendment Rep. Andresen stated that section 104 was "not necessary considering the proclamation of the President, based upon section 22, which limited the imports of dairy products, on peanuts, peanut oil, flaxseed, and linseed oil." (pp. 6470-75). Reps. Andresen, Multer, Wolcott and others discussed the effects of Sec. 104 and Sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (pp. 6463-75).

Agreed to a Wolcott amendment providing for the insertion of the text of H.R. 5141 (Small Business Admin.) as passed by the House on June 5 (pp. 6475-8).

Rejected, 65-113, a Spence amendment restoring title VIII of the Senate bill providing for temporary price, wage, and rent ceilings (pp. 6478-83).

Agreed to, 46-45, an Oakman amendment to restrict the scope of the term "national defense" in connection with the bill (pp. 6462-3).

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Adopted the conference report on H.R. 4664, third supplemental appropriation bill for 1953. Rep. Andersen previously urged that the full

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House passed Defense Production Act amendments without temporary controls and adopted conference report on third supplemental appropriation bill for 1953.

Senate Committees on Banking and Currency and Post Office and Civil Service approved miscellaneous bills.

Trade-agreements extension bill ordered reported by House committee.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 10, at 12 noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Armed Services continued its hearings on proposed 1954 budget estimates for the Department of Defense, with further testimony from Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, Deputy Secretary Roger M. Kyes, and Assistant Secretary (Comptroller) W. J. McNeil. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee completed marking up H. R. 4828, Interior appropriations for 1954, and ordered the bill favorably reported to the full committee with amendments.

HOUSING INTEREST RATES AND MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee met in executive session and ordered favorably reported (1) with amendments, S. 1993, to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, with respect to maximum interest rates, and S. 1665, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act relating to the declaration of dividends to members; and (2) without amendment, S. 1458, to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits, until July 1, 1954 (this bill was approved pending receipt of additional information).

The committee announced its agreement that no commemorative coin issues would receive its approval in this session of Congress.

Also, the committee announced that open hearings will be held on June 15 on the nomination of Charles E. Slusser, of Ohio, to be Public Housing Commissioner.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee continued, in executive session, consideration of a proposed bill for the extension of the mutual security program, which bill calls for total authorizations of \$5,474 million for foreign aid. Following today's session, the committee announced that it had tentatively approved \$5,094 million of the proposed funds. The two major items of the \$380 million as yet unapproved would provide \$250 million for the special weapons program, and \$71 million for Korean reconstruction. Committee will meet again tomorrow for further consideration of this proposed bill.

OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAM

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs met in executive session to consider its report. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

VETERANS' APPOINTMENTS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: In executive session, committee ordered favorably reported, with amendments, S. 1684, to facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor due to service in Armed Forces after June 30, 1950.

Prior to this action, committee held hearings on the bill, with testimony from the following witnesses: Philip Young, Chairman, Civil Service Commission; George L. MacElroy, national civil service representative, VFW; E. C. Hallbeck, legislative representative, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; William C.

Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers; W. M. Thomas, president, National Postal Transport Association; Samuel E. Klein, president, United

National Association of Post Office Clerks; and Leland Walker, national representative, National Federation of Federal Employees.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 21 public bills, H. R. 5618-5638; 16 private bills, H. R. 5639-5654; and 6 resolutions, H. J. Res. 274, H. Con. Res. 108 and 109, and H. Res. 272-274, were introduced.

Pages 6487-6488

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (H. Rept. 521);

H. R. 4983, to define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under the mining laws of the United States, prior to issuance of patent therefor, amended (H. Rept. 522);

H. R. 2824, to encourage the discovery, development, and production of tungsten ores and concentrates in the United States, its Territories and possessions (H. Rept. 523);

H. Res. 272, providing for the consideration of, and 2 hours of debate on, H. R. 3203, to prohibit the Interstate Commerce Commission from regulating the duration of certain leases for the use of equipment by motor carriers, and the amount of compensation to be paid for such use (H. Rept. 524);

H. Res. 273, providing for the consideration of, and 1 hour of debate on, H. R. 5451, making changes in the wheat marketing quota provisions of agricultural laws (H. Rept. 525); and

H. Res. 274, providing for the consideration of, and 1 hour of debate on, the waiving of points of order against the consideration of a committee amendment to, H. J. Res. 234, to authorize an appropriation to defray the expenses of the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington, D. C. (H. Rept. 526).

Pages 6486-6487

Theodore Roosevelt Week: Adopted, and cleared for the White House, S. J. Res. 76, designating the week beginning June 14, 1953, as Theodore Roosevelt Week.

Page 6436

Third Supplemental Appropriation: Adopted, by a voice vote, the conference report on H. R. 4664, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. The amount carried in the conference report is \$5,441,875; the conference report also provides loan authorizations of \$7.5 million for rural telephones. The House voted to recede and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 1, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 20; and on amendment No. 19, increasing from \$11,000,000 to \$11,385,000

the funds allotted for salaries and expenses of the Economic Stabilization Agency, the House voted to recede and concur with an amendment that provides that the increased amount shall be used for terminal leave payments.

Page 6437

Defense Production Act Amendments: Passed, by a voice vote, S. 1081, to provide authority for temporary economic controls, after adopting a committee substitute amendment that supplied new text for the Senate-passed provisions.

The committee amendment provides for a 1-year extension of the allocation and priorities provisions of title I and the production expansion and procurement provisions of title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

No authority is included for the 90-day standby wage, price, and rent freeze.

Adopted amendments to the committee amendment designed to—

Prevent extension of section 104 of title I relating to the authority for exercise of import controls.

To insure equal treatment of industries in the allocation of materials.

Supply a new definition of "national defense" as regards priorities and allocations.

Also adopted an amendment relative to disclosure of information by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The committee substitute amendment deleted provisions dealing with Small Defense Plants Administration; and an amendment was adopted providing for the insertion of the text of H. R. 5141 (Small Business Administration) as passed by the House on June 5.

Rejected amendments that sought to—

Enlarge the functions of the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

Restore title VIII of the Senate bill dealing with temporary price, wage, and rent ceilings.

H. Res. 271, the rule waiving points of order against the consideration of the committee substitute amendment, was previously adopted.

Pages 6438-6483

Further Program: It was announced that the consideration of H. R. 5451, making changes in the wheat marketing quota provisions of agricultural laws, and H. R. 5495, extending the trade agreements program for an additional year and establishing a study commission as requested by the President, has been deferred to Monday, June 15. H. R. 3203, to prohibit the Interstate Commerce Commission from regulating the duration of cer-

The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 5710, the Mutual Security Agency authorization bill (p. 6963).

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Concluded debate on H.R. 5690, 2nd independent offices appropriation bill for 1954, but deferred final action until today, June 18 (pp. 6909-62).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Cooper, by 83-154, to increase funds by \$30 million for construction of a steam plant at the Fulton site, Tenn. (pp. 6914-26).

By Rep. Andrews, by 33-114, to delete language preventing the moving of TVA headquarters to Muscle Shoals, Alabama (pp. 6926-30).

By Rep. Jones (Alabama), by 46-101, to increase TVA funds by \$2,377,000 for resource development (pp. 6931-2).

The Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 5805, the legislative-judicial appropriation bill for 1954; and the Rules Committee reported a resolution for its consideration (H. Rept. 598) (p. 6971).

3. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls (pp. 6907-8). For provisions of the conference report see Digest 109.

4. RUBBER. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5728, to authorize disposal of Government owned rubber-producing facilities (H. Rept. 593) (p. 6971).

5. WAR POWERS. Passed without amendment H.R. 2557, to extend title 2 of the First War Powers Act (contract authority of the President) through June 30, 1954 (pp. 6969-70).

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments H.R. 4828, Interior appropriation bill for 1954. The "Daily Digest" states: "As approved, the bill would provide for a total of \$451,256,940, an increase of \$45,126,597 over the House-passed figure of \$406,130,343." (p. D569.)

The Appropriations Subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments H.R. 5376, Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D569).

7. CONTRACTS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee ordered reported as a committee amendment, an amendment to S. 690, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services of 1949 relating to lease-purchase agreements. "This amendment would provide for submission of lease-purchase agreements to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House for reference to appropriate committees." (p. D570.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks by Rep. Sieminski discussing how high a tariff should be (p. A3720).

Extension of remarks by Rep. Pelly in favor of H.R. 5495, to extend the reciprocal trade agreements authority for 1 year (pp. A3728-29).

9. CATTLE INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks by Rep. Rogers (Tex.) stating that the small rancher and cattle farmer is in danger of "bankruptcy and annihilation" from falling cattle prices and an unprecedented draught, and inserting a petition on this subject (pp. A3720-21).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1953
For actions of June 17, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 110

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated 2nd independent offices appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared wheat-for-Pakistan and mutual security bills. House agreed to conference report on economic controls bill. Senate committee ordered reported Interior appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 5659, to provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. This bill directs the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available to the President up to 1 million long tons of wheat (approximately 37 million bushels) to be transferred to the Government of Pakistan in order to alleviate starvation and famine conditions in Pakistan and to provide that country with some reserve supply of this important food grain. The wheat will come from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation acquired pursuant to price-support operations. The bill provides that no wheat shall be transferred to Pakistan until the United States and Pakistan have entered into an agreement as to its use and distribution. This agreement is to include the following provisions:

(1) Distribution of the wheat without discrimination among the people of Pakistan and without cost to those who, through no fault of their own are unable to purchase it; (2) full publicity to the assistance furnished by the people of the United States; (3) unrestricted observation of the distribution procedure by United States observers; (4) utilization of any local currency derived by Pakistan from the sale of donated wheat, in a manner agreed upon by the United States and the Government of Pakistan, for programs to increase food production in Pakistan and other projects of mutual interest to the two countries; (5) allocation of 5 percent of the local currency received for the use of the United States within Pakistan; and (6) the taking of all appropriate measures to reduce and prevent further relief needs. The bill also authorizes an appropriation for the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the wheat made available to Pakistan. The Corporation, however, is authorized to make the wheat available in advance of receiving payment therefor.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House worked on second independent offices appropriations and passed bill extending executive war powers.

Senate Appropriations Committee voted to report Interior Department appropriations.

Mutual security program, legislative branch 1954 appropriations, and wheat aid to Pakistan cleared for House debate by Rules Committee.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, June 18, at 12 noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DIVERSIONS OF AMERICAN AID FUNDS IN AUSTRIA

Committee on Appropriations: Committee met in executive session to receive testimony on reported currency manipulations and foreign exchange diversions involving ECA and MSA funds in Austria from 1948 to 1951, as well as to discuss measures being taken to prevent recurrence of such actions. Testimony on this matter was given by Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen; Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador to Austria; Clarence E. Meyer, Mutual Security Mission Chief in Vienna; Livingston Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; and Thruston B. Morton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, completed the markup of H. R. 4828, Interior appropriations for 1954, and ordered the bill favorably reported with amendments. As approved, the bill would provide for a total of \$451,256,940, an increase of \$45,126,597 over the House-passed figure of \$406,130,343.

APPROPRIATIONS—ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee, in executive session, completed marking up H. R. 5376, Army civil functions appropriations for 1954, and ordered the bill reported to the full committee with amendments.

APPROPRIATIONS—ARMY AND NAVY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Armed Services continued its executive hearings on pro-

posed 1954 budget estimates for the Army, with testimony today from Maj. Gen. George Honnen, Chief of Budget Division, OCA, and numerous other supporting witnesses of the Department of the Army in behalf of funds for military construction, Reserve personnel requirements, Army National Guard, research and development, and other miscellaneous items.

In an afternoon session, also executive, subcommittee heard testimony in behalf of funds for naval personnel from Rear Adm. Edward W. Clepton, USN, Assistant Comptroller, Director of Budget and Reports, and Vice Adm. James L. Holloway, Jr., USN, Chief, Bureau of Naval Personnel, accompanied by their associates.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Committee on Armed Services: Committee, in executive session, heard testimony from Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen and Frank C. Nash, Assistant Secretary of Defense, with regard to S. 2128, to extend the mutual security program for fiscal 1954. Committee made no announcements and will continue consideration of this bill tomorrow.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Preparedness Subcommittee No. 1 met in executive session to discuss its report on the C-119 investigation, and announced its unanimous agreement to request Henry J. Kaiser, president, Kaiser-Frazer Corp., and Richard Boutelle, president, Fairchild Engine & Aircraft Corp., to appear before the subcommittee on Tuesday, June 23, to testify with regard to contract awards on the C-119.

MILITARY REAL-ESTATE PROJECTS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction met in executive session to consider classified military construction projects, but made no announcements, and recessed subject to call.

HOUSING

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee continued its hearings on housing legislation, with particular regard to S. 2103, to amend the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing, and heard testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses:

Lee F. Johnson, executive vice president, National Housing Conference, who urged that the committee make a thorough study of the overall housing problem, with particular emphasis on the need for stimulating more construction of "middle income" housing; and who also asked the committee to study application of the so-called Gwinn amendment to other housing programs, or to consider its removal from present laws;

William Lebwohl, Committee on Slum Clearance, New York City, Vice Chancellor Frank Howley, New York University, William Zeckendorf, Webb & Knapp, New York City, Richardson Pratt, Pratt Institute, New York City, and Peter Grimm, William White Real Estate Co., New York City, all of whom urged enactment of S. 1864, which bill would make available \$35 million additional for loans and would grant to certain communities over and above the 10-percent limitation for each State;

Jerry Bialac, vice president, Rental Development Corp. of America, who urged the committee to provide prior commitment authority to FNMA to purchase section 207 mortgages where the application is now pending;

Randy Hamilton, Washington director, American Municipal Association, who recommended the extension for 1 year of title III of the present act (grants-in-aid for community facilities); and

Elmer W. Henderson, American Council on Human Rights, who recommended that S. 2103 be amended (1) so that use and occupancy of FHA-insured properties may be available on the same basis to eligible families of all races, religions, and national origins, and (2) so as to make advance commitment authority available for section 213 of the Housing Act (cooperative housing).

These hearings will continue tomorrow, and the chairman announced that executive sessions, for purposes of marking up S. 2103 (and other related bills), will begin June 22.

GERMAN DEBT SETTLEMENT TREATIES

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee began hearings on Executives D, E, F, and G of the 83d Congress, 1st session, on German debt settlement treaties, and heard testimony in support of their ratification from James W. Riddleberger, Director, Bureau of German Affairs, State Department; Warren Lee Pierson, U. S. representative on the Tripartite Commission for German Debts; and Elting Arnold, Assistant General Counsel, Treasury Department. Hearings continue tomorrow.

LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, AND
LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT

Committee on Government Operations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported, as a committee amendment, an amendment to S. 690, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 relating to lease-purchase agreements, now pending on the Senate calendar. This amendment would provide for submission of lease-purchase agreements to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House for reference to appropriate committees. Also, the committee tentatively agreed to hold hearings, as soon as the legislative situation permits, on S. 1175, relating to Federal procurement practices affecting small business.

The committee also approved a recommendation of its Subcommittee on Reorganization that a bill be prepared which would provide for placing legislative employees under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 insofar as retirement benefits are concerned—that is, on the same computation basis as Members of Congress.

FOSTER CREEK PROJECT

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation held hearings on S. 446, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Foster Creek reclamation project, Washington; with testimony favoring its enactment from the following witnesses: Senator Magnuson; Representative Horan; M. Boyd Austin, planning area engineer in charge of Chief Joseph Dam project for the Bureau of Reclamation; George Zahn, member, Bureau of Washington State Planning Board; Hubert Walter, administrative assistant, Columbia Basin Commission, Washington; and Roy R. Smith, Brewster, Wash. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

MARITIME SUBSIDIES

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Special Maritime Subcommittee continued its hearings with regard to maritime matters, with testimony, as follows: Rear Adm. R. E. Wilson, USN, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, Military Sea Transportation Service, Defense Department, whose testimony was directed to the size and composition of a merchant marine needed for potential defense purposes; and James Farrell, president, Farrell Lines, Inc., New York, who discussed the composition of the merchant marine today with an analysis of its strength and weaknesses. Hearings continue tomorrow.

INTERNAL SECURITY—SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Continuing its investigation into subversive influences in educational institutions, Internal Security Subcommittee received testimony from two witnesses, as follows: Joseph B. Caval-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 19, 1953
For actions of June 18, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated conference report on economic controls bill. Senate completed final congressional action on flammable fabrics bill. Senate committees reported mutual security and Interior appropriation bills. House passed 2nd independent offices appropriation bill. House debated mutual security bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 394-2, with amendments H.R. 5690, the second independent offices appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 7043-44).
2. FOREIGN AID. Concluded debate on H.R. 5710, the Mutual Security Agency authorization bill (pp. 7048-87). Rep. Chipenfield stated that reductions could be made in Point-4 by limiting its purpose to the sharing of technical skills (p. 7053).
Received an American Friends of the Middle East petition supporting the shipment of 1 million tons of wheat as a grant to Pakistan (p. 7093).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Received reports on the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo. (Interior Department), (H. Doc. 187), and on the feasibility of providing flood control protection on the Arkansas River at Enid, Okla. (H. Doc. 185), and on the Lower Mississippi at New Madrid, Missouri (H. Doc. 183) (p. 7092).

SENATE

4. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Began debate on the conference report on S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, and agreed to vote on this report Mon., June 22 (pp. 6993-7005, 7008-16).
5. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. Passed without amendment H.R. 5069, to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn (p. 6989). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. MARGARINE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 1806, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to authorize the serving of oleomargarine or margarine (S. Rept. 447) (p. 6974).
7. FOREIGN AID. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments S. 2128, to continue the mutual security program for 1954 (S. Rept. 444) (p. 6974).
8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4828, the Interior appropriation bill for 1954 (S. Rept. 445) (p. 6974).
9. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 848, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (S. Rept. 448) (p. 6974).
10. SMALL BUSINESS; TAXATION. The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report, "Tax Problems of Small Business" (S. Rept. 442) (pp. 6974-5).
11. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1684, to facilitate civil-service appointment of certain veterans (pp. 6990-1). This bill preserves and restores the eligibility for probational appointment of those who were on a civil-service register and eligible for probational appointment, and who lost opportunity for such appointment because of their service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1950. It also provides that upon probational appointment, the veteran's rate of compensation, seniority rights, grade and time-in-grade, and within-grade step increases shall be based and determined as if he were appointed the date the lower ranking eligible was probationally appointed. It directs the CSC to place these veterans on an appropriate register with the same priority that is extended to World War II veterans. The veteran must have been discharged "under honorable conditions," be qualified for the duties of the position, and make application therefor within 90 days after his separation.

The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 1458, to continue employee war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1954 (p. 6974). The bill was then considered and passed over on Sen. Thye's objection (pp. 6991-92).
12. CREDIT UNION. Passed as reported S. 1665, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act (relating to payment of dividends to members) (p. 6985).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the Klutna hydroelectric project, Alaska, from 20,365,400 to 33 million (pp. 6981-2).

Sen. Kefauver opposed the proposed execution of a contract between the Bonneville Power Admin. and private utility companies in the Northwest whereby power from the BPA would be distributed through nine companies, and inserted a statement opposing this contract from purchasers claiming 99% of all power purchases in this region (pp. 7033-9).
14. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 977, to amend the National Science Foundation Act to provide an "open-end" authorization (p. 6987).
15. HOUSING. Agreed to the committee amendments to S. 1993, to amend the National Housing Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 with respect to maximum interest rates, and then passed over the bill (pp. 6982-83).
16. TREATIES. Agreed to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and then passed over S. J. Res. 1, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CORDON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4828]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$406, 130, 343
Amount added by Senate (net).....	45, 126, 597
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	451, 256, 940
Amount of 1954 budget estimates:	
Original budget estimates.....	607, 336, 400
Revised budget estimates.....	491, 119, 200
Amount of 1953 appropriations, including the supple- mental Appropriation Act, 1953; and the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953.....	542, 737, 501
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the Original budget estimates, 1954.....	156, 079, 460
Under the revised budget estimates, 1954.....	39, 862, 260
Under appropriations for fiscal year 1953.....	91, 480, 561

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The original budget contained estimates totaling \$607,336,400 for the activities of the Department of the Interior, the Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. The original budget was reviewed by the new Secretary of the Interior and he informed the committee on March 30, April 20, May 26, and June 1 of the revisions. The total request was decreased to \$491,119,200—a reduction of \$116,217,200. The committee in its deliberations considered the revised budget.

The committee recommends a total of \$451,256,940 for the activities of the Department of the Interior, the Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. Of this amount \$1,500,000 is for the liquidation of prior contract authority.

The action of the committee in regard to each individual appropriation is explained under the appropriate heading in this report.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$187, 000
Original estimate	187, 000
Revised estimate	175, 000
House allowance	150, 000
Committee recommendation	175, 000

The committee recommends the allowances of the revised estimate of \$175,000 for this purpose. It is the feeling of the Committee that this sum is necessary in order than an adequate staff be maintained to enforce the Connally Hot Oil Act.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$959, 500
Original estimate	6, 700, 000
Revised estimate	100, 000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	None

The committee does not recommend the allowance of any funds for the construction program in the southeastern power area. The amount requested in the revised budget—\$100,000—was not for actual construction of facilities, but for advanced planning. The committee feels that a limited advanced planning program should be conducted and has allowed \$50,000 in the "Operation and maintenance" appropriation for this purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$760, 000
Original estimate	1, 740, 000
Revised estimate	1, 575, 000
House allowance ¹	1, 110, 000
Committee recommendation ¹	1, 130, 000

¹ Includes \$50,000 for advance planning submitted in the estimate for "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration" in the revised budget.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,130,000 for operation and maintenance of the Southeastern Power Administration. Of this amount \$50,000 is for advance planning. The amount recommended is to be allocated to the following activities:

System operation and maintenance-----	\$70, 000
Power marketing-----	100, 000
Purchase of power and rental of facilities-----	\$19, 000
General administration-----	91, 000
Advance planning ¹ -----	50, 000

¹ Submitted in the estimate for "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration" in the revised budget.

The committee recommends the inclusion in the bill of a provision authorizing the Secretary to dispose of the Clark Hill-Greenwood transmission line and related facilities. Funds for this facility were provided in the Interior Department Appropriation Acts for 1952 and 1953. However, in the 1953 act a provision was included requiring the Secretary to certify that he was not able to negotiate a contract with the private power companies in the area prior to expenditure of funds for the facility.

The Comptroller General has ruled that this provision was not complied with, and the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia has temporarily enjoined the expenditure of the funds.

It is the view of the committee that it is in the interest of the Government to dispose of this facility.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION, CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation fiscal year 1953-----	\$4, 150, 000
Original estimate-----	1, 500, 000
Revised estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee does not recommend the allowance of any additional funds for the construction program in the southwestern power area. As a result of the budget review it was determined that there is available \$1,877,800 in prior year funds for the construction program. Of this amount the committee is advised that \$613,500 will be necessary to conclude the major construction program in this area. Therefore, the committee has rescinded all but \$613,500 of the \$1,877,800 in order that this program may be completed during fiscal year 1954.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953-----	\$1, 450, 000
Original estimate-----	1, 900, 000
Revised estimate-----	1, 700, 000
House allowance-----	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 700, 000

The committee feels that the full amount of the revised estimate of \$1,700,000 is required to provide adequate operation and maintenance of the facilities operated by the Southwestern Power Administration.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION, CONTINUING FUND

Amount of limitation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$1, 000, 000
Original estimate.....	5, 650, 000
Revised estimate.....	3, 736, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$2 million for the continuing fund of Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of the payment for the rental of facilities and the purchase of power. This amount is not an appropriation, but is a limitation upon the expenditure of receipts from the sale of power. This amount is to remain available through February of 1954—a period of 8 months.

The committee recognizes that until other arrangements can be effected, existing facilities must be used to serve preferred customers. However, the action of the committee is not intended to prejudice the validity of the contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and various rural electric cooperatives, nor deemed to be a congressional interpretation of the applicable law.

It is the desire of the committee that the Secretary, representatives of the cooperatives, and representatives of the power companies in the area immediately give consideration to making such arrangements that will not require the continued use of the continuing fund. The committee calls attention to the fact that within the last year two contracts have been offered by the power companies in the area. Noting this willingness on the part of the companies to negotiate, the committee urges all interested parties to resume negotiations immediately. With this view in mind the committee has approved the \$2 million for the continuing fund for a period of 8 months.

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$175, 000
Original estimate.....	400, 000
Revised estimate.....	400, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000 to carry on the research program in the utilization of saline water. This is the amount of the revised estimate, and the same as the House allowed.

The committee is not in agreement with the following statement on pages 3 and 4 of House Report No. 314:

None of the funds allowed are to be used as grants to individuals, research or educational institutions. That part of the funds used for financing such research activities are to be on the basis of contracts specifying the work to be undertaken. The committee requests that the money used for contract research work be lumped in reasonably substantial amounts under contracts with institutions and organizations equipped to make contributions in this field, and are not to be disbursed in insignificantly small amounts to a large number of persons and groups as was contemplated in the budget proposal. The committee is convinced that use of the money in this fashion will permit better progress than would be the case where no one got enough money to do a really good job.

The committee feels that the officials responsible for administering this program should be allowed broad discretion in the disbursement of the money allowed so as to derive the greatest possible benefit from the program. The committee advises the officials responsible for

administering this program that it expects a detailed report as to how this money was spent, and what has been accomplished when requests are considered for funds for fiscal year 1955.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$21, 200
Original estimate	26, 400
Revised estimate	26, 400
House allowance	20, 000
Committee recommendation	26, 400

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,400 for the Fine Arts Commission. This is the amount of the revised estimate, and \$6,400 more than was allowed by the House. The increase will allow the employment of two additional employees. These employees are necessary in order that the additional workload imposed upon the Commission by the "Old Georgetown Act" (64 Stat. 903), approved September 22, 1950, may be handled expeditiously.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

	Appropriations	Carryover available	Total program
1953 appropriations	¹ \$66, 523, 400		\$62, 427, 000
1954 original budget	55, 200, 000		55, 200, 000
1954 revised budget	47, 200, 000	\$3, 000, 000	50, 200, 000
1954 House allowance	38, 300, 000	3, 000, 000	² 41, 300, 000
1954 Senate committee recommendation	44, 193, 000	3, 000, 000	47, 193, 000

¹ Includes \$4,096,000 for liquidation of obligations of prior years' contract authorization.
² The House action did not take cognizance of the \$3,000,000 carryover which is available. This carry-over applied to the House allowance would thus give the total program.

The power coming into production at McNary Dam must be put into the system as rapidly as available in order to meet a present and growing power shortage in the area.

Following is a tabulation setting forth the action taken by the House and the revisions recommended by the committee as minimum in transmission facilities absolutely necessary to meet the demand.

1954 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

No.	Facility	Revised program, fiscal year 1954	Amount allowed by House	Difference between Senate Commit- tee recom- mendation and House Allowance (4) minus (2)	Program recom- mended by Senate committee
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100. MAJOR GRID					
105	Grand Coulee-Columbia-Olympia.....	\$490,000	\$490,000	-----	\$490,000
106	Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 2.....	139,000	139,000	-----	139,000
108	Chief Joseph-Snohomish No. 3 and No. 4.....	9,750,000	8,552,000	+ \$526,000	9,078,000
109	Snohomish-Kitsap.....	2,605,000	0	+2,605,000	2,605,000
111	Bellingham substation.....	507,000	507,000	-119,000	388,000
112	Covington-Olympia.....	13,000	13,000	-----	13,000
115	Tacoma tap.....	83,000	83,000	-----	83,000
116	The Dallas area service.....	1,226,000	480,000	+2,148,000	1 2,148,000
117	McNary substation.....	1,538,000		+992,000	1,472,000
118	McNary-(Big Eddy)-Ross.....	5,000,000	2 4,740,000	-315,000	4,425,000
119	Southeast Portland area service.....	2,005,000	1,705,000	+266,000	1,971,000
120	Bonneville-Midway Nos. 1 and 2, Wind River relocation.....	392,000	392,000	-----	392,000
122	Ross-St. Johns-Bethany.....	1,405,000	1,406,000	-----	1,406,000
123	Upper Willamette Valley service.....	7,200,000	6,700,000	+167,000	6,867,000
130	Southwestern Oregon loop service.....	979,000	0	+895,000	895,000
132	Coos Bay area service.....	2,010,000	1,010,000	+600,000	1,610,000
136	McNary-Walla Walla.....	985,000	985,000	-177,000	808,000
137	McNary-La Grande.....	321,000	0	+278,000	278,000
141	Midway-Moxee.....	564,000	564,000	-52,000	512,000
143	Spokane area service.....	883,000	883,000	-----	883,000
145	Hungry Horse-Hot Springs.....	33,000	33,000	-----	33,000
146	Hot Springs switching station.....	17,000	17,000	-----	17,000
148	Hot Springs-Spokane No. 1.....	436,000	536,000	-435,000	101,000
150	System reactive facilities.....	1,295,000	1,295,000	-----	1,295,000
	Subtotal.....	39,877,000	30,530,000	1+7,379,000	137,909,000
200. NORTHWEST AREA					
204	Upper Olympic Peninsula service.....	150,000	150,000	-----	150,000
206	Covington substation additions.....	54,000	54,000	-----	54,000
209	Olympia-Aberdeen No. 2.....	-----	0	-----	-----
211	Shelton-Kitsap-Bremerton No. 2.....	426,000	426,000	-25,000	401,000
213	South Elma.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
214	Quinalt service.....	-----	0	-----	-----
216	Chehalis substation additions.....	33,000	33,000	-----	33,000
218	Ilwaco-Long Beach area service.....	109,000	0	+109,000	109,000
219	Raymond-Aberdeen.....	59,000	59,000	-----	59,000
222	Okanogan County.....	155,000	155,000	-----	155,000
224	Columbia substation.....	10,000	10,000	-----	10,000
225	Service to aluminum plant at Wenatchee.....	67,000	67,000	-----	67,000
228	Orondo substation.....	47,000	47,000	-----	47,000
229	Columbia-Ellensburg.....	76,000	76,000	-----	76,000
232	Columbia Basin project service.....	95,000	95,000	-----	95,000
233	Quincy substation.....	45,000	45,000	-----	45,000
234	Quincy-Burke.....	85,000	85,000	-----	85,000
236	Warden substation.....	-----	0	-----	-----
299	Other transmission facilities.....	281,000	281,000	-----	281,000
	Subtotal.....	1,692,000	1,583,000	+84,000	1,667,000
301	North Bonneville substation additions.....	127,000	127,000	-----	127,000
304	Troutdale substation additions.....	55,000	55,000	-----	55,000
305	J. D. Ross substation additions.....	88,000	88,000	-----	88,000
307	Clark County service.....	83,000	83,000	-----	83,000
308	Carborundum service.....	204,000	204,000	-100,000	104,000
312	Longview area service.....	158,000	158,000	-----	158,000
321	McMinnville substation additions.....	56,000	56,000	-----	56,000
324	Astoria substation additions.....	56,000	56,000	-----	56,000
325	Tillamook service.....	563,000	463,000	+100,000	563,000
330	North Santiam Valley.....	139,000	139,000	-----	139,000
332	Toledo substation additions.....	25,000	25,000	-----	25,000
334	Eugene-Reedsport area service.....	257,000	191,000	+46,000	237,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 7.

1954 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—Continued

No.	Facility	Revised program, fiscal year 1954	Amount allowed by House	Difference between Senate Commit- tee recom- mendation and House Allowance (4) minus (2)	Program recom- mended by Senate committee
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
200. NORTHWEST AREA—continued					
337	City of Springfield.....	\$7,000	\$7,000	-----	\$7,000
338	Middle Fork Willamette River projects.....	1,029,000	584,000	+\$378,000	962,000
341	McKinley-Gold Beach.....	88,000	88,000	-----	88,000
399	Other transmission facilities.....	321,000	321,000	-----	321,000
	Subtotal.....	3,256,000	2,645,000	+424,000	3,069,000
600. NORTHEAST AREA					
622	Glenn H. Bell (Spokane) substation additions....	30,000	30,000	-----	30,000
623	Spokane-Colville-Spirit.....	20,000	20,000	-----	20,000
624	Ferry County service.....	72,000	72,000	-----	72,000
629	Valley Way substation additions.....	56,000	0	+56,000	56,000
632	Alhetti Falls loop.....	124,000	124,000	-----	124,000
633	Idaho Panhandle.....	120,000	0	+114,000	114,000
636	Columbia Falls service.....	103,000	0	+103,000	103,000
637	Kalispell substation additions.....	-----	30,000	-30,000	-----
699	Other transmission facilities.....	190,000	190,000	-----	190,000
	Subtotal.....	715,000	466,000	+243,000	709,000
700. SOUTHEAST AREA					
701	Midway substation additions.....	380,000	380,000	-110,000	270,000
702	Grandview substation additions.....	92,000	92,000	-52,000	40,000
705	Benton County service.....	156,000	156,000	-----	156,000
709	Franklin County.....	255,000	255,000	-----	255,000
711	Ice Harbor Dam service.....	-----	0	-----	-----
719	The Dalles-Goldendale.....	6,000	6,000	-----	6,000
799	Other transmission facilities.....	306,000	306,000	-19,000	287,000
	Subtotal.....	1,195,000	1,195,000	-181,000	1,014,000
800. GENERAL SYSTEM FACILITIES					
810	General structures.....	425,000	125,000	+300,000	425,000
820	Communications facilities.....	800,000	600,000	+200,000	800,000
830	Tools and equipment.....	1,900,000	1,000,000	+500,000	1,500,000
840	Preliminary engineering studies.....	200,000	100,000	-----	100,000
850	Portland operations facilities.....	-----	0	-----	-----
860	Warehouse stock.....	140,000	² 56,000	-56,000	-----
	Subtotal.....	3,465,000	1,881,000	+914,000	2,825,000
	Total construction program.....	50,200,000	38,300,000	+8,893,000	47,193,000
	Prior year balance available.....	-3,000,000	(³)	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
	Appropriation or estimate.....	47,200,000	38,300,000	5,893,000	44,193,000

¹ Includes an amendment of \$1,000,000 submitted to the committee by letter of May 26, 1953, from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a letter of May 22, 1953, from the Director, Bureau of the Budget. Not considered by the House.

² Distribution of unassigned reduction by the House:

118. McNary-(Big Eddy)-Ross.....	\$619,000
860. Warehouse stock.....	140,000

Total.....	789,000
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³ Not considered.

With respect to item 130, "Southwest Oregon loop service," the Bonneville Power Administration has an agreement with the California-Oregon Power Co. that the company will build that portion of the Alvey-Nickel Mountain line south from Elkhead to Nickel Mountain to serve the vital defense load for nickel production. The committee has received recent information that there is excellent prospect of working out an alternative method of serving the Nickel Mountain load, and at the same time providing for the complete utilization of the previous investment in the Bonneville 230 kilovolt line completed to Chemult. In allowing \$895,000 for this item, the committee does so with the understanding that in the event additional or substitute facilities are constructed by the California-Oregon Power Co., such portion of the funds allowed to Bonneville Power Administration and not used in construction of this facility will not be otherwise obligated.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

1953 appropriation.....	\$6, 600, 000
1954 original budget estimate.....	7, 400, 000
1954 revised budget estimate.....	7, 100, 000
1954 House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
1954 Senate committee recommendation.....	7, 000, 000

The committee considers it necessary to increase the operations and maintenance budget over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year, in view of the fact that the physical plant in service on July 1, 1952, valued at \$180,030,000 and estimated to be \$222,500,000 on July 1, 1953, will have increased 23.6 percent with the addition of 742 circuit miles of line and 12 new substations by July 1, 1953. The program under way schedules 583 miles of line and 13 new substations to be completed by July 1, 1954. The \$7 million allowance does not appear to be out of line when it is considered that the 1954 revenues from this wholesale power business will be \$45 million.

The committee, however, is strongly of the opinion that some of the activities included in the operations and maintenance budget can and should be sharply curtailed or eliminated and that economies can be effected without impairing the efficient delivery of power and the Federal investment. The committee, therefore, directs that a thorough study be made of all of the operations in this category with a view to eliminating those activities which are not essential for the efficient businesslike operation of the power grid system.

The committee has heard much testimony and is much concerned with the extent to which the 1952 shortage of water in the Columbia Basin has resulted in the imposition of an inequitable burden of costs upon a very large group of domestic and rural consumers in the Pacific Northwest. The committee feels that arrangements by which all domestic and rural consumers who depend upon Bonneville as their source of electric supply receive more nearly equal treatment are in keeping with the purposes and objectives of the Bonneville Project Act. The conditions prevailing in the area have been such as to constitute a real emergency in the power supply of the area, and we believe that the situation can and should be corrected by the Bonneville Power Administration, entering into contracts to firm up, in low-water years, its power delivered for the benefit primarily of domestic and rural customers, by the acquisition to the extent necessary of available steam generated energy in the area and the resale

of such energy to the agencies distributing Bonneville power for general purpose use under the schedules now applicable to Bonneville sales.

This is not to be interpreted as the committee's belief that the Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts generally for the purchase and resale of steam power, but that when limited to making more dependable during critically low-water periods only the normal productive capacity of the federally owned hydroelectric plants, that such contracts are in the interests of the overall economic operation of the project and in conformity with the Bonneville Act. It is our view that this end can be achieved by an exchange on an equitable ratio of the Government's hydro for the steam-generated energy necessary to be acquired.

The committee believes, therefore, that the negotiation and execution of contracts by the Administrator with the associates of Bonneville in the Northwest power pool for the making available to the pool of steam electric power to conserve power storage in critically low-water periods and improve the overall dependability of the hydroelectric plants of the United States that are integrated with the generating stations of the public and private systems of the pool are within the purview of the Bonneville Act of August 20, 1937, as amended by the act of October 23, 1945 (16 U. S. C. 832), and particularly sections 2b, 2f, and 5b thereof, and within the purview of section 14 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U. S. C. 389).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953-----	\$11, 060, 000
Original estimate-----	12, 985, 000
Revised estimate-----	11, 746, 000
House allowance-----	11, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	11, 746, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$11,746,000 for this purpose.

The committee is impressed with the soundness of the program set out in the revised budget and believes it unwise to vary from the Bureau's distribution among the various activities. The committee, therefore, recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$11,746,000 to be distributed to the activities as set out in the revised budget.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953-----	\$2, 750, 000
Original estimate-----	2, 100, 000
Revised estimate-----	2, 000, 000
House allowance-----	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$2 million for the construction program. This is the same amount as was allowed by the House.

The amount allowed is for the construction of access roads on the Oregon & California Railroad grant lands. The full amount allowed will be returned to the general fund of the Treasury from the receipts from the sale of timber from such lands.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$51, 801, 000
Original estimate	57, 576, 920
Revised estimate	52, 423, 000
House allowance	52, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	52, 300, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$52,300,000 for health, education, and welfare services administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is \$300,000 above the House allowance of \$52,000,000. The increase of \$300,000 is necessary in order that there be sufficient funds to carry out contracts with the States for the education of Indian children. Funds for all such contracts have been allowed.

The committee is in agreement with the House committee as to the desirability of adult vocational training. However, the committee does not feel that a program of this magnitude should be undertaken without further study. Therefore, the committee does not recommend any funds for this purpose.

The committee has not allowed any funds for the operation of the Pipestone School in Minnesota. It is the desire of the committee that this school be closed, as it is convinced the school has served its purpose. The committee feels that consideration should be given to the transferring of this facility to the State of Minnesota. The committee has allowed funds for the carrying out of a foster home program, for the children that would otherwise be in the Pipestone School, in cooperation with the State Welfare Department of Minnesota. The total amount allowed for this purpose shall not exceed \$110,000; and the committee has arrived at this total base on an average of \$600 per year per child. In addition to the foster home program the committee has allowed funds, not in excess of \$40,000, for general welfare assistance in certain distressed counties in Minnesota.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$13, 253, 760
Original estimate	16, 504, 080
Revised estimate	15, 535, 000
House allowance	12, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	13, 253, 760

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,253,760, which is the same amount as allowed for the current fiscal year. The same amount has been allowed for each activity as was allowed for the current fiscal year.

The committee is concerned with the tremendous backlog of land transaction cases pending in the area offices. It is the desire of the committee that the Bureau take immediate steps to eliminate this situation.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$17, 500, 000
Original estimate	20, 869, 000
Revised estimate	15, 869, 000
House allowance	15, 869, 000
Committee recommendation	15, 869, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$15,869,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is the same as allowed by the House.

Of the amount allowed \$25,000 is for the replacement of a medical clinic on the Papago Reservation which was destroyed by fire.

It has come to the committee's attention that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has discontinued the use of two school buildings on the Fort Totten Reservation in North Dakota. The committee has recommended a provision in the bill that will allow the transfer of these buildings to the Indians, in order that the buildings may serve some constructive purpose.

The committee has recommended the inclusion of a provision on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire a limited amount of nonreservation land in Arizona required for the enlargement of the Piacaho Reservoir of the San Carlos Indian irrigation project; and approximately 5 acres of land within the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington for the use of the Wapato irrigation project. The matter was considered by the Senate and made a part of the second supplemental appropriation bill. However, the provision was not allowed by the conference committee. The following statement is contained in the statement of the managers on the part of the House in House Report No. 158, of the 83d Congress, 1st session (the conference report on the second supplemental appropriation bill):

Amendment No. 35: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to waive the prohibition in Public Law 470, 82d Congress, against the purchase of land. The conferees on the part of both Houses recognize the desirability of accomplishing the purposes of the amendment but it was felt that the cost of the land to be acquired should receive further consideration. The conferees instruct the Bureau of Indian Affairs that any funds allocated for the purposes contemplated by this amendment shall be held until the matter can be reviewed in subsequent hearings.

A restudy of the cost of the land to be acquired for the enlargement of the Piacaho Reservoir has been made and the committee has been informed that, by agreements reducing the per acre cost and by taking easements rather than title in fee on portions of the land, the cost involved has been reduced from approximately \$130,000 to \$80,000. Funds for these two projects are available from prior appropriations. Therefore, the committee recommends this provision in order that work on these two projects may proceed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$3, 525, 647
Original estimate.....	4, 400, 000
Revised estimate.....	3, 750, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 060, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$3,060,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The House allowance of \$3 million will result in the elimination of approximately 70 positions. The committee recommends an increase of \$60,000 for the purpose of paying terminal leave that has accrued to those employees who will be separated by this action.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$4, 000, 000
Original estimate.....	6, 250, 000
Revised estimate.....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for general investigations conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is the view of the committee that a reasonably adequate investigations program is essential in order that there be available sufficient technical information for future projects.

Of the amount allowed \$100,000 is to be available for the investigation of possible power projects in Alaska.

No funds have been allowed for the continuation of the Arkansas, White, Red River Basin survey in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri.

None of the funds provided for general investigations shall be used for advanced planning on the Sacramento Canals unit of the Central Valley project, as money has been provided for this purpose under the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

	New funds	Total program
Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$177, 797, 991	-----
Original estimate.....	193, 888, 000	-----
Revised estimate.....	145, 000, 000	-----
House allowance.....	108, 396, 675	150, 874, 998
Committee recommendation.....	123, 589, 450	162, 382, 789

The program approved by the committee consists of \$123,589,450 in new appropriated funds, \$28,079,264 in unobligated balances from prior appropriations which will be available to finance the recommended 1954 program, and \$11,014,075 in carryover funds from the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project.

The committee continues to be disturbed in its consideration of appropriation requests for reclamation construction by reason of the amount which is carried forward each year as unobligated balances. Consequently, the committee has imposed a general program reduction of approximately 10 percent; experience has shown that the Bureau of Reclamation will be unable to obligate up to the full amount of the approved program.

It is recognized that the action taken by the committee will necessitate some flexibility in the application of funds in meeting variable and changed operating conditions encountered in the construction program. Therefore, the committee authorizes the Secretary to make adjustments in the use of funds with the express understanding that funds will not be allotted for purposes contrary to the expressed intent of the Congress, for purposes not contemplated in the revised budget justifications unless otherwise recommended in the reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, or for a rate of progress not set forth in the program submitted in the revised budget.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the projects approved by the committee and the amounts therefore:

Project or unit	Revised budget estimate (new funds)	Program allowed by the House	Program allowed by the Senate
Eklutna project, Alaska	\$12,770,846		\$8,500,000
Gila project, Arizona	4,337,000	\$4,500,000	4,500,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada	150,000	150,000	401,000
Boulder Canyon project, Hoover Dam and powerplant, Arizona-Nevada	373,000	300,000	389,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada	3,727,000	3,357,920	4,232,000
All-American Canal project, Arizona-California		133,380	393,380
Cachuma project, California	6,546,782	6,546,782	6,546,782
Central Valley project, California	12,474,520	23,352,202	24,008,888
Kern River project, California	10,000		20,000
Kings River project, California	2,000		4,324
Solano project, California			2,140,000
Klamath project, California-Oregon	290,700		335,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado	5,132,000	5,362,000	5,362,000
Paonia project, Colorado	7,000	9,422	75,200
San Luis Valley project, Colorado			15,000
Minidoka project, American Falls power division, Idaho			None
Minidoka project, north side pumping division, Idaho	1,627,000	1,068,000	1,068,000
Palisades project, Idaho-Wyoming	17,650,000	16,220,000	17,600,000
Avondale, Idaho	None	None	222,000
Dalton Gardens, Idaho	None	None	268,000
Hungry Horse project, Montana	23,000	673,000	673,000
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota	350,000	350,000	352,000
Vermejo project, New Mexico	1,472,000	1,000,000	1,477,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas	529,000	500,000	583,000
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico		1,580,889	1,580,889
Grants Pass project, Savage Rapids Dam, Oregon		61,938	71,470
Provo River project, Utah		204,749	216,749
Weber Basin project, Utah	5,776,000	5,500,000	5,776,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington	20,468,161	20,400,000	20,618,161
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington	3,867,000	3,500,000	3,867,000
Yakima project, Roza division, Washington	76,656	115,656	115,656
Eden project, Wyoming	1,081,000	1,141,000	1,331,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming	2,876,000	2,500,000	2,970,000
Riverton project, Wyoming	475,000	300,000	325,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects	1,808,472	2,000,000	2,114,723
Drainage and minor completion program	978,932	500,000	1,621,336
Missouri River Basin project:			
Phase A:			
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas	4,033,571	4,000,000	4,183,571
Buford, Trenton project, North Dakota		300,000	300,000
Canyon Ferry unit, Montana	880,000	957,000	992,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas	30,000	30,000	30,000
Crow Creek unit, Montana	673,000	673,000	673,000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska	4,175,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota			330,000
Jamestown unit, North Dakota	1,657,000	1,657,000	1,657,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas		6,500,000	6,500,000
Lower Marias unit, Montana	7,461,000	6,000,000	7,461,000
Missouri diversion unit, Montana-North Dakota		2,000,000	2,000,000
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota	4,230,000	3,000,000	4,230,000
Shadehill unit, South Dakota	20,000		20,000
St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas			40,000
Transmission division	10,896,330	11,020,060	14,701,781
Webster unit, Kansas		5,000,000	5,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program	84,495	161,000	303,500
Phase B, units ready or being prepared for construction	980,532	750,000	
Phases C and D, planning work and work in connection or cooperation with Corps of Engineers	1,000,000	500,000	3,250,000
Other departmental agencies	4,000,000	2,500,000	3,250,000
Total, Missouri River Basin project	40,120,931	49,548,060	59,121,852
Subtotal, all foregoing items	145,000,000	150,874,998	179,095,410
Less 10 percent program reduction			-16,712,621
Net program approved		150,874,998	162,382,789
Less prior year funds available:			
Unobligated carry over		-42,478,323	-28,079,264
Carry over, MRB project, transmission division			-11,014,075
Total prior year funds available			-(39,093,339)
New funds allowed		108,396,675	123,589,450

THE GILA PROJECT, ARIZONA

In connection with the committee's approval in its report on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, 1953, of not to exceed \$100,000 for the construction of a service building for the Wellton-Mohawk division of the Gila project, the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to keep the direct construction costs to that amount and also limit the indirect or supervisory charges to the very minimum possible.

DAVIS DAM PROJECT, ARIZONA-NEVADA

The committee has included \$100,000 for initiation of construction of additional substation facilities at Henderson, Nev. The facilities are needed to take care of a critical power situation arising from requirements of defense industries operating at Henderson. The total estimated cost of the project is \$2,400,000 and the State of Nevada has agreed that it will enter into a contract with the Government to return the cost of the project with interest over the usual pay-back period.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The committee has approved a program of \$24,008,888 for the Central Valley project. This is an increase of \$656,686 over the program approved by the House for this project; and this amount is for the Folsom transmission facilities, which were specifically disallowed by the House.

Of the amount approved, \$1 million is for the final planning and construction of the Sacramento canals unit of the project.

Concern has been expressed in some quarters that the rates incorporated in power sales contracts on the Central Valley project are too low. These rates have been defended by the Bureau as fully adequate.

The House committee recommended that action under them by the Secretary be suspended pending investigation.

Testimony before this committee shows that at least one of these contracts—that with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District—has been approved as to legality and fully executed by the United States. We agree that further investigation may be desirable; we think however, that the Secretary should carry out those contracts which have been approved and fully executed until and unless they are found invalid following such investigation.

PALISADES PROJECT, IDAHO-WYOMING

The committee has approved a program of \$17,600,000 for the Palisades project. None of the funds allowed are for work on the Palisades switchyard, however the main transformers are not to be considered as a part of the switchyard and the committee has allowed approximately \$200,000 for progress payments on such transformers.

THE AVONDALE AND DALTON GARDENS PROJECTS, IDAHO

The committee has been advised that the Avondale and Dalton Gardens irrigation projects in Idaho are in need of immediate rehabilitation. The Committee has allowed \$268,000 for the rehabilitation of the Dalton Gardens project, and \$222,000 for the rehabilitation of the Avondale project. Provisions have been included in the bill that require the negotiation of contracts satisfactory to the Secretary for the repayment of the amounts allowed in full.

SAVAGE RAPIDS DAM, OREG.

The committee notes that from \$70,000 to \$75,000 of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1953 for rehabilitation of Savage Rapids Dam may be available for rehabilitating protective works for the gravity canal which is connected with the dam. The committee is of the opinion that this proposed work may properly be considered as a part of the rehabilitation program for the dam which serves the canal and its protection is essential to serving the irrigated lands of the Grants Pass district. In working out a program for the canal-dam protection, the district and the Bureau should seek the advice and cooperation of the Corps of Engineers should the latter be authorized to assist.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

MISSOURI DIVERSION UNIT

The recommendation of the House committee that pumping operations be substituted for a diversion dam to serve the Missouri diversion unit with irrigation water is noted. When the initial appropriation was made for the Missouri diversion unit in fiscal year 1953, a diversion dam was contemplated. The committee recommends that, in view of the conflict between the fiscal year 1953 plan and the House committee report, and before actual construction starts, the Secretary of the Interior have a board of engineers advise him as to the engineering feasibility of the House committee recommendation as compared with a diversion dam. Should the Secretary find that a diversion dam is more feasible from an engineering and operating standpoint, no power generating installations should be made at the dam without specific allocation of funds for that purpose by the Congress.

RAPID VALLEY UNIT, SOUTH DAKOTA

By contract No. 14-06-W-51, dated October 20, 1950, between the United States and the city of Rapid City, S. Dak., it was agreed that not to exceed 1,810 acre-feet per annum of the water supply developed by the Pactola Dam would be available to the Rapid City Air Base through carriage facilities provided by the city. The Bureau of Reclamation finds that \$1 million represents a fair value of capital cost of storing 1,810 acre-feet per annum for the air base. In view of this contribution to the defense program, the cost so allocated is declared nonreimbursable, and a provision for this purpose has been included in the bill.

TRANSMISSION DIVISION

The committee recommends a program of \$14,701,781 for the transmission division. This amount is \$3,681,721 more than the House program of \$11,020,060. The committee has taken into consideration the carryover of \$11,014,075 in approving this program, and that amount has been subtracted from the total program. The 10 percent-program reduction has not been applied against that part of the program to be financed from the carryover balance.

The committee has included \$300,000 for the Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls 230-kilovolt line to be used for planning only.

The following table sets forth in detail each transmission line that has been approved and the amounts allowed therefor:

Facility	Revised budget request (new funds)	Program approved by House	Program recommended by Senate committee
Sioux Falls-Brookings 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	\$1,014,271	\$500,000	\$500,000
Brookings-Watertown 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	1,061,150	500,000	500,000
Watertown-Groton-Huron-Amour 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	1,598,392	500,000	500,000
Amour-Fort Randall-Gavins Point-Sioux Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	860,373	500,000	500,000
Rapid City-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	688,500	300,000	300,000
Fort Randall-Winner 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	112,812	112,812	112,812
Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge-Garrison 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations	5,814,340	4,000,000	5,814,340
Fort Randall-Sioux City (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations	4,703,949	3,500,000	3,500,000
Oahe-Midland 115-kilovolt transmission line and substation	535,000	500,000	500,000
Big Bend-Huron-Watertown (double circuit) 230-kilovolt transmission line and switchyard	400,000	400,000	400,000
Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations			300,000
Central North Dakota system	40,301		40,301
Bismarck-DeVaul 69-kilovolt transmission line and substation	186,000	55,000	186,000
Williston-Garrison 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	20,000	20,000	20,000
Garrison-Voltaire 115-kilovolt extension to Garrison switchyard	26,000	26,000	26,000
Valley City substation additions	15,000	15,000	15,000
Jamestown-Fargo 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations	1,000,000		1,000,000
Crow Creek substation	48,080		48,080
Canyon Ferry-East Helena (double circuit) 115-kilovolt transmission line	6,000	6,000	6,000
Gavins Point-Belden 115-kilovolt transmission line			200,000
Gering-Sterling 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations	101,248	85,248	85,248
Glendo-Lusk 34.5-kilovolt transmission line and substations	148,333		148,000
All other items	6,201,481		
Subtotal, transmission division cost program	24,581,230	11,020,060	14,401,781
Deduct:			
Prior year unobligated balances	-2,466,670		
Carryover available for MRB Transmission division	-11,014,075		-11,014,075
Undistributed items (net)	-204,155		
Total	10,896,330	11,020,060	3,687,706

The committee reiterates its view that efforts should be made to secure wheeling contracts wherever possible, and that the Federal Government should build transmission lines only when such agreements cannot be negotiated at comparable cost to consumers; the only exception to this policy should be with respect to main lines for the purpose of connecting Federal hydroelectric plants, where the benefits from the integration justify the expenditure.

PHASES B, C, AND D—OTHER INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AGENCIES

For phases B, C, and D of the Missouri River Basin project for the Bureau of Reclamation, the revised budget estimated a total of \$2,526,000 and for the other Interior Department agencies a total of \$4,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that reclamation activities under phases, B, C, and D should be financed at the same rate as the work of the other Interior agencies. Therefore, the committee recommends a total allowance of \$3,250,000 to the Bureau of Reclamation for phases B, C, and D, and \$3,250,000 for the other

agencies of the Department of the Interior, the latter amount to be apportioned as the Secretary may find in the interests of the program.

Of the amount allowed for the Bureau of Reclamation, \$850,000 shall be available to expedite investigations and advanced planning on the Garrison diversion development in North Dakota; \$200,000 for expediting the aquifer well-drilling program in the James River Valley of South Dakota in connection with the Oahe unit; and \$25,000 to complete investigations and studies on the proposed Mott Dam on the Cannonball River in North Dakota.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$19, 000, 000
Original estimate	24, 800, 000
Revised estimate	23, 200, 000
House allowance	18, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	21, 040, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,040,000 for operation and maintenance of facilities of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is the view of the committee that this amount is necessary to assure the proper operation of the irrigation and power facilities, to provide an economic level of maintenance of these facilities, and to carry on other activities carried in this appropriation such as the cooperative program with the Department of Agriculture, the soil and moisture conservation program, and the operation of Boulder City, Nev.

Of the amount recommended, \$400,000 is for the cooperative program with the Department of Agriculture. A provision has been included in the bill authorizing the transfer of this sum to the Department of Agriculture.

In recommending the allowance of \$21,040,000 for this purpose, the committee calls attention to the fact that over \$17,000,000 of this amount will be returned to the Treasury in the form of (1) payments from the water users on the various irrigation projects, and (2) in the form of receipts from the sale of power.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$5, 250, 000
Original estimate	5, 250, 000
Revised estimate	4, 750, 000
House allowance	4, 250, 000
Committee recommendation	4, 750, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised budget estimate of \$4,750,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The committee is advised that the Secretary is contemplating certain reorganizations in the administrative structure of the Bureau. In view of this fact, the committee authorizes the use of the funds provided for general administrative expenses at Bureau offices other than the Washington, Denver, and various regional offices.

EMERGENCY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$400, 000
Original estimate	1, 000, 000
Revised estimate	400, 000
House allowance	500, 000
Committee recommendation	400, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation for the emergency fund of \$400,000, the revised estimate and a reduction of \$100,000 below the House allowance. This amount is necessary in order to maintain a balance of approximately \$1,000,000 in the emergency fund.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953-----	\$25, 362, 685
Original estimate-----	31, 070, 000
Revised estimate-----	27, 750, 000
House allowance-----	27, 750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	26, 380, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,380,000 for the work of the Geological Survey. This amount is \$1,370,000 below the revised estimate of \$27,750,000, which was allowed by the House, and \$1,017,315 more than allowed for the current year.

The reduction of \$1,370,000 has been applied to the "Topographic surveys and mapping" activity. The amount presented in the revised budget has been allowed for all other activities.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953-----	\$18, 657, 000
Original estimate-----	20, 500, 000
Revised estimate-----	17, 350, 000
House allowance-----	13, 395, 918
Committee recommendation-----	15, 928, 180

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,928,180 for the conservation and development program of the Bureau of Mines. The increase of \$2,532,262 is to be allocated to the following activities:

Fuels:

(c) Synthetic liquid fuels:

1. Coal gasification work at Morgantown, W. Va-----	\$850, 000
2. Shale-to-oil research, Laramie, Wyo-----	476, 800
4. Coal-to-oil research, Bruceton, Pa-----	667, 600

\$1, 994, 400

Minerals and metals:

(a) Ferrous metals and alloys-----	396, 281
(b) Nonferrous metals-----	74 875
(c) Nonmetallic minerals-----	66, 706

It is the view of the committee that the Bureau of Mines in carrying out its various research and investigation programs should not concentrate in too few geographical locations, but should conduct its programs in such a manner as to broaden the geographical area of research and so secure more comprehensive knowledge of mineral values.

The committee does not recommend any funds for the operating of the synthetic liquids fuel demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo. The sum of \$250,000 allowed by the House for the closing of the plant has been allowed.

There has been appropriated heretofore approximately \$1,350,000 to the Bureau of Mines for the purpose of conducting research and experiments at the Laramie alumina plant, and the committee has provided approximately \$650,000 to complete this work.

The committee has been advised by the Bureau of Mines that it intends to complete its program within the amount allowed and will release the plant to the General Services Administration by the end of the fiscal year 1954.

It appears that it is to the best interest of the Government that demonstrated costs, quantities, and qualities of alumina to be produced from such plant be obtained at the earliest moment and the committee is convinced that operation by private industry on quantity basis can be had without expense to the Government.

The committee believes it to be in the public interest that General Services Administration should, as soon as possible, attempt to negotiate either a lease or sales agreement with an industrial operator with such agreement to take effect upon the release of the property by the Bureau of Mines, retaining for the Bureau of Mines if it so desires and at its expense the privilege of—

(1) Observing operations in the plant for a reasonable time without participating but having access to the experimental data and records pertinent to the operations.

(2) Conducting further reasonable research for a reasonable time in the plant in cooperation with the lessee or purchaser provided such activities do not interfere with operations of the industrial operator, which operations shall be the exclusive venture of the operator.

(3) Occupying suitable office space for a reasonable time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$4, 346, 000
Original estimate.....	5, 530, 000
Revised estimate.....	5, 060, 000
House allowance.....	5, 060, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 060, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$5,060,000 for the health and safety program of the Bureau of Mines. This is the same as allowed by the House. The increase of \$714,000 above the amount provided for the current year is necessary in order that the Bureau of Mines may carry out additional responsibilities imposed upon it by the Mine Safety Act, Public Law No. 552, 82d Congress, 2d session.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$3, 600, 000
Original estimate.....	1, 760, 000
Revised estimate.....	425, 000
House allowance.....	425, 000
Committee recommendation.....	425, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$425,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Mines. Of the amount provided \$225,000 is for additional laboratory space at Pittsburgh to provide the Health Branch with additional facilities in order to carry on the additional workload resulting from the Mine Safety Act, Public Law No. 552, 82d Congress, 2d session. The balance of the \$200,000 is for minor additions to existing facilities.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$1, 278, 000
Original estimate	1, 325, 000
Revised estimate	1, 325, 000
House allowance	1, 086, 300
Committee recommendation	1, 325, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$1,325,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Mines. It is the view of the committee that the modest increase of \$47,000 over the amount available for the current fiscal year is necessary in view of the added responsibilities of the Bureau of Mines by recent legislation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$8, 786, 550
Original estimate	10, 000, 000
Revised estimate	9, 945, 000
House allowance	8, 786, 550
Committee recommendation	8, 786, 550

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,786,550 for the management and protection activities of the National Park Service. This is the same amount that was available for the current fiscal year, and the same as allowed by the House. The same amount has been allowed for each activity as was available for the current fiscal year.

The committee is concerned with the present arrangements the National Park Service has with the operators of the concessions in the various parks. The committee has recommended that there be included in the bill a provision requiring the Secretary to review all existing contracts and leases with the concessionaires; that all future contracts and leases shall be awarded on a competitive bidding basis to a qualified person, or group of persons; and that all contracts entered into shall be transmitted to the Congress for reference to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$8, 003, 370
Original estimate	9, 200, 000
Revised estimate	9, 200, 000
House allowance	8, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	8, 600, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,600,000, for the maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities administered by the National Park Service. This amount is \$600,000 more than the House allowance, and \$600,000 below the revised estimate.

The amount allowed is allocated to the following activities:

1. Roads and trails	\$4, 338, 495
2. Buildings and utilities, and other facilities	4, 261, 505

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$15,030,410
Original estimate	17,919,000
Revised estimate	14,144,000
House allowance	13,435,000
Committee recommendation	13,916,300

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,916,300 for the construction program of the National Park Service. The amount allowed is to be allocated among the following activities:

Parkways:

Baltimore-Washington	\$550,000
Blue Ridge	852,300
Colonial	10,000
George Washington Memorial	98,000
Natchez Trace	651,000
Suitland	35,000
Rights-of-way and plans	120,000
	\$2,316,300
Roads and trails	4,010,000
Buildings and utilities	4,050,000
Acquisition of lands and water rights	3,540,000

Of the amount allowed for the Blue Ridge Parkway, \$481,300 is for the construction of a grade separation over United States Highway No. 321 (project No. 2F13); and for the grading, draining, and stone base of that portion of the parkway in the vicinity of Blowing Rock, N. C. (project No. 2G1).

The \$10,000 allowed for the Colonial Parkway is for the entire completion of the seawall.

In general the committee is in agreement with the following statement on page 22 of the House report:

In connection with the appropriation for the acquisition of lands and water rights, no land is to be taken by the Park Service through the condemnation procedure.

However, the committee does not feel that this provision should apply to the acquisition of land for the Independence National Historical Park project, Pennsylvania; and the committee specifically exempts this project from the statement.

LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1952	None
Original estimate	\$1,500,000
Revised estimate	1,500,000
House allowance	1,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,500,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$1,500,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under the contract authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952, Public Law No. 413, 82d Congress, approved June 25, 1952.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$1,342,000
Original estimate	1,400,000
Revised estimate	1,380,000
House allowance	1,250,000
Committee recommendation	1,268,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,268,000 for the administrative expenses of the National Park Service. The \$1,268,000 is to be allocated as follows:

Departmental expenses.....	\$796, 765
Regional office expenses.....	471, 235

The committee is in accord with the following statement on page 23 of the House report:

Again, the committee urges consideration of elimination of regional offices. * * *
It would appear that there should be at least a reduction in this field, by consolidation.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$7, 325, 375
Original estimate.....	7, 875, 000
Revised estimate.....	7, 456, 000
House allowance.....	7, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7 million for the management of resources administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This is the same amount as allowed by the House, and a decrease of \$325,375 below the amount available for the current fiscal year. No specific project or installation has been disallowed, and the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to operate all its facilities within the amount provided.

The committee is concerned over the near extinction of the Florida Key deer. A provision has been included in the bill authorizing the leasing of lands in order that certain protection may be afforded these small deer.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$4, 299, 448
Original estimate.....	¹ 4, 440, 000
Revised estimate.....	¹ 4, 363, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 4, 260, 000

¹ Includes \$260,000 for fishery research submitted under the Office of the Secretary.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,260,000 for the investigation of resources by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The committee feels that a sound research program in this field is necessary, therefore the committee recommends the restoration of \$1,000,000 of the reduction of \$1,103,000 made by the House. In taking this action the committee has not disallowed any research program, and the committee directs that the cut of \$103,000 be absorbed in the overall program, rather than specific projects. Of the amount recommended, \$200,000 is for the sea lamprey control program.

The committee has allowed the full revised estimate of \$260,000 for research on fish migration over dams. The estimate for this program was submitted under the Office of the Secretary; however, the committee feels that the Fish and Wildlife Service is the proper agency of the Government to carry out this program.

It is the sense of the committee that the costs incurred in the construction and operation of facilities to facilitate the passage of

fish, upstream and downstream, over dams should be allocated to the cost of such dams. The committee urges the appropriate legislative committee to give early consideration to legislation to accomplish this purpose.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$673, 800
Original estimate.....	305, 000
Revised estimate.....	¹ 251, 000
House allowance.....	435, 600
Committee recommendation.....	313, 000

¹ The revised estimate was increased by \$146,000 by letter from the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 26, 1953. The increase is for the repair of flood damages at the Craig Brook, Maine, fish hatchery.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$313,000 for the construction program of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The increase of \$62, 000 above the revised budget is for the second year of construction on the Frankfort, Ky., fish hatchery, on which construction was initiated during the current fiscal year.

The committee has not allowed any funds for the construction of a bridge across Indian Bay and the St. Charles approach roadway and ramps. The House allowed \$130,600 for this purpose. The committee was not presented with any information as to the cost of this project, and feels there is a question as to legal authority for Fish and Wildlife Service to make such agreement. Therefore the committee has not recommended the allowance of any funds for this project.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$898, 198
Original estimate.....	925, 000
Revised estimate.....	898, 000
House allowance.....	775, 000
Committee recommendation.....	775, 000

The committee feels that \$775,000, the amount allowed by the House, is sufficient for the administrative expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

OFFICES OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$3, 826, 537
Original estimate.....	3, 910, 000
Revised estimate.....	3, 792, 800
House allowance.....	3, 782, 300
Committee recommendation.....	3, 782, 300

The committee concurs in the action of the House in allowing \$3,782,300 for the expenses of the administration of the Territory of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Canton Island.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$5, 493, 750
Original estimate.....	8, 500, 000
Revised estimate.....	5, 925, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4 million for the administration of the trust territories. The House did not allow any funds for this purpose. The following statement appears on page 25 of House Report No. 314:

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The entire budget request of \$8,500,000 for the Trust Territory Islands of the Pacific has been disallowed. The appropriations bill for 1953 carried language which provided that no funds were to be available for administration of the trust territory after June 30, 1953, unless organic legislation for this program is enacted by the Congress. To date no such legislation has been enacted and consequently the funds are denied.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is made up of the island groups known before the last war as the Japanese Mandated Islands. They have been administered by the United States under trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, which agreement was approved in 1947 by the Congress. However, in the absence of organic legislation the committee is entirely without guideposts in evaluating the programs for which appropriations are being requested, and is of the opinion that language in the appropriation bill for the purpose of making appropriations would be legislation in an appropriation bill.

On June 11, Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, which provided—

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for a period not to exceed three years such sums, not to exceed \$10,000,000 annually, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution: *Provided, however,* That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of the Congress.

was passed by the Senate.

The committee feels that \$4,000,000 is an adequate amount to provide for a reasonable program. The funds provided have not been allocated among the various activities.

The committee feels that immediate study should be given to determine the need for the type of construction program presented in the revised budget.

The committee has included a provision in the bill extending the succession of the Island Trading Co. for a period of 3 years. This organization is vital to the economy of the trust territories, and until a successor is provided for this operation must continue.

It is the desire of the committee that a complete study of the problems involved in the administration of the trust territories be made, with the view in mind of making such operation self-sustaining.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$13, 208, 200
Original estimate	15, 000, 000
Revised estimate	10, 000, 000
House allowance	14, 325, 000
Committee recommendation	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10 million for the Alaska public works program. While this amount is a substantial reduction below the allowance of the House, it is the amount of the revised estimate. In recommending this amount the committee calls attention to the fact that 50 percent of the total will be returned to the Treasury within a period of 20 years with interest at 2 percent.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$17, 000, 000
Original estimate.....	18, 400, 000
Revised estimate.....	14, 600, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 600, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$14,600,000 for the construction of roads in Alaska. The increase of \$4,600,000 above the House allowance is to be allocated as follows:

1. Preparation of plans.....	\$200, 000
2. Construction in progress.....	4, 400, 000

The amount recommended is necessary in order that the road-surfacing program, which has been approved by the military, may proceed during the coming fiscal year.

It has come to the committee's attention that certain of the approaches to the existing bridges, which will be a part of the Cordova-Richardson Highway, are in need of immediate rehabilitation. In view of this fact, the Secretary is authorized to use the funds allowed for construction for this purpose.

The committee urges the Territorial government to give the earliest possible consideration to a more realistic gasoline tax system.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$3, 318, 000
Original estimate.....	3, 400, 000
Revised estimate.....	3, 400, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$3 million for the operation and maintenance of the road system in Alaska. This is the same amount as allowed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$3, 906, 000
Original estimate.....	16, 311, 000
Revised estimate ¹	9, 250, 000
House allowance.....	2, 715, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 250, 000

¹ The revised estimate was increased from \$2,715,000 to \$9,250,000 by letter from the Secretary of the Interior dated June 1. The increase of \$6,535,000 was for the rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage portion of the railroad.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,250,000 for the construction program of the Alaska Railroad. The amount allowed is to be allocated as follows:

1. Purchase of rolling stock.....	\$2, 715, 000
2. Rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section.....	5, 535, 000

The additional rolling stock to be acquired is composed of 6 diesel locomotives and 200 coal cars. Funds for this purpose were approved by the House.

A supplemental estimate, in the form of an amendment to the revised budget, for \$6,535,000 to initiate a rehabilitation program on the

Seward-Portage section of the Alaska Railroad was considered by the committee. The committee recommends the allowance of \$5,535,000 for this purpose.

The committee has been advised that the port of Whittier has largely been taken over by the military making it necessary that practically all traffic, other than military, come through Seward. The Seward-Portage section of the railroad is in such a condition that it cannot serve this additional load without major rehabilitation. With this view in mind the committee has recommended the allowance of \$5,535,000 for the first year of this rehabilitation program.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$2, 566, 680
Original estimate.....	1, 100, 000
Revised estimate.....	1, 100, 000
House allowance.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House in the allowance of \$1,100,000 for the Virgin Islands public works program. This amount is the same as the revised budget estimate.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953.....	\$2, 525, 000
Original estimate.....	2, 660, 000
Revised estimate.....	2, 525, 000
House allowance.....	2, 325, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 325, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,325,000 for the administration of the Department of the Interior. This amount is \$200,000 below the revised estimate, and the same as allowed by the House.

CONSULTANTS

The committee has deleted from this section of the bill the provision authorizing the employment of consultants. A provision has been included in the general provisions of the bill authorizing the employment of consultants at rates not to exceed \$50 per day, when authorized by the Secretary.

The committee does not feel that the appropriation for administration of the Department should bear the burden of the cost of consultants for all the agencies and bureaus. It is recognized that it will be necessary for the Secretary to employ experts in various fields to advise him on technical matters. Therefore, the committee has included such authority in the general provisions of the bill.

The committee is in accord with the House committee that control of this matter should be in the Secretary, and the provision recommended provides such control.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 107. PROVISIONS AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER OF PASSENGER VEHICLES

The bill as approved by the House did not provide authority for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicles. A provision was placed in the bill giving the Secretary the authority to transfer vehicles between bureaus and agencies of the Department without transfer of funds.

It is the view of the committee that an actual saving will be realized by the replacement of those vehicles in the fleet that have been driven over 60,000 miles. Therefore, the above cited provision has been deleted from the bill, and specific authority given throughout the bill authorizing the purchase of passenger motor vehicles to replace those that have been driven in excess of 60,000 miles. The total number of such replacements allowed is 561, distributed among the following bureaus and agencies:

Office of the Secretary	2
Bonneville Power Administration	11
Bureau of Land Management	15
Bureau of Indian Affairs	62
Bureau of Reclamation	200
Geological Survey	69
Bureau of Mines	50
National Park Service	45
Fish and Wildlife Service	107
Total	561

The committee has not allowed the authority to purchase any passenger vehicles other than for replacement.

SECTION 108. LIMITATION ON AMOUNT WHICH MAY BE EXPENDED FOR INFORMATIONAL SERVICES

The House included a provision in the bill imposing a \$100,000 limitation on the amount available for informational services. The committee is in full accord with the purpose of this provision, however, it is the view of the committee that the limitation imposed by the House is not adequate for a sound information program. With this view in mind, the committee has increased the limitation to \$250,000.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$1,515,000
Original estimate	1,375,000
Revised estimate	1,375,000
House allowance	753,000
Committee recommendation	1,375,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate for the revolving fund for the Virgin Islands Corporation. The amount recommended is to be allocated to the following activities:

1. Loans:

(a) Capital investment	\$325,000
(d) Power division	1,050,000
Total	1,375,000

GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$241,000
Original estimate	1,170,000
Revised estimate	1,080,000
House allowance	150,000
Committee recommendation	1,080,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,080,000 for grants to the Virgin Island Corporation. This is the amount of the revised estimate. The amount is distributed to activities as follows:

1. Operating losses	\$987,925
2. Programs not predominantly of a revenue producing character	92,075

Operating losses.—Of the amount allowed for this purpose \$587,925 is to be applied against actual losses sustained in 1952 and \$400,000 estimated losses for fiscal year 1954.

Programs not predominantly of a revenue producing character.—The amount of \$92,075 allowed for this purpose is allocated to the following programs:

(a) Water and soil conservation	\$50,000
(b) Promotion and development of tourism	32,075
(c) Forestry program	10,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Limitation, fiscal year 1953	\$134,000
Original estimate	130,000
Revised estimate	130,000
House allowance	100,000
Committee recommendation	130,000

The committee recommends a limitation of \$130,000 upon the use of corporate funds for the administrative expenses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. This is the amount of the revised estimate.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1953	\$20, 000
Original estimate	85, 000
Revised estimate	75, 000
House allowance	85, 000
Committee recommendation	75, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the revised estimate of \$75,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

Enforcement of the Connolly Hot Oil Act.....	\$25, 000
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	20, 000
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.....	200, 000

Total, Office of the Secretary.....	245, 000
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Commission of Fine Arts.....	6, 400
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Bonneville Power Administration:

Construction.....	5, 893, 000
Operation and maintenance.....	2, 000, 000

Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	7, 893, 000
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Bureau of Land Management:

Management of lands and resources.....	746, 000
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Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Health, Education, and Welfare Services.....	300, 000
Resources management.....	753, 760
General administrative expenses.....	60, 000

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1, 113, 760
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Bureau of Reclamation:

General investigations.....	1, 500, 000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	15, 192, 775
Operation and maintenance.....	3, 040, 000
General administrative expenses.....	500, 000

Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	20, 232, 775
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Bureau of Mines:

Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	2, 532, 262
General administrative expenses.....	238, 700

Total, Bureau of Mines.....	2, 770, 962
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National Park Service:

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	600, 000
Construction.....	481, 300
General administrative expenses.....	18, 000

Total, National Park Service.....	1, 099, 300
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Fish and Wildlife Service:

Investigations of resources.....	1, 260, 000
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INCREASES—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

Office of Territories:

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	\$4, 000, 000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	4, 600, 000
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	5, 535, 000

Total, Office of Territories.....	14, 135, 000
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Total increases, Department of the Interior.....	49, 502, 197
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TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Revolving fund.....	\$622, 000
Grants.....	930, 000

Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	1, 552, 000
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Total increases.....	51, 054, 197
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DECREASES

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation:

Emergency fund.....	\$100, 000
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Geological Survey:

Surveys, investigations, and research.....	1, 370, 000
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Fish and Wildlife Service:

Construction.....	122, 600
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Office of Territories:

Alaska public works.....	4, 325, 000
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Total decreases, Department of the Interior.....	5, 917, 600
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TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY
BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses.....	\$10, 000
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Grand total decreases.....	5, 927, 600
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Total increase.....	51, 054, 197
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Total decreases.....	5, 927, 600
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Net increases.....	45, 126, 597
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Amount of the bill as recommended to the Senate.....	451, 256, 940
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PERMANENT AND DEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated, 1953	Estimated, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.....	\$1, 017, 468	\$2, 000, 000	+\$982, 532
Continuing fund for emergency expense, Bonneville power project, Oregon.....	197, 959	-----	-197, 959
Range improvements.....	350, 292	380, 000	+19, 708
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	85, 000	85, 000	-----
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma.....	11, 790	15, 000	+3, 210
Leasing of grazing lands.....	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	350	100	-250
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	52, 000	26, 000	-26, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties.....	6, 712, 500	4, 750, 000	-1, 962, 500
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	357, 468	357, 000	-468
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	18, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	800	800	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Claims and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs.....	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems.....	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	11, 000	10, 000	-1, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Payments of interest on advances from Treasury.....	3, 250, 000	3, 000, 000	-250, 000
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project).....	12, 000	8, 000	-4, 000
Refunds and returns.....	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana.....	746, 200	797, 700	+51, 500

Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	600	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	850,000	1,117,500	+287,500
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	19,991	21,814	+1,823
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	190,000	190,000	-----
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, National Park Service.....	48,635	26,098	-22,537
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4,250,000	4,250,000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	10,679,059	10,000,000	-679,059
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	2,857,094	2,500,000	-357,094
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,190,703	1,012,500	-178,203
Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	831,540	789,019	-42,521
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	1,995,698	1,893,646	-102,052
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	32,000	32,000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	396,901	337,500	-59,401
Alaska Railroad fund.....	24,803,000	23,720,000	-1,083,000
Total, general and special funds.....	83,234,748	80,594,977	-2,639,771

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Not a charge against revenue)

	Appropriated 1953	Estimated 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project.....	\$186,350		—\$186,350
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	17,500	\$17,500	
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	175,000	175,000	
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	5,000	5,000	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations.....	153,003	14,000	—139,003
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	425,000	425,000	
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	800,000	800,000	
Donations, including land, national parks.....	70,000	20,000	—50,000
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	4,300	4,150	—150
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks.....	1,585	1,585	
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	100,000	100,000	
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	300,000	300,000	
Total appropriations, trust funds.....	29,487,738	29,112,235	—375,503
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds.....	112,722,486	109,707,212	—3,015,274

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1954
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954**

Agency or item	Appropriations, 1953	Original budget estimates, 1954	Revised budget estimate, 1954	Amount allowed by the House	Amount recommended by the Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—			
						Appropriation, 1953	Original estimate, 1954	Revised estimate, 1954	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR									
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY									
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of.....	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$175,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	—\$12,000	—\$12,000	—	+\$25,000
Southeastern Power Administration:									
Construction.....	959,500	6,700,000	100,000	None	None	—959,500	—6,700,000	—\$100,000	—
Operation and maintenance.....	760,000	1,740,000	1,575,000	1,110,000	1,130,000	+370,000	—610,000	—445,000	+20,000
Southwestern Power Administration:									
Construction.....	4,150,000	1,500,000	None	None	—	—4,150,000	—1,500,000	—	—
Operation and maintenance.....	1,450,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	+250,000	—200,000	—	+200,000
Continuing fund ¹	1,000,000	5,650,000	3,736,000	150,000	2,000,000	+1,000,000	—3,650,000	—1,760,000	+1,850,000
Research in utilization of saline water.....	175,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	+225,000	—	—	—
Fishery research ²	—	280,000	260,000	None	(²)	—	—	—	—
Emergency flood and storm repairs.....	1,350,000	—	None	None	None	—1,350,000	—	—	—
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	9,031,500	12,427,000	3,950,000	3,160,000	3,405,000	—5,626,500	—9,022,000	—545,000	+245,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	21,200	26,400	26,400	20,000	26,400	+5,200	—	—	+6,400
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION									
Construction.....	66,523,400	55,200,000	47,200,000	38,300,000	44,193,000	—22,330,400	—11,007,000	—3,007,000	+5,893,000
Operation and maintenance.....	6,600,000	7,400,000	7,100,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	+400,000	—400,000	—100,000	+2,000,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	73,123,400	62,600,000	54,300,000	43,300,000	51,193,000	—21,930,400	—11,407,000	—3,107,000	+7,893,000

¹ Limitation upon the expenditure of receipts from the sale of power. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

² Considered as part of the "Investigation of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service." Not included in totals at this point.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, original and revised estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Continued

Agency or item	Appropriations, 1953	Original budget estimates, 1954	Revised budget estimate, 1954	Amount allowed by the House	Amount recommended by the Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—			
						Appropriation, 1953	Original estimate, 1954	Revised estimate, 1954	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CON.									
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT									
Management of lands and resources.....	\$11,060,000	\$12,985,000	\$11,746,000	\$11,000,000	\$11,746,000	+\$886,000	—\$1,239,000	-----	+\$746,000
Construction.....	2,750,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	—750,000	—100,000	-----	-----
Range improvements ¹	360,292	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	+19,708	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	13,810,000	15,085,000	13,746,000	13,000,000	13,746,000	—64,000	—1,339,000	-----	—746,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS									
Health, education, and welfare services.....	51,801,000	57,576,920	52,423,000	52,000,000	52,300,000	+499,000	—5,276,920	—\$123,000	+300,000
Resources management.....	13,253,760	16,504,080	15,535,000	12,500,000	13,253,760	-----	—3,250,320	—2,281,240	+753,760
Construction.....	17,500,000	20,869,000	15,869,000	15,869,000	15,869,000	—1,631,000	—5,000,000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	3,525,647	4,400,000	3,750,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	—465,647	—1,340,000	—690,000	+60,000
Revolving fund for loans.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	None	None	None	—1,000,000	—1,000,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	87,080,407	100,350,000	87,577,000	83,369,000	84,432,760	—2,597,647	—15,867,240	—3,004,240	+1,113,760
Tribal funds ⁴	2,920,000	3,040,000	3,040,000	3,040,000	3,040,000	+120,000	-----	-----	-----
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION									
General investigations.....	4,000,000	6,250,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	—500,000	—2,750,000	—500,000	+1,500,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	177,797,991	193,888,000	145,000,000	108,396,675	123,589,450	—54,203,541	—70,298,550	—21,410,550	+15,192,775
Operation and maintenance.....	19,000,000	24,800,000	23,200,000	18,000,000	21,040,000	+2,040,000	—3,750,000	—2,160,000	+3,040,000
General administrative expenses.....	5,250,000	5,250,000	4,750,000	4,250,000	4,750,000	—500,000	—500,000	-----	+500,000
Emergency fund.....	400,000	1,000,000	400,000	500,000	400,000	-----	—600,000	-----	—100,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	206,447,991	231,188,000	177,350,000	133,146,675	153,279,450	—53,163,541	—77,908,550	—24,070,550	+20,132,775

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY		25,362,685	31,070,000	27,750,000	27,750,000	27,750,000	26,380,000	+1,017,315	-4,690,000	-1,370,000	-1,370,000
Surveys, investigations, and research-----											
BUREAU OF MINES											
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----		18,657,000	20,500,000	17,350,000	17,350,000	13,395,918	15,928,180	-2,723,820	-4,571,820	-1,421,820	+2,552,262
Health and safety-----		4,346,000	5,530,000	5,060,000	5,060,000	5,060,000	5,060,000	+714,000	-470,000		
Construction-----		3,600,000	1,760,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	-3,175,000	-1,335,000		
General administrative expenses-----		1,278,000	1,325,000	1,325,000	1,325,000	1,086,300	1,325,000	+47,000			+238,700
Total, Bureau of Mines-----		27,881,000	29,115,000	24,160,000	24,160,000	19,967,218	22,738,180	-5,142,820	-6,376,820	-1,421,820	+2,770,962
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE											
Management and protection-----		8,786,550	10,000,000	9,945,000	9,945,000	8,786,550	8,786,550		-1,213,450	-1,158,450	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----		8,003,370	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	8,000,000	8,600,000	+596,630	-600,000	-600,000	+600,000
Construction-----		15,030,410	17,919,000	14,144,000	14,144,000	13,435,000	13,916,300	-1,114,110	-4,002,700	-227,700	+451,300
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000			
General administrative expenses-----		1,342,000	1,400,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,250,000	1,268,000	-74,000	-132,000	-112,000	+18,000
Total, National Park Service-----		33,162,330	40,019,000	36,169,000	36,169,000	32,971,550	34,070,850	+908,820	-5,948,150	-2,098,150	+1,099,300
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE											
Management of resources-----		7,325,375	7,875,000	7,456,000	7,456,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-325,375	-875,000	-456,000	
Management of resources (no year) ³ -----		831,540	789,019	789,019	789,019	789,019	789,019	-42,621			
Investigations of resources ⁴ -----		4,299,448	6,440,000	6,436,000	6,436,000	3,000,000	6,426,000	-39,448	-180,000	-103,000	+1,260,000
Construction-----		673,800	305,000	7251,000	7251,000	435,600	313,000	-360,800	+8,000	+62,000	-122,600
General administrative expenses-----		898,198	925,000	898,000	898,000	775,000	775,000	-123,198	-150,000	-123,000	
Administration of <i>Pitcairn Islands</i> ⁵ -----		1,995,698	1,893,646	1,893,646	1,893,646	1,893,646	1,893,646	-102,052			
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----		13,196,821	13,545,000	12,968,000	12,968,000	11,210,600	12,348,000	-848,821	-1,197,000	-620,000	+1,137,400

³ Indefinite appropriation derived from grazing fees in accordance with secs. 3 and 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁴ Trust funds. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

⁵ Indefinite appropriation derived from 25 percent of the receipts from sale of sealskins. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

⁶ Includes \$260,000 for fishery research submitted in the revised budget under the Office of the Secretary.

⁷ The revised estimate was increased from \$105,000 to \$251,000 by letter from the Secretary dated May 26, 1953.

⁸ Indefinite appropriation derived from 60 percent of the receipts from the sale of sealskins. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, original and revised estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Continued

Agency or item	Appropriations, 1953	Original budget estimates, 1954	Revised budget estimates, 1954	Amount allowed by the House	Amount recommended by the Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—			
						Appropriation, 1953	Original estimate, 1954	Revised estimate, 1954	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CON.									
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES									
Administration of Territories.....	\$3,826,537	\$3,910,000	\$3,792,800	\$3,782,300	\$3,782,300	—\$44,237	—\$127,700	—\$10,500	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	5,493,750	8,500,000	5,925,000	None	4,000,000	—1,493,750	—4,500,000	—1,925,000	+\$4,000,000
Alaska public works.....	13,208,200	15,000,000	10,000,000	14,325,000	10,000,000	—3,208,200	—5,000,000	-----	—4,325,000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	17,000,000	18,400,000	14,600,000	10,000,000	14,600,000	—2,400,000	—3,800,000	-----	—4,600,000
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,318,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	—318,000	—400,000	—400,000	-----
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	3,906,000	16,311,000	9,250,000	2,715,000	8,250,000	+4,344,000	—8,061,000	—1,000,000	+5,535,000
Virgin Islands public works.....	2,566,680	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	—1,466,680	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Territories.....	49,319,167	66,621,000	48,067,800	34,922,300	44,732,300	—4,586,867	—21,888,700	—3,335,500	+9,810,000
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR									
Salaries and expenses.....	2,525,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	2,325,000	2,325,000	—200,000	—335,000	—200,000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior.....	540,961,501	604,706,400	488,889,200	405,142,343	448,726,940	—92,234,561	—155,979,460	—39,862,260	+43,584,597
TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION									
Revolving fund.....	1,515,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	753,000	1,375,000	—140,000	-----	-----	+622,000
Grants.....	241,000	1,170,000	1,080,000	150,000	1,080,000	+839,000	—90,000	-----	+930,000
Administrative expenses ¹⁰	134,000	130,000	130,000	100,000	130,000	—4,000	-----	-----	+30,000
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	1,756,000	2,545,000	2,455,000	903,000	2,455,000	+699,000	—90,000	-----	+1,552,000

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY
BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses-----	20,000	85,000	75,000	85,000	75,000	+55,000	-10,000	-----	-10,000
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.-----	542,737,501	607,336,400	491,119,200	406,130,343	451,256,940	-91,480,561	-156,079,460	-39,862,260	+45,126,597

9 The revised estimate was increased from \$2,715,000 to \$9,250,000 by letter from the Secretary dated June 1, 1953.

10 Limitation upon the use of corporate funds. Totals not included in this tabulation.

○

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4828

[Report No. 445]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 29 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1953

Reported by Mr. CORDON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1954, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
11 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.

1 715), including purchase of not to exceed two passenger
 2 motor vehicles for replacement only, ~~\$150,000~~ \$175,000.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
 4 ADMINISTRATION

5 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
 6 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
 7 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
 8 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
 9 to the southeastern power area, ~~\$1,060,000~~ \$1,080,000.

10 For expenses of planning for the construction and ac-
 11 quisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant
 12 facilities to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood
 13 Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the
 14 southeastern power area \$50,000.

15 *The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized*
 16 *to negotiate a disposition of all real and personal property*
 17 *acquired by contract or otherwise out of or by color of*
 18 *appropriations in either the 1952 or 1953 Interior De-*
 19 *partment Appropriation Acts under the heading "Construc-*
 20 *tion, Southeastern Power Administration" for the Clark Hill-*
 21 *Greenwood transmission facility to the Greenwood County*
 22 *Electric Power Commission, a public agency of the State*
 23 *of South Carolina, having first completed payments due on*
 24 *property so acquired. The disposition of such property shall*
 25 *be on such terms as will reimburse the United States and the*

1 *proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as mis-*
2 *cellaneous receipts.*

3 *When said disposition has been effected the unexpended*
4 *balance of the appropriation made in the Interior Department*
5 *Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 248), under the heading*
6 *“Construction, Southeastern Power Administration”, and the*
7 *unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the Interior*
8 *Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 445), under*
9 *the same heading for the Clark Hill-Greenwood facilities,*
10 *shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
12 ADMINISTRATION

13 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
14 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
15 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
16 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
17 applied to the southwestern power area, ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,-
18 700,000.

19 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
20 ADMINISTRATION

21 Not to exceed ~~\$150,000~~ \$2,000,000 shall be available
22 during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for
23 all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power
24 and energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

1 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

2 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
3 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
4 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
5 \$400,000.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
10 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
11 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
12 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
13 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
14 approved by the Commission, ~~\$20,000~~ \$26,400.

15 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by
19 law, to remain available until expended ~~\$38,300,000~~
20 \$44,193,000.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
23 the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric
24 power and energy, ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$7,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law, *including the purchase of not to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only*. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~\$11,000,000~~ \$11,746,000: *Provided, That this appropria-*

tion may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for *purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and purchase of one aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and*

1 maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities
2 to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of ap-
3 propriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Man-
4 agement expenditures in connection with the revested
5 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay
6 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for
7 construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-
8 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)
9 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to
10 in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937,
11 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
12 Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
13 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay
14 Wagon Road Grant Fund".

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
21 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
22 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
23 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

3 For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
4 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in
5 cooperation with States and other organizations, including
6 payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care,
7 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding
8 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
9 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
10 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
11 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
12 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
13 ~~\$52,000,000~~ \$52,300,000.

14 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

15 For expenses necessary for management, development,
16 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
17 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
18 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
19 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
20 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
21 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of
22 Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~\$12,500,000~~
23 \$13,253,760.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended; \$15,869,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and local governments agree to take over and maintain when the improvement is completed: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer without exchange of funds to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Fort Totten Reservation, the East Side and Crow Hill day schools together

1 *with the lands on which they are situated whenever it is de-*
 2 *termined they are no longer needed for Bureau purposes:*
 3 *Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to pur-*
 4 *chase, without regard to the prohibition against the purchase*
 5 *of land from appropriations for Construction, Bureau of*
 6 *Indian Affairs, contained in this or any other Act, not to*
 7 *exceed fifteen hundred acres of nonreservation lands in Ari-*
 8 *zona, and necessary rights-of-way and easements required*
 9 *for the enlargement of the Picacho Reservoir of the San*
 10 *Carlos Indian irrigation project, and approximately five*
 11 *acres of allotted Indian lands within the Yakima Indian*
 12 *Reservation, Washington, for use of the Wapato irrigation*
 13 *project.*

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 16 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 17 field offices, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,060,000.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 20 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
 21 of exhibits; *purchase of not to exceed sixty-two passenger*
 22 *motor vehicles for replacement only, which may be used for*
 23 *the transportation of Indians; purchase of ice for official use*
 24 *of employees; and expenses required by continuing or per-*
 25 *manent treaty provisions.*

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,040,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in

1 addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may
2 be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year
3 for such purposes as may be designated by the governing
4 body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the
5 Secretary: *Provided however, That no part of this appropri-*
6 *ation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of*
7 *land or water rights subject to local taxation within the States*
8 *of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside*
9 *or outside the boundaries of existing Indian Reservations.*

10 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

11 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
12 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
13 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
14 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
15 Bureau, as follows:

16 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

17 For engineering and economic investigations of pro-
18 posed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water
19 conservation and development plans; engineering and eco-
20 nomic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for
21 reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the
22 development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska;
23 formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications
24 for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof
25 prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction

1 of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the
 2 reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial ad-
 3 justment, or extension of existing projects; to remain avail-
 4 able until expended; ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$3,500,000, of which
 5 ~~\$1,400,000~~ \$2,900,000 shall be derived from the reclama-
 6 tion fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado
 7 River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of
 8 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any
 9 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests
 10 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other
 11 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated
 12 cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as
 13 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
 14 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
 15 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

16 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

17 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
 18 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
 19 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
 20 by law, to remain available until expended, ~~\$108,396,675~~
 21 \$123,589,450 of which ~~\$49,706,500~~ \$53,130,542 shall be
 22 derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That *not to*
 23 *exceed* \$268,000 shall be available toward the emergency re-
 24 *habilitation of the Dalton Gardens Irrigation Project, Idaho*
 25 *to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secre-*

1 tary of the Interior: *Provided further, That not to exceed \$222,-*
2 *000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of*
3 *the Avondale Irrigation Project, Idaho to be repaid in full under*
4 *conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: Pro-*
5 *vided further, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the amount*
6 *appropriated herein for the Missouri River Basin Project*
7 *shall be nonreimbursable representing that portion of the*
8 *cost of Pactola Dam allocated to furnishing a water supply*
9 *for the Rapid City Air Base: Provided further, That no part*
10 *of this appropriation shall be available for other than the com-*
11 *pletion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary de-*
12 *signs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District*
13 *System and no repayment contract shall be executed or con-*
14 *struction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved*
15 *by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-*
16 *cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by*
17 *the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility*
18 *of said project, including the necessary distribution system*
19 *and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate*
20 *consumers: Provided further, That no part of this appropria-*
21 *tion shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission*
22 *facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling*
23 *service contracts which include provision for service to*
24 *Federal establishments and preferred customers, ex-*
25 *cept those transmission facilities for which construction*

1 funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities
2 which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts
3 or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior
4 finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide
5 for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a
6 Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided*
7 *further*, That in order to promote agreement among the
8 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid
9 any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no
10 part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for
11 construction or for further commitment for construction of
12 the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan
13 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States
14 of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by
15 Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any
16 other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of
17 construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam
18 or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit
19 for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or
20 reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that
21 an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made
22 and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the pro-
23 duction of agricultural crops by means of irrigation *or (b)*
24 *that the successful irrigability of those lands and their sus-*
25 *ceptibility to sustained production of agricultural crops by*

1 *means of irrigation has been demonstrated in practice: Pro-*
2 *vided further,* That no part of this or prior appropriations
3 shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments
4 to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana,
5 or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has
6 been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and
7 Montana, and approved by the Congress.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
10 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
11 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
12 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
13 to law, ~~\$18,000,000~~ \$21,040,000, of which ~~\$14,016,290~~
14 \$16,215,290 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
15 \$2,179,710 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam
16 fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First
17 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) opera-
18 tion and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir: *Provided*, That
19 funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclama-
20 tion projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit
21 of this appropriation and may be expended for the same
22 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
23 may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such
24 advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next
25 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided further, that not to exceed*

1 \$400,000 of this appropriation may be transferred to the
 2 Department of Agriculture for agricultural services, con-
 3 ducted pursuant to law, in connection with reclamation
 4 projects.

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of general administration and
 7 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Rec-
 8 lamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
 9 Reclamation, ~~\$4,250,000~~ \$4,750,000, to be derived from the
 10 reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the
 11 Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
 12 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
 13 able for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal
 14 year as general administrative expenses.

15 EMERGENCY FUND

16 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
 17 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
 18 ~~\$500,000~~ \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund,
 19 special fund, and to remain available until expended for the
 20 purposes specified in said Act.

21 SPECIAL FUNDS

22 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
 23 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
 24 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the

1 special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17,
2 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928
3 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43
4 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
5 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and
6 expended under the heads herein specified; and the unex-
7 pended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the
8 heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Adminis-
9 trative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special
10 fund from which derived.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
13 available for *purchase of not to exceed two hundred passenger*
14 *vehicles for replacement only*; payment of claims for damage
15 to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising out of
16 activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as
17 otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of per-
18 sons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as
19 authorized by law to represent the United States in the
20 negotiation and administration of interstate compacts with-
21 out reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;
22 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
23 law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
24 of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under

1 the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bu-
2 reau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful
4 information including recordings, photographs, and photo-
5 graphic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir
6 areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and
7 paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner
8 as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
9 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
10 made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April
11 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those
12 incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except
13 "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided
14 for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering
15 and research under the head "General Investigations".

16 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
17 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
18 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
19 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
20 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
21 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
22 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
23 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
24 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.

1 Such allotments may be expended through or in coopera-
2 tion with State and other Federal agencies, and advances
3 to such agencies are hereby authorized.

4 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
5 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
6 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
7 manner provided by law.

8 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
9 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
10 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
11 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other pur-
12 pose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
13 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
14 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section
15 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

16 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
17 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
18 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular bene-
19 fit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation dis-
20 trict, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or
21 (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or
22 individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
23 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
24 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
25 Bureau of Reclamation.

1 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
 2 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
 3 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
 4 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
 5 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
 6 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
 7 be expended for construction work by force account on any
 8 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuit-
 9 able for contract or when excessive bids are received; and
 10 except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared
 11 by the Commissioner.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

14 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
 15 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
 16 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
 17 the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
 18 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
 19 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
 20 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
 21 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
 22 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissem-
 23 inate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~\$27,750,000~~
 24 \$26,380,000, of which ~~\$3,700,000~~ \$3,600,000 shall be

1 available only for cooperation with States or municipalities
2 for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That the share
3 of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or
4 water resources investigations carried on in cooperation
5 with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per
6 centum of the cost thereof.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
9 be available *for purchase of not to exceed sixty-nine passenger*
10 *motor vehicles for replacement only*; for reimbursement
11 of the General Services Administration for security
12 guard service for protection of confidential files; con-
13 tracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
14 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys
15 when it is administratively determined that such pro-
16 cedures are in the public interest; construction and
17 maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant fa-
18 cilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and
19 payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the
20 rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized
21 by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation
22 and administration of interstate compacts, including not
23 to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President
24 to participate as the representative of the United States

1 in the administration of the compact consented to by
2 the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82): *Provided*,
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
4 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
5 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired
6 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensaation and
7 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

8 BUREAU OF MINES

9 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

10 RESOURCES

11 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
12 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
13 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
14 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
15 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
16 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
17 lands, with the consent of the owner; ~~\$13,395,918~~
18 \$15,928,180: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby au-
19 thorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
20 owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions
21 for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the
22 amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguish-
23 ment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided
24 under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure

1 of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned
2 operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and
3 supervision.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

5 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
6 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
7 by law, \$5,060,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For construction and improvement of facilities under
10 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
11 until expended, \$425,000.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
15 offices, ~~\$1,086,300~~ \$1,325,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
18 Mines may be expended for *purchase of not to exceed fifty*
19 *passenger motor vehicles for replacement only*; providing
20 transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student
21 dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities
22 may be financed under cooperative arrangements; tem-
23 porary and emergency contracts for personal services and
24 employment of persons without regard to civil-service regu-
25 lations as required in the conduct of programs for the control

of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:

Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*

further, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended:

Provided further, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government

1 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
2 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
3 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
4 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
8 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
9 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
10 demnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the
11 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
12 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
13 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
14 Basin) ; \$8,786,550.

15 *The Secretary of the Interior shall review all existing*
16 *concession leases and contracts, and hereafter all new con-*
17 *cession leases and contracts and all renewals of such leases*
18 *and contracts shall be reviewed by the Secretary of the In-*
19 *terior and shall be entered into with qualified persons*
20 *on the basis of competitive bids: Provided, That hereafter all*
21 *awards of concession leases and contracts shall be reported*
22 *by the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the Senate*
23 *and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for trans-*
24 *mission to the appropriate committees.*

1 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

2 FACILITIES

3 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
4 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
5 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a re-
6 imburseable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physi-
7 cal facilities essential to the operation of areas administered
8 pursuant to law by the National Park Service, ~~\$8,000,000~~
9 ~~\$8,600,000~~.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction and improvement, without regard to
12 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
13 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
14 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
15 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
16 until expended; ~~\$13,435,000~~ \$13,916,300.

17 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

18 AUTHORIZATION)

19 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
20 authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal-Aid
21 Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 159), \$1,500,000.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
25 regional offices, ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,268,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
3 available for *purchase of not to exceed forty-five passenger*
4 *motor vehicles for replacement only*; cleaning and repair of
5 uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and
6 the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7,
7 1946 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
11 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
12 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
13 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
14 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770);
15 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
16 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
17 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
18 U. S. C. 695-695c); *leasing and management of lands for the*
19 *protection of the Florida Key deer*; and not to exceed \$30,000
20 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for infor-
21 mation or evidence concerning violations of laws administered
22 by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,000,000; and in addi-
23 tion, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum
24 of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next
25 preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other

1 products, to remain available for expenditure during the cur-
2 rent and next succeeding fiscal years for management and
3 investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, in-
4 cluding construction.

5 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
7 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
8 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
9 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
10 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
11 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
12 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; ~~\$3,000,000~~
13 *\$4,260,000.*

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
16 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
17 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
18 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain avail-
19 able until expended, ~~\$435,600~~ *\$313,000.*

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
22 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
23 regional offices, *\$775,000.*

24 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

25 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February

1 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there
2 are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the
3 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preced-
4 ing fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
5 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
6 next succeeding fiscal years.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall
9 be available for *purchase of not to exceed one hundred and*
10 *seven passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;*
11 *purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement*
12 *only;* publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
13 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commuta-
14 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
15 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
16 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
17 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
18 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities
19 incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
20 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
21 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, build-
22 ings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish
23 and Wildlife Service and to which the United States
24 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-

1 tion with management and investigation of fish and wildlife
2 resources.

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
6 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
8 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
9 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
10 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
11 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the
12 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405) ;
13 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
14 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as
15 authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
16 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and ex-
17 penses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
18 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care of insane as author-
19 ized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50) ; painting of
20 the Jesse Lee Orphanage in Alaska; grants to the Virgin
21 Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current
22 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
23 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
24 utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors'

1 houses; \$3,782,300: *Provided*, That the Territorial
2 and local governments herein provided for are author-
3 ized to make purchases through the General Services Admin-
4 istration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
5 the Administration of Territories may be expended for the
6 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
7 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
8 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

9 *TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS*

10 *For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-*
11 *terior in administration of the Trust Territory of The Pacific*
12 *Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by*
13 *Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the Expenses*
14 *of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the*
15 *Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary*
16 *of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the*
17 *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local*
18 *revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$4,000,000:*
19 *Provided, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-*
20 *tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-*
21 *mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,*
22 *shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-*
23 *ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,*
24 *1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and*
25 *Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): Provided further,*

1 *That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific*
 2 *Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General*
 3 *Services Administration: Provided further, That appropria-*
 4 *tions available for the Administration of the Trust Territory*
 5 *of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase,*
 6 *charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface*
 7 *vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation*
 8 *purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying*
 9 *out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship agree-*
 10 *ment approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress:*
 11 *Provided further, That the succession of the Island Trading*
 12 *Company is hereby extended to December 31, 1956, and the*
 13 *time within which the amount of the reserve for Navy sub-*
 14 *sidies shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts,*
 15 *as required by the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*
 16 *1953, is hereby extended to the said date.*

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

17
 18 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 19 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 20 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 21 ~~\$14,325,000~~ \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000
 22 shall be available for administrative expenses.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

23
 24 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 25 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road

1 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
 2 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; ~~\$10,000,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$14,600,000, to remain available until expended.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

5 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
 6 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
 9 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
 10 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
 11 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
 12 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

13 Not to exceed ~~15~~ 20 per centum of the amount herein
 14 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
 15 available for construction work by force account, or on a
 16 hired-labor basis.

17 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

18 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
 19 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
 20 until expended, ~~\$2,715,000~~ \$8,250,000: *Provided*, That
 21 funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to
 22 the Alaska Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
 23 administration.

24 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

25 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue

1 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
2 including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the
3 railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and
4 maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by owner-
5 ship, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
6 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
7 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
8 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development
9 of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of
10 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
11 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
12 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than
13 the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
14 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
15 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
16 \$11,000.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

18 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
19 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$1,100,000:
20 *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said
21 Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations
22 on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

23 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of

1 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
2 teletype rental service, ~~and not to exceed \$100,000 for~~
3 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
4 1946 (~~5 U. S. C. 55a~~), \$2,325,000.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
7 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
8 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
9 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
10 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

11 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
12 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
13 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
14 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
15 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
16 is made.

17 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
18 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
19 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency
20 reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
21 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
22 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
23 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
24 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
25 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

1 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
2 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appro-
3 priation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in
4 the budget programs of the several agencies, for the sup-
5 pression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires
6 on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department
7 of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in
8 this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available
9 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
10 fiscal year.

11 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
12 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
13 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
14 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropria-
15 tions shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
16 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
17 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
18 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
19 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
20 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

21 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall
22 be available for *services as authorized by section 15 of the*
23 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized*
24 *by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for*
25 *individuals; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire*

1 of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; ex-
2 amination of estimates of appropriations in the field; pay-
3 ment for telephone service in private residences in the
4 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
5 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
6 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
7 ciations which issue publications to members only or at a
8 price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
9 members.

10 ~~SEC. 107.~~ The Secretary is authorized to make such
11 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
12 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
13 out the operations of the Department.

14 ~~SEC. 108~~ 107. (a) Not to exceed ~~\$100,000~~ \$250,000
15 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to
16 pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for
17 personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the
18 fiscal year 1954 contemplated would be employed by such
19 department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year
20 in the performance of—

21 (1) function performed by a person designated
22 as an information specialist, information and editorial
23 specialist, publications and information coordinator,
24 press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio

expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, ~~\$753,000~~ \$1,375,000.

GRANTS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the

1 form of grants as authorized by law, ~~\$150,000~~ \$1,080,000.

2 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
 4 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
 5 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and
 6 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
 7 fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-
 8 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
 9 necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
 10 budget for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 11 ~~\$100,000~~ \$130,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
 12 penses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corpo-
 13 ration, covering the categories set forth in the 1954 Budget
 14 estimates for such expenses.

15 TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

16 BOARD OF REVIEW

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
 19 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
 20 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$85,000~~
 21 \$75,000.

22 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained
 24 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure

1 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
2 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
3 against the Government of the United States or who is a
4 member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
7 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
8 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
9 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
10 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
11 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
12 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
13 a member of an organization of Government employees that
14 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
15 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
16 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
17 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
18 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
19 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
20 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
21 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
22 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
23 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
24 the Government of the United States by force or violence,

1 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
 2 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
 3 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
 4 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
 5 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
 6 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
 7 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
 8 in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of
 9 God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of
 10 not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
 11 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
 12 any organization.

13 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

14 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
 15 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums herein-
 16 after set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
 17 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
 18 of this Act:

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Construction, ~~Southwest~~ *Southwestern* Power Adminis-
 21 tration, ~~\$1,447,800~~ \$1,264,300;

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri Basin Project,
 24 \$600,000.

- 1 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives April 28, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

[Report No. 445]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

APRIL 29 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1953
Reported with amendments

usual practice of a 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Griswold	McCarran
Anderson	Hayden	McCarthy
Barrett	Hendrickson	McClellan
Bennett	Hennings	Millikin
Bush	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Butler, Md.	Hill	Morse
Byrd	Hoey	Mundt
Capehart	Holland	Neely
Carlson	Humphrey	Payne
Case	Hunt	Potter
Chavez	Jackson	Purtell
Clements	Jenner	Robertson
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Dirksen	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kerr	Sparkman
Dworshak	Kilgore	Stennis
Eastland	Knowland	Symington
Ellender	Kuchel	Taft
Ferguson	Langer	Thye
Flanders	Long	Watkins
Frear	Magnuson	Welker
George	Malone	Williams
Gillette	Mansfield	Young
Goldwater	Martin	
Green	Maybank	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department

of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien, and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien, and the reasons for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LAW ENACTED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a law enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, entitled "Bill No. 55—Act To Amend 'Law Concerning Actions To Declare Void or Dissolve the Marriage Contract, and for Other Purposes' Approved December 29, 1944" (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Oakland, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide for the continuance of tolls on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge for the purpose of constructing additional crossings of San Francisco Bay; to the Committee on Public Works.

A telegram from the board of directors and the national council of the American Friends of the Middle East, New York, N. Y., embodying a resolution favoring the enactment of legislation to furnish 1 million tons of wheat to the starving people of Pakistan; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by citizens of Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian descent, in Washington, D. C., protesting against Soviet acts of violence and genocide in the Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, so as to provide for the investigation by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of persons receiving Atomic

Energy Commission fellowships; without amendment (Rept. No. 443).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 2128. A bill to further amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 444); and

H. R. 5527. A bill to authorize the employment in a civilian position in the Office of the Secretary of Defense of Lt. Gen. Graves Blanchard Erskine, upon retirement from the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 446).

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1806. A bill to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine; without amendment (Rept. No. 447).

By Mr. CORDON, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 4828. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 445).

By Mr. GOLDWATER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1458. A bill to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits, until July 1, 1954; with amendments (Rept. No. 449).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 848. A bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 448).

TAX PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS—REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS (REPT. NO. 442)

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the the Select Committee on Small Business, and as chairman of its Subcommittee on Taxes, I submit a report on the tax problems of small business. The report has been unanimously agreed to by the 13 members of our committee.

Since I feel that this document may be of interest to all of my colleagues in whose States there are numerous small businesses, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the 5 findings and recommendations of the Small Business Committee.

There being no objection, the findings and recommendations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of its hearings and studies in the field of the impact of Federal taxation on small business, your committee presents the following findings and recommendations to the Senate and to its tax-writing group, the Senate Finance Committee:

1. All of the testimony taken by the Senate Small Business Committee and all of the surveys it has undertaken show that the excess-profits tax is an inequitable, unjust levy, difficult of administration. This evidence underlined the desirability of calling upon the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, and the Treasury Department to propose alternate methods for replacing revenue lost by the termination of the excess-profits tax to the extent that they regard such revenue as absolutely essential. As a minimum alternative, an excess-profits-tax exemption for corpora-



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 99

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1953

No. 111

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, June 8, 1953)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, in the quiet of this sacred moment dedicated to the things that are unseen and eternal, we come to Thee in the name of Him unto whom every knee must bow. At this daily shrine of the spirit we would be made aware of eternal realities and lifted out of our littleness by abiding values greater than ourselves.

Give us honest eyes to see the spiritual poverty that we try to hide from each other, but which we cannot hide from Thee, unto whom all hearts are open and from whom no secrets are hid. In this dismaying era, with all its darkness, we are deeply thankful for the things that cannot be shaken and for guiding lights of beauty and goodness and truth that no winds of violence can ever blow out. In the vast difficulties confronting the makers of peace for this ravaged earth, restore and strengthen and sustain our souls and lead us in the paths of righteousness for Thy name's sake. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1953.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. WILLIAM A. PURTELL, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

STYLES BRIDGES,
President pro tempore.

Mr. PURTELL thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 16, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 16, 1953,

The following message from the House of Representatives was received by the Secretary of the Senate, on June 17, 1953:

That the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

That the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 4329. An act for the relief of Huntington, McLaren & Co.; and

H. R. 5527. An act to authorize the employment in a civilian position in the Office of the Secretary of Defense of Lt. Gen. Graves Blanchard Erskine, upon retirement from the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

That the Speaker of the House of Representatives had signed the following enrolled bills, and, under authority of the order of the Senate of the 16th instant, they were signed, on June 17, 1953, by the Vice President:

H. R. 1482. An act for the relief of Hildgard Schoenauer;

H. R. 3795. An act to adjust the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, and United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4495. An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so as to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED DURING RECESS

The following House bills were each referred, on June 17, 1953, as indicated:

H. R. 4329. An act for the relief of Huntington, McLaren & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5527. An act to authorize the employment in a civilian position in the Office of the Secretary of Defense of Lt. Gen. Graves Blanchard Erskine upon retirement from the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5312) to provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2557) to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 141. An act for the relief of Harry Ray Smith;

S. 712. An act for the relief of William R. Jackson; and

H. R. 5312. An act to provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. RUSSELL was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the quorum call Senators may introduce bills and joint resolutions and transact such other business as is customary in a morning hour, under the

4. WHEAT; FOREIGN TRADE. Received this Department's proposed bill to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7572).
 5. HOUSING. Received this Department's proposed bill to amend title 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and title 5 of the Housing Act of 1949, so as to extend veterans' preference to persons who have served in the Korean conflict; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7572).
 6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1954 of \$322,000 for the Interior Department (H. Doc. 195) (p. 7572).
Received a supplemental appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1954 of \$500,000 for the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (H. Doc. 199) (p. 7572).
- SENATE
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H.R. 4828, the Interior appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 7489, 7510-31). Agreed to Sen. Cordon's request that the bill as amended by the committee be deemed a clean bill, in effect agreeing en bloc to all committee amendments, with the right later to raise points of order against these amendments (p. 7510).
Rejected the following amendments:
By Sen. Douglas, to reduce by \$12 million funds for irrigation, and limiting availability of the remainder for irrigation construction to 80% of that planned by the Reclamation Bureau during the fiscal year (pp. 7514-8).
By Sen. Thye, to increase by \$1,300,000 the funds of the Reclamation Bureau for the construction and rehabilitation of power transmission lines and substations into western Minn. from Big Bend, So. Dak. (pp. 7518-20).
By Sen. Douglas, on a point of order, to increase by \$500,000 the funds to be made available to HEW for studies of problems affecting the education of migratory workers' children and to assist localities in their education and health care (pp. 7521-31).
 8. APPROPRIATIONS. In reporting H.R. 5376, the Army civil appropriation bill, the committee added \$57,371,300 for the Corps of Engineers. The committee report states: "The committee is in full accord with the views of the House committee as to the vital need for a comprehensive program for the development of the water resources of the Nation. It desires to commend the Bureau of the Budget for the establishment of standards and procedures for review, in the Executive Office of the President, of reports on proposed water resources projects. It is believed that the absence of a clear statement of uniform standards and procedures has resulted not only in delays and difficulties in the clearance of reports, but in some cases inconsistent actions with respect to projects proposed by the various Government agencies."
 9. ANIMAL DISEASES. Sen. Wiley urged "an all-out effort" to eradicate Bang's disease and tuberculosis in cattle, and inserted a letter from "five key experts in Wisconsin agriculture" requesting appropriations for the payment of Federal indemnities for diseased cattle destroyed (p. 7508).
 10. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Sen. Sparkman was appointed a conferee on S. 1081, the economic controls bill, in lieu of Sen. Fulbright, who has resigned as a conferee (p. 7508).
 11. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Robert B. McLeaish to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration" (p. 7531).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

June 26, 1953
June 25, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 116

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HIGHLIGHTS: President approved wheat-for-Pakistan bill. House passed wheat marketing quota bill. Senate received McLeaish nomination to Farmers' Home Administration. Senate debated Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Wiley favored all-out effort to eradicate Bang's disease and tuberculosis.

HOUSE

1. **WHEAT MARKETING QUOTAS.** Passed with amendments H.R. 5451, to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, after previously passing the resolution providing for its consideration (for provisions see Digest 106) (pp. 7554-60, 7562-68). In addition to committee amendments, 2 amendments by Rep. Hope were adopted: to exclude commodities acquired under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act from surveys to determine the carryover or total supplies of commodities, Rep. Hope stating that this would apply only to long-staple cotton (pp. 7567-68); and to extend the time for conducting a referendum among the wheat growers to determine whether or not they will accept marketing quotas, from July 24 to Aug. 15, 1953 (p. 7567).

Rejected a recommittal motion by Rep. Hays, by a division vote of 34-116, to reduce the minimum acreage allotment from 66 million acres to 62 million acres (p. 7568).

2. **RUBBER.** Passed with amendments H.R. 5728, to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities (pp. 7532-53). This bill proposes a 3-man commission, appointed by the President, to take bids and negotiate sales contracts on the 28 Government-owned synthetic-rubber facilities. If either House disapproves of the proposed sales, they will be rejected, and the Rubber Act of 1948 will be extended.

3. **POSTAL RATES; INFORMATION.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 971, to authorize films, and related material, for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books (H. Rept. 668) (p. 7572).

to all operations conducted under a lease issued or maintained under the provisions of this act.

I wanted to be sure I understood the matter correctly; and I wish to make it clear, by means of these questions, that the provision I have just quoted does not mean that conservation matters are to be handled exclusively by rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, but that the State laws will be the laws of the United States as to conservation matters, so long as the Secretary of the Interior has not issued rules and regulations which conflict with or are inconsistent with the State laws.

Mr. CORDON. I say to the Senator from Texas that the language of section 4 to which he has referred and the language of section 5, read as *pari materia*, give effect to both; and the effect is as indicated by the Senator from Texas, and as concurred in by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DANIEL. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield for a question.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I desire to join my colleagues who, as members of the committee, have observed the outstanding leadership displayed by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] during the consideration of this measure. This was particularly true because during the same period the Senator from Oregon also had the duty of serving as chairman of the appropriations subcommittee dealing with the Interior Department appropriations bill at the time when the hearings on that bill were being held.

I am sure there is full appreciation of the distinguished service rendered by the senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am appreciative of the Senator's generous statement.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to my chairman.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I discovered, fortunately or unfortunately, rather early in the session that it would be impossible for me, from a physical standpoint, to handle the measure we are passing on today, and also the one on which we debated and adopted last month, that is, the Submerged Lands Act.

So I asked the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to substitute for me. As a result, he has served as acting chairman of the committee during the time when I was in the Bethesda Hospital and during the time, thereafter, when I have been recuperating.

It would be very unkind on my part if I did not make a public statement of my appreciation of the fine work he has done, at my request, in handling the work of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the last 2 or 3 months.

I hope that from now on I shall be able to relieve him of some of that burden, because, as the Senator from

Idaho has just stated, I know of the hard work the Senator from Oregon does as a member of the Appropriations Committee. The committee holds meetings late at night and begins its meetings early in the morning.

I doubt that there is another Senate committee which has done as much hard work as has the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and its staff, under the able leadership of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] as acting chairman.

It has been my pleasure and honor to be a member of that committee from the time when I first came to the Senate in January 1941, back in the days when the committee was known as the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. I have never had more loyalty or better service in any capacity than I have received not only from the acting chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], but also from all other members of the committee on both sides of the aisle and from the committee staff. I think the committee is really one of the best working committees of the Senate, and I am proud of it.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity I have had to work with the Senator from Nebraska on the committee. I wish him to know it was a pleasure to me to render what service I could.

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5134, amending the Submerged Lands Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5134) to amend the Submerged Lands Act.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I now move that all after the enacting clause of H. R. 5134 be stricken out, and that in lieu thereof there be substituted the text of Senate bill 1901, as it has been amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, on this vote I desire to have the RECORD show that I shall vote "no."

Mr. ELLENDER. I do, too, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 5134) was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf, and

to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such lands for certain purposes."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish the RECORD to show that on the vote just taken, I voted a loud "no."

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I wish the RECORD to show that on this vote I also voted "no."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The RECORD will so show.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. ANDERSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1901 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, as I have indicated, I was necessarily absent yesterday when my amendment to the submerged-lands bill was acted upon. The able Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] took over in my behalf, and, of course, in his own behalf as well, as a cosponsor of the amendment. He made a very able presentation of the issues involved in my amendment. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for the great favor he did the junior Senator from New Jersey.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4828, Calendar 445, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question of the Senator from California. Having been a member of the subcommittee, I may say I know of no amendments of major importance from a dollars-and-cents standpoint that will be proposed to the bill, but there are 3 or 4 Senators who will have something to say regarding certain parts of the language of the report, on the broad general question of power policy, as it relates to this appropriation bill.

I may say to the Senator from California that I realize that he gave notice that he would bring up the Interior appropriation bill following the Continental Shelf bill, but the Senator from Tennessee, the Senator from Montana, the Senator from Alabama, and myself had been preparing statements we desired to make during the consideration of the bill. Unfortunately, however, rightly or wrongly, we assumed that, the Continental Shelf bill having been before the Senate so long, consideration of the Interior appropriations bill would not be pressed. We therefore do not have our statements ready at this time. Of course, I can make a statement, but I am wondering whether the Senator from

California, in order to save time, might be willing to take up the bill and proceed with the consideration of the committee amendments, reserving the question of final passage of the bill until the Senate meets tomorrow, in order that we may have an opportunity to present briefly our general statements.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Washington that the acting majority leader gave notice several days ago that the Senate would be in session each evening this week. I am trying to get the program of the Senate moved along, in order that it may not be in session during the Fourth of July period, by which I mean not only on the Fourth, but also on Friday, July 3. We shall be unable to reach that goal unless we can make substantial progress.

The acting majority leader was very hopeful that the Senate might proceed with the civil-functions bill today. If we can dispose of both appropriation bills, I would then hope we would not find it necessary to hold a Saturday session. I did not propose that the Senate be held in session beyond 9 o'clock tonight, but I did feel that, under all the circumstances, in order to meet the desires of many Senators who do not care to be faced with the necessity of a Saturday session, by proceeding now we could make what I would hope would be considerable progress on this bill.

I know the distinguished Senator from Washington is well versed in the problems involved, as are the other Senators to whom he has referred. Having a great knowledge of the power problem, and of other problems affected by the bill, I am quite sure the Senator could effectively present his views without a manuscript on the subject.

Under the circumstances, and since I had given notice, I was hopeful we might proceed with the bill.

I may say to the Senator that, under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into early today, it was my intention to have a morning hour for the insertion of matters into the RECORD, and for the introduction of bills, and so forth, with the usual limitation of 2 minutes for speeches. The distinguished Senator from Colorado had a bill he desired to call up merely for the purpose of getting action on an amendment, after which it would resume its place on the calendar. There are several noncontroversial matters I have taken up with the minority leader. There is a housing bill with a June 30 expiration date, the consideration of which I am sure is not likely to require much time, and we would then resume the consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill and make as much progress on it as possible this evening.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure I speak for the other Senators I have mentioned when I say that insofar as the Interior Department appropriation bill is concerned, we could proceed to the consideration of the bill, reserving a short time for us to present our views later. I know of no major amendments, from the standpoint of dollars and cents. If my suggestion should be followed, the Sena-

tors would have their statements ready, and it would not take very much time to complete action on the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wonder whether the Senator would be willing to let us proceed at this time, to see how much progress we can make on the appropriation bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am agreeable to that.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am sure the Senator agrees with me that if we could finish with the Interior Department bill and with the civil functions bill, it would not then be necessary to hold a Saturday session; and I should like to accommodate Senators, if it is possible to do so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4828.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

BROADCASTING OR TELECASTING OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL EXHIBITIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Colorado had a bill on the calendar he desired to call up, merely for the purpose of having an amendment considered; after which the bill would be returned to the calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1396, calendar No. 389, for the purpose of getting action on the committee amendment, and also of adopting a clarifying amendment which I have offered; and without precluding the offering of any other amendments which Senators may desire to submit at some later time. I would ask that a clean-cut print of the bill be made, after it is amended, for the reason that there is a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to the provisions of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. KNOWLAND. So the record will be straight, I understand the Senator is requesting that the amendments be adopted so that there will be a clean bill, and that the bill then be treated as an original bill, but that the Senate would not thereby be precluded from the consideration of further amendments. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1396) to authorize the adoption of certain rules with respect to the broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments on page 2, after line 15, to strike out:

(f) the term "home territory," when used in relation to any baseball club, means the geographical area within the circumference of a circle having its center at the baseball park operated by such club and a radius of 50 miles.

In line 20, to reletter the subsection from "(g)" to "(f)"; on page 3, line 11, to reletter the subsection from "(h)" to "(g)"; in line 15, to reletter the subsection from "(i)" to "(h)"; after line 24, to strike out:

(a) for any baseball league composed of major or minor league clubs, and any baseball club which is a member of any such league, to propose, accept, adopt, carry into effect, or enforce any rule of such league prohibiting any baseball club which is a member thereof from authorizing or giving its consent to the broadcast of any baseball game participated in by its baseball team through the facilities of any radio station situated outside the home territory of such baseball club and within the home territory of any other major or minor league club without first obtaining the consent of such other baseball club; and

(b) for any baseball league, or any association of baseball leagues, to enter into an agreement with any other such league or association for the proposal, adoption, or enforcement by any such league or association of any such rule with respect to baseball clubs which are members of any such league or of any league which is a member of such association.

And on page 4, after line 17, to insert:

(a) for any major or minor league club, any baseball league composed of either major league clubs or minor league clubs, or any association composed of either such major or minor baseball leagues to (A) propose, accept, adopt, carry into effect, or enforce, or (B) enter into an agreement with any other such club, league, or association for the proposal, adoption, or enforcement by any such club, league, or association, of a rule with respect to the conduct and operation of all baseball clubs which are members of such league or of all leagues which are members of such association, in the following terms:

"(1) Each club may broadcast or telecast its games (both home and away from home) from a station located within its home territory.

"(2) No club shall consent to or authorize a broadcast or telecast (including rebroadcast or network broadcast) of any of its games to be made from a station outside of its home territory and within the home territory of any other baseball club, major or minor, without the consent of such other baseball club.

"The words 'home territory' shall mean and include, with respect to any baseball club, the territory included within the circumference of a circle having a radius of fifty (50) miles, with its center at the baseball park of such baseball club."

(b) for any baseball league composed of major league clubs or any association com-

AMENDMENT OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT RELATING TO APPLICABILITY OF STATE LABOR-RELATIONS LAWS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received from the Association of State Attorneys General an extremely important suggestion to assure optimum State jurisdiction in labor disputes.

The proposed amendment was forwarded to me by the office of Vernon W. Thomson, attorney general of the State of Wisconsin.

I have had extensive contact with him, and with Assistant Attorney General Beatrice Lampert on this extremely important question of making sure that our State employment relations boards are not elbowed out of labor cases which they could far better, far more expeditiously, far more efficiently handle than at the overcrowded, overburdened Federal level.

Therefore, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the applicability of State labor-relations laws to controversies within the scope of such act and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2218) to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the applicability of State labor-relations laws to controversies within the scope of such act, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title V of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 504. Nothing herein shall be deemed to deprive States of jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations not inconsistent with this law unless jurisdiction of the same controversy involving the same parties and issues shall have been undertaken by the National Labor Relations Board or other Federal agency designated in this act."

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT FIRE AND CASUALTY ACT—CORRECTION IN REENROLLMENT OF BILL

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, on June 23, 1953, the Senate concurred in an amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1839) to amend section 32 of the Fire and Casualty Act, so as to provide that an agent or solicitor may secure a license to solicit accident and health insurance in the District of Columbia under that act without taking the prescribed examination, if he is licensed under the Life Insurance Act. However, we are now informed there was a typographical error in the amendment of the House, with the result that the engrossed amendment called for striking out section 2 of a certain act, although it should have called for striking out section 3 of the act.

I submit a concurrent resolution, which has for its purpose the correction

of the error, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate in signing the enrolled bill (S. 1839) to amend section 32 of the Fire and Casualty Act, so as to provide that an agent or solicitor may secure a license to solicit accident and health insurance in the District of Columbia under that act without taking the prescribed examination, if he is licensed under the Life Insurance Act, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded; and that the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reenroll the bill with the following change, namely: In line 1 of the House engrossed amendment strike out the words "Section 2 of such act" and insert in lieu thereof: "Section 3 of such act."

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3203) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them, in the furnishing of transportation of property, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 92) to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the important role of women in the development of aviation, and for other purposes, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPRINTING OF DOCUMENT ENTITLED "ENACTMENT OF A LAW" (S. DOC. NO. 55)

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Document No. 155, 73d Congress, 2d session, entitled "Enactment of a Law," being a history of the legislative proceedings of Congress in connection with the passage of a Senate bill from its introduction through the various parliamentary stages until its enactment into law, be revised and reprinted as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Senate received today the following nominations: Philip K. Crowe, of Maryland, to be Ambassador of the United States to Ceylon; Roy Tasco Davis, of Maryland, to be Ambassador of the United States to Haiti. I give notice that the nominations will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations after 6 days

have expired, under the rule of the committee.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. HENDRICKSON:

Address delivered by him at Vineland, N. J., at an anniversary dinner commemorating the incorporation of the city of Vineland.

By Mr. WILEY:

Statement of grassroots reactions from Wisconsin regarding Senator WILEY's stand on the Bricker amendment.

By Mr. JENNER:

Article entitled "Solon for Equal Loans on Housing," published in the Washington Afro-American of June 23, 1953.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Article by Mike Masaoka in tribute to Dillon S. Myer for his direction of the War Relocation Authority program.

Essay entitled "What the American Merchant Marine Means to My Community," written by Tim Goodrich, of Tacoma, Wash.

Article entitled "Suppressed Report Favors Hells Canyon," published in the Wenatchee (Wash.) Daily World of June 8, 1953.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Article entitled "The Philosophy of Restraints," published in the Wall Street Journal of June 23, 1953.

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

Article entitled "U. N. Also Guilty of Treachery," written by David Lawrence and published in the Washington Evening Star of June 24, 1953.

An editorial entitled "Prosperous Business Requires Prosperous Customers," by Dr. Clarence Poe, editor and publisher of the Progressive Farmer.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Article relating to needs of private utilities, written by De Witt Morrill and published in the Wall Street Journal of June 17, 1953.

Editorial entitled "TVA Versus Socialism," published in the New York Times on June 19, 1953.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Article entitled "Morality in Government," written by Claude Pepper and published in the Journal of Public Law of the Emory University Law School.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

Editorial entitled "Ridding Unions of Reds," published in the June 23, 1953, issue of the Boston Post.

SECRETARY DULLES' LETTER TO PRESIDENT RHEE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I have just been in conference.

I have just read the letter from Secretary Dulles to President Syngman Rhee which has been delivered probably some time today to President Rhee by the Honorable Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, and a personal friend of Dr. Rhee, through my visits to Korea in 1949 and again in 1951, I feel that it is appropriate for me to join fully in the spirit of the heartwarming letter that Secretary Dulles has sent, and to express my own eagerness to participate in any way that

I can in bringing about the complete unification of Korea.

I am one of those who is deeply sympathetic with Dr. Rhee's aspirations to unite and free his country and I feel a real inspiration as I review his noble life of patriotic devotion to a great cause. But it is my considered judgment that the fighting must cease and that we must seek our objectives through peaceful means.

I am aware that there are problems involved in the pending truce negotiations and that there may be further delay and even temporary stalemates. I feel, however, that a stalemated truce is to be preferred to a stalemated war where our boys are being killed.

If we remain united in our common purposes at this time we can win this ideological war for the freedom and independence of Korea and for the freedom and independence of all of Asia.

I join with President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles and the many friends and admirers of Dr. Rhee in urging that he and his people join with us at this critical time.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Barlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3425) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint a member of the Metropolitan Police Department or a member of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia as Director of the District Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1951.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) providing for the reenrollment of Senate bill 1839, amending the District Fire and Casualty Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, so far as I am now advised, there have been but a few proposed amendments to the pending measure filed with the clerk. Of course, I realize that a number of amendments may be offered as the bill is proceeded with.

It occurs to me that the consideration of the bill might be expedited if the procedure followed in the submerged-land bill just passed could be adopted with respect to the bill before the Senate, H. R. 4828. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill as amended by the committee be deemed a clean bill, or as an original bill, and that, as such, Senators may offer amendments and raise points of order with respect to any language which may be deemed to be of a legislative character on an appropriation bill. It occurs to me that that

might expedite the handling and consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. CORDON. The first page of the report is a summary of what was done dollarwise by the committee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. A number of Senators have expressed the desire that when the Department of the Interior appropriation bill is under consideration, there might be a quorum call. For that reason, and with the consent of the Senator from Oregon, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, on the first page of the committee report is a summary of the Interior Department appropriation bill as it passed the House and as it comes before the Senate this evening from the Appropriations Committee. The summary is as follows:

The amount of the bill passed by the House was \$406,130,343. The net amount recommended to be added by the Senate Appropriations Committee is \$45,126,597.

The total of the bill as reported to the Senate from the Senate committee is \$451,256,940.

The amounts of the 1954 budget estimates are as follows:

The original budget estimates were \$607,336,400. The revised budget estimates were \$491,119,200.

The amount of the 1953 appropriations, including the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1953 and the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1953 was \$542,737,501.

The bill as reported to the Senate, therefore, is under the original budget estimates for 1954 by \$156,079,460; under the revised budget estimates for 1954, by \$39,862,260; under appropriations for the fiscal year 1953 by \$91,480,561.

Mr. President, there are numerous amendments recommended by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. Most of them are minor in amount. However, I believe that it would be well to call the attention of the Senate to the major increases in the bill recommended to the Senate.

One of the items was the Southwestern Power Administration's continuing fund. For this purpose the House allowed \$150,000. The Senate committee recommended \$2 million, or an increase of \$1,850,000. The committee feels that the sum of \$2 million is necessary in order that the Southwestern Power Ad-

ministration may perform its service of delivery of Federal power to preferred customers in its service area.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I would not interrupt the Senator at this time except that I must leave the Chamber, and I should like to ask 2 or 3 questions before I leave.

The first question is, Did the committee consider the suggestion of the House committee, which strongly recommended that the provision which prevails for marketing of power at the Hoover Dam, I believe, should apply to other Federal power projects?

Mr. CORDON. The committee gave consideration to that recommendation.

Mr. AIKEN. But the committee did not agree with the recommendation of the House committee in that respect?

Mr. CORDON. The Senate committee—particularly the subcommittee, because that is the portion of the full committee which gave immediate and close attention to the preparation of the bill—took the view that its obligation was not to make substantive law, but to take the substantive law as it found it and implement it with funds to the extent it felt was necessary. Whether some other policy, advanced by the House committee, is sound, is, of course, a matter of judgment for the two Houses. The present law very definitely places certain responsibilities on the Secretary of the Interior. One of those responsibilities is to serve the preferential customers of the power, and to provide the construction where necessary—and only where necessary—of major transmission lines for that purpose; and the committee operated under that mandate in the law.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator interpret the House recommendation to mean that the power from public development would be sold only to those who are able to build lines to the dam to get the power?

Mr. CORDON. That interpretation could be placed on the language. On the other hand—and the Senator from Oregon now speaks only for himself—the view of the Senator from Oregon is that the language might also be construed as advancing the view that the Government should not build transmission lines for the purpose of carrying Federal power to the public preferred bodies if the power could be carried there, by contract, by private transmission lines.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Oregon believe that the House language is consistent with the established Federal power policy, which states that preference in the marketing of power should be given to cooperatives and to public power bodies?

Mr. CORDON. The interpretation which the Senator has placed on the language—and one to which the language is susceptible—would indicate that the House took the view that the obligation of the Government, so far as the delivery of the power was concerned, was concluded when it generated the power at the busbar. To that extent the view

is not in accord with the existing law. The Senate committee takes the view that its obligation is what is printed in the law, and it endeavors to fulfill that obligation.

Mr. AIKEN. It is a fact, is it not, that in the case of the Hoover Dam only two large corporations, namely, the large 2 large corporations, namely, the largest municipal system in the world, and one State, are able to get their power 1 State, are able to get their power from Hoover Dam, and that the small operators are unable to get any of that power?

Mr. CORDON. I cannot answer specifically, because the extent to which the power is preempted by the two major customers is a matter with which I am not fully familiar.

Mr. AIKEN. It is a matter of having the means to build transmission lines to the dam to get the power. In the case of Los Angeles, it has ample means. However, in the case of small cooperatives and small municipalities, they do not have the means to build expensive transmission lines.

Mr. CORDON. I think there would be no question about it.

Mr. AIKEN. It was not the intention of the committee, was it, to preclude the construction of lines by the Government where necessary to get the power to the users who would deserve it in accordance with the existing Federal power policy?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator has stated the view of the subcommittee precisely.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator go so far as to say that it is not the function of an Appropriations Committee to rewrite the established Federal power policy without the appropriate legislative committee thoroughly considering the subject, permitting people to testify at hearings and giving the whole Congress an opportunity to consider such changes?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon does not want to criticize his colleagues on the other side of the Capitol.

Mr. AIKEN. I will not ask for criticism. I will ask the Senator from Oregon if he believes it would be a function of his committee.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon is happy to state that it is clearly the function of an Appropriations Committee to pass upon the appropriation of funds, and not upon substantive law, because the rules of the Senate expressly provide that in any instance where the Appropriations Committee introduces substantive law it is subject to a point of order, which would seem to be a conclusive answer in favor of the position which the Senator from Vermont takes.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I believe the Senator from Oregon has made the position of his committee amply clear.

Mr. CORDON. I am sure the Senator from Vermont will find that the provisions of the bill as recommended to the Senate are equally clear.

Recurring to the major increases recommended by the committee, I have just called attention to the Southwestern Power Administration, in the item for which an increase of \$1,850,000 is recommended by the committee. I have just stated that that amount was the amount believed by the subcommittee to be necessary and was adopted by the full committee as being necessary in order that the Southwestern Power Administration might execute its responsibility in the Southwestern area in the delivery of power to the preferred customers in its service area.

I wish to make it entirely clear, so that there can be no question about the position the committee took, that the Committee on Appropriations, so far as I know, has consistently at all times taken the position with respect to appropriating money for transmission lines—and I believe it is a position which it was entitled to take under the language of the Federal Act of 1944—that no money should be appropriated for the building of transmission lines by the Government in any case where the Government could secure a comparable wheeling contract from existing transmission lines or lines to be constructed which were operated by private industry. Always in the recommendations made in that field the committee has taken the position that the obligation of the Secretary of the Interior was to secure those contracts if possible, and, if not possible, to build the necessary backbone or mainline transmission lines. Money has been furnished by Congress for that purpose and under those directions.

When the committee went into the Southwestern Power Administration situation it found—and there was no question about the facts—that, pursuant to insistent recommendations of both the House and Senate in prior years, the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration, one Douglas Wright, had negotiated, with a group of private utilities in the southwestern service area a contract in the nature of a wheeling contract, which would have made unnecessary the building of a major portion of the proposed transmission lines in that service area. The testimony both from Mr. Wright and from representatives of the company and others was that the contract was agreed upon by the companies and by Mr. Wright, himself an electrical engineer, and in the opinion of the Senator from Oregon a very competent electrical engineer and expert in the field. The contract negotiated by Mr. Wright and as described by Mr. Wright to the committee this year was a sound, operable, and profitable contract from the standpoint of the Government and the preferred customers.

According to the undisputed testimony, the contract was presented to the then Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chapman, in December 1951. No action was taken on the contract through that year or through 1952, but just before Mr. Chapman's term expired he rejected the contract. When the new Secretary of the Interior took office—and of course

he was wholly unacquainted in that field—he found that the contract had been rejected, for no reason, so far as I have been advised, except that the contract was unsatisfactory to the former Secretary, although eminently satisfactory to the Administrator, Mr. Wright.

Thereafter, according to the testimony adduced before the committee, three conferences with respect to the matter were held in the Department of the Interior. At those conferences appeared representatives of the Southwestern Power Administration, representatives of the utility companies in the area, and, I believe, representatives of preferred customer groups.

As a result of those conferences, the companies thereafter submitted a proposed contract which would be different from a wheeling contract in that it would apply the principle of purchase by the companies of the power from the dams, with all its interruptible characteristics, and the delivery of firm power to the former customers of the Government, who then would become customers of the utilities; but the price of electricity to them was to be determined in a contract between the transmission utilities and the Federal Government, and the public bodies were to be guaranteed the type of preference provided in the act and the lowest possible price for the firm power delivered to them. That was the way the contract was described to the committee.

The new Secretary had not had time to make a study either of the proposed new contract or of the former contract which had been rejected.

The committee, following the precedent with respect to policy set by Congress ever since 1944, I believe—I cannot remember when any other view was taken—made its recommendation that sufficient funds be provided to the Southwestern Power Administration to permit it to operate without any changes in its methods for a period of 8 months, not 12 months. That would bring it up to the first of March 1954. At the same time the committee recommended that the Secretary proceed to secure the wheeling contracts, if it was possible to secure them.

The committee felt that this plan would, first, require action, because of the inability, due to a lack of funds, to continue beyond the set period of 8 months; and, on the other hand, if there could not be negotiated a sound contract that would carry out the principle involved in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, there then would be time, after the Congress convened at the first of the year, to make such further appropriation as might be necessary to meet the eventuality as of that time, which of course would be that of carrying out the contract for the remainder of the year.

It was in that circumstance that the committee voted to increase the allowance from \$150,000 to \$2,000,000.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I notice that the report, after containing a discussion of the Southwestern Power Administration, deals with the research program in the utilization of saline waters. If the Senator from Oregon will permit me to do so, I should like to express my personal appreciation of the courtesy the chairman showed at the meeting of the committee at the time when the hearing on that item was conducted, and also my appreciation for the allowance of the item by the budget and by the House of Representatives.

I notice that the committee enters its disagreement with that paragraph in the House report, and then states:

The committee feels that the officials responsible for administering this program should be allowed broad discretion in the disbursement of the money allowed so as to derive the greatest possible benefit from the program. The committee advises the officials responsible for administering this program that it expects a detailed report as to how this money was spent, and what has been accomplished when requests are considered for funds for fiscal year 1955.

I believe it appropriate at this point to say that the difference of opinion, as expressed in the House committee report and the Senate committee report, grew out of some very interesting presentations made before the Appropriations subcommittee handling this matter for the Senate, by scientists who are being used as consultants in the development of the program.

The Senator from Oregon will recall that I initially expressed some sympathy with the point of view set forth in the House committee report. I think both the Senator from Oregon and myself were convinced that since this is a research program, the contracts for research, if let to reputable research companies and research institutions, would work out better if the research agencies were allowed to determine how they would proceed, rather than if the committee were to attempt to say to them, "Get this result." In other words, we felt that inasmuch as this program of research relates to a relatively new field, at least in the early stages of the research the maximum results will be obtained if the scientists are not told what they are expected to find, but, instead, are encouraged to develop their research.

I was very much encouraged by some of the scientists who appeared before the committee that evening. Incidentally, I know that the committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Oregon worked at night, because that particular hearing lasted until 10:30 or 11 o'clock that night, as I recall. Yet the members of the subcommittee were there, listening to the testimony of the scientists in regard to what might be done in making salt water available for use in cities along the coast and possibly even for irrigation purposes, eventually, but initially more particularly for use in cities, and to make available for use in the inland areas of the country, water that at present is too saline or brackish for use.

The program is an excellent one, and I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy of the committee and of the

action taken by it in recommending the allowance of this item.

Mr. CORDON. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. President, the Senator has stated the matter as well as it can be stated. In the first instance I held the view which has just been expressed by the Senator from South Dakota. It seemed to me that we should not "shotgun" our appropriation of the money, but should aim at a given target, and should spend the money on 1, 2, or, at most, 3 processes aimed at successful use of the procedures.

However, after listening to persons who are expert in the field, I was convinced, as were the Senator from South Dakota and the other members of the subcommittee—as they expressed themselves—that in this new field there is available at the moment too little knowledge to enable us to say with respect to what little work has been done, "Either this, this, or this is the answer."

No one yet knows the answer.

Those who were in charge of the work and their advisory committee were of the opinion, as one expressed it, that every scientist who had an idea that was a little more than a gleam in his eye should be encouraged to pursue it at least until there was an opportunity to evaluate the thought or thoughts he had. It was with that idea in mind that the position of the committee was taken.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Oregon what, if anything, is provided in the pending bill in regard to the transmission line between Clark's Hill Dam and Greenwood, S. C.?

Mr. CORDON. There is language written into the bill as a recommendation by the committee. The language is substantive matter, and is subject to a point of order; but the language is there for such consideration as the Senate feels should be given to it.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to negotiate and to dispose of the real and personal property represented by the incomplete transmission line, which would be a line running from Clark's Hill Dam to Greenwood, in South Carolina, to the Greenwood County Electric Power Commission, a public agency of the State of South Carolina.

The recommendation further provides that the Secretary shall have opportunity, first, to complete payments due on the property so acquired. The recommendation then provides that such disposition shall be on such terms as will reimburse the United States, and that the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The recommendation then provides that any unexpended funds at that time, including the proceeds, shall be rescinded as an appropriation, and shall be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. My reason for inquiring is that we have had quite a fight in the State of South Carolina in regard to this particular transmission line, as the Senator knows; and there has also been a fight regarding it on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CORDON. I recall the matter.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. My only desire is to see to it that the power developed at Clark's Hill can get to Greenwood; and I want to be assured that that will take place. I think it will be possible, if the Government continues to act, and I merely wanted to know whether the situation was properly safeguarded.

Mr. CORDON. I shall be happy to state the view of the committee. The Senator will recall that this was a case in which, when the appropriation was made 2 years ago, the same recommendation that I have mentioned was made with respect to endeavoring to get wheeling contracts, not spending the money until afterward. An overzealous servant of the Government was unwilling to carry out that recommendation, and some money was expended. Last year a further appropriation was made, but it was written into the bill that it could not be expended if the wheeling contracts could be obtained.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Does the Senator recall that the money was carried in the appropriation bill 2 years ago?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The junior Senator from South Carolina took issue with the Senator from North Carolina, because the two matters were tied up together at that time. Of course, we were interested in the matter of security.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I do not want to jeopardize that in any way at this time, and I do not want to raise any question in connection with the bill. But I will do so, if I have to, in order to protect the interests of my people in South Carolina.

Mr. CORDON. I want the Senator from South Carolina to understand exactly what was in the mind of the subcommittee when we discussed the matter. The Senator will probably recall that the Comptroller General advised the Secretary of the Interior that the conditions provided in the act had not been complied with, when he started to spend the money again last fall, and that therefore the matter was taken into the courts of South Carolina, and finally moved from the State court into the United States district court, where a temporary injunction was issued with bond. That was the situation when the new administration came in.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it the purpose of the bill to stop the building of any transmission lines?

Mr. CORDON. Oh, no. In view of the position taken by the General Accounting Office with respect to this particular matter, the only purpose to be subserved now is to attempt to salvage what exists and what can be used if the property can be salvaged now and the

line completed without delay. The committee has taken the view that, if the contractor who had started the work could continue it, if the materials scattered along the right-of-way could be used where they are, and not have to be picked up for salvage, and if the right-of-way now under condemnation, or at least that for which judgment has not yet been paid, can be paid for and secured, and the project taken up at this time and carried forward to completion, there will be (1) no material loss to the Government, and (2) value to the local cooperative which initially would have been glad to build the line.

For that reason, let me say very frankly, the committee went further than an appropriations committee ought to go, and made the recommendation contained in the bill, feeling that it was necessary that we shortcut the ordinary processes, which would result in this uncompleted property being delivered by the Secretary of the Interior to the General Services Administration, and by the General Services Administration sold as surplus. The procedure would be long, and it would be complicated. There would be no real realization of values.

The Greenwood County Electric Power Commission indicated to the Senator from Oregon and to the Secretary of the Interior that it was interested in the purchase and completion of the line, and the committee felt that that was the sound way out in that particular case. So far as I can see, it does not represent anything but the adoption of a policy with respect to salvaging the most that can be salvaged out of a situation that never should have existed in the first place.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I notice the contract is signed by the Government but not signed by the Greenwood County Electric Power Co. Why is it not signed by them, if it is a contract with that company?

Mr. CORDON. This recommendation does not rest upon any contract, for the reason that a contract, or a form of contract, was presented to the committee and in that form of contract there was provision that the Government should absorb a loss of approximately \$10,000. The committee felt that the fault did not rest with the Government of the United States, but rested with agents of the United States, and that the United States as such should not suffer the loss.

We, therefore, wrote into the bill our recommendation, which differed, in that respect, from the proposed or suggested contract which was presented to us. We ask only that the money invested by the United States be returned to the United States in full and that then there be a complete quitclaim, and, so far as the United States is concerned, a complete title vested in the Greenwood County Power Commission.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it the Senator's belief that this will in anywise jeopardize the continuation of the line which runs to Greenwood?

Mr. CORDON. The purpose is to complete the line. I cannot say whether it will be prejudiced in the end, but this bill will not prejudice it, because I have

been advised by the commission that they have the money to complete the line if they take it over.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If the electric power line does not go through with the contract, does that mean that the Government can pull out?

Mr. CORDON. If the Greenwood Power Commission does not complete the contract, this recommendation utterly fails, and the Government will have to do something else with respect to an uncompleted line. There is no provision in this bill for that "something else."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gillette	Mansfield
Anderson	Gore	Martin
Barrett	Green	Maybank
Beall	Griswold	McCarran
Bennett	Hayden	McClellan
Bricker	Hendrickson	Millikin
Bridges	Hennings	Monroney
Bush	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Butler, Md.	Hill	Murray
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Neely
Byrd	Holland	Pastore
Capehart	Hunt	Payne
Carlson	Jackson	Purtell
Case	Jenner	Russell
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cooper	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Daniel	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Kilgore	Sparkman
Duff	Knowland	Stennis
Dworshak	Kuchel	Symington
Eastland	Langer	Thye
Ellender	Lehman	Watkins
Ferguson	Long	Welker
Frear	Magnuson	Williams
George	Malone	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). A quorum is present.

ORDER FOR A RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business this evening, it recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and myself, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota for himself and the senior Senator from North Dakota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 14, line 9, after the word "Base", it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided, That, since certain property acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation in connection with the construction of Heart Butte Reservoir is no longer required for the original purposes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to consent to the inclusion of said lands within the corporate limits of the city of Glen Ullin, N. Dak.; to survey, subdivide, and sell said lands with improvements at public auction at not less than the appraised price and credit receipts from same to construction costs of the Heart Butte unit, Missouri River Basin project; and to transfer to the city of Glen Ullin, N. Dak., the water and sewer systems constructed by the United States on condition that the United States shall be permitted to use same without cost or liability so long as title to the property served remains in the United States.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, it will require only a moment to explain the amendment. It is one which will save the Federal Government some money.

The construction of the Heart Butte Dam in North Dakota was completed about 3 years ago. In connection with the construction of this dam the Bureau of Reclamation built 28 or 30 houses on the east side of the city of Glen Ullin, N. Dak., together with a sewer and water system. The Bureau has not disposed of the houses since that time because the houses were of little value to anyone, and would sell for only a small amount, unless a determination were made with respect to the sewer and water system. The Bureau of Reclamation places no value upon the sewer and water system, as its resale value would be practically nothing. However, if the sewer and water system were turned over to the city of Glen Ullin, as provided in my amendment, the Bureau could dispose of its houses and the land in connection therewith to the highest bidder, based upon an appraisal by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation then would be able to dispose of the houses at a fair value, and the money would be returned to the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] for himself and the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to ask a couple of questions of the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

I appeared before the committee in behalf of the Canyon Ferry project, for which the committee very kindly allowed funds, and I appreciate it. At that time I presented the request of the Broadwater County Chamber of Commerce, in which it raised the question of the height of the dam, and suggested that something be done, either by the committee, or through representation, to consider the low-level operation. I quote from the letter of the Broadwater County Chamber of Commerce:

We fail to see why this dam cannot be operated at the low level of 3,766 feet, which would make a difference of approximately \$400,000 per year in gross revenue between high-level operation and low-level operation.

The production of the land to be inundated would far exceed the \$400,000.

Mr. President, I was wondering if anything had been done to accede to the wishes of the Broadwater County Chamber of Commerce, either by committee action or by requesting someone from the Bureau of Reclamation to take the matter up with the citizens of that county.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I answer by saying that the committee has done neither. It was my understanding, from the letter which I received from the Senator, that those interested asked for a hearing on the matter in the area where the project is located.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. That request has been relayed to the legislative committee handling reclamation matters, namely, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Of course, at the present time that committee cannot know when or whether it could hold a hearing there. I suggest to the Senator that it might be well for him to make inquiry through the Bureau of Reclamation to determine what its views are. Of course, in due time, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be able to inquire into the subject. However, the Senator might inform himself at this time. The Senator from Oregon will be more than happy to cooperate with him in any way he can. The Senator from Montana realizes that, the Appropriations Committee having made its report, it becomes, as it were, functus officio until next year, and could not follow up the subject.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate the comments of the senior Senator from Oregon, and I thank him very much.

I should like to ask one further question. I also appeared before the committee in behalf of a \$35,000 item to relocate the Glendive-Williston 150-kilo-volt line around the west end of Sidney Airport. Can the Senator from Oregon tell me what has been done with respect to that request?

Mr. CORDON. My memory is that that item is provided for in the bill. The House action in that respect was approved. Of course, the item cannot be identified as an individual item. It is included in a comprehensive program.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I should like to offer and have read. It proposes to reduce by \$12 million the sums appropriated for irrigation and water-use purposes.

It would effect a cut in the amount appropriated for irrigation and water use of about 20 percent. I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, line 1, after colon, it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided further, That sums appropriated under this heading are hereby reduced by

\$12 million and the remainder shall not be available for construction contemplated by the Bureau of Reclamation for purposes of irrigation and water use in excess of 80 percent of the total amounts planned by the Bureau of Reclamation for such construction during the fiscal year 1953-54.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have altered the form of the amendment from the form in which it was printed in order to make it explicitly clear that the amendment is directed solely at the irrigation features of the pending bill.

As students of the bill know, the amounts are listed in the report by projects, but in the report of the very able committee there is no allocation between the sums which are to be charged to power and the sums to be charged to ir-

rigation, or in certain cases the amounts to be charged to other water-use purposes.

So the appropriation which is before us, of approximately \$123 million, is a lump-sum appropriation. However, if we go back to the House hearings, we will find, by going over the projects, that \$60.8 million are devoted to irrigation.

I should like to insert in the RECORD at this point a tabulation which I have made, listing the major projects, containing water-use features, the total amount proposed, and the amount which is to be spent for water use, as distinguished from power and other uses.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of possible reductions in water-use features of projects included in construction funds for Bureau of Reclamation, H. R. 4828

Project	Total amount proposed (millions)	Amount for water-use (millions)	Savings by slowing construction of water-use features	
			50 percent reduction (millions)	20 percent reduction (millions)
Gila, Ariz.....	\$4.5	\$4.5	\$2.3	\$0.9
Cachuma, Calif.....	6.5	6.5	3.3	1.3
Central Valley, Calif.....	24.0	3.0	1.5	.6
Solano, Calif.....	2.1	2.1	1.0	.4
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colo.....	5.4	3.5	1.8	.7
Weber Basin, Utah.....	5.8	5.8	2.9	1.2
Columbia Basin, Wash.....	20.6	20.0	10.0	4.0
Yakima, Kennewick division, Washington.....	3.9	3.9	2.0	.8
Missouri River Basin:				
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	4.2	4.2	2.1	.8
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	4.5	3.1	1.5	.6
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota.....	4.2	4.2	2.1	.8
Total.....		60.8	30.5	12.1

¹ Essentially a new start.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think it is time that the country consider the high costs of the irrigation projects which we are carrying through. I have been able to go over the House hearings and have computed the acreage costs. They run quite high. I may say that I have of course merely charged as acreage costs the amounts of the dams and the lateral canals and the main canals which have been specifically set aside for irrigation, and divided these totals by the number of acres to be irrigated. The acreage costs I shall mention do not include the costs allocable to power and other purposes.

I find that in the Gila project in Arizona the Federal investment for irrigation, excluding the amount of the main dam allocated to power, will be \$436 an acre.

In the Cachuma project in California, which is purely an irrigation and water-use project, with no power involved, the Federal investment per acre for irrigation is to be \$827. Included in this project is a supplemental water supply for the city of Santa Barbara.

In the Central Valley project of California, the Federal investment per acre for irrigation purposes is \$302.

In the Colorado-Big Thompson project the acreage costs for irrigation alone amount to only \$162 per acre.

In the Weber Basin project, Utah, the Federal investment per acre for irrigation is \$527.

In the Columbia Basin project, for irrigation alone, the cost is \$523 per acre.

In the Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington, the cost is \$454 per acre for irrigation.

In the Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas, the Federal investment per acre for irrigation is \$599.

In the Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska, the Federal investment is \$786 per acre for irrigation.

In the Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota, the Federal investment is \$375 per acre for irrigation.

This raises a very serious question of public policy. I think it will be found that for a very large percentage of the projects, perhaps the major portion of them, the total cost for irrigation will exceed the added value created by irrigation.

The part is covered up, as we all know, by the fact that the power revenues are used not only to pay for the amounts allocated to power in the main dams, but also to carry to a very large proportion of the irrigation costs themselves.

So the revenues from power bear not only the costs of the investment for power, which is proper, but they also bear a very large fraction of the cost of the irrigation.

I think I can make that clear by going over some of the projects.

Let us take the Central Valley project, where the Federal investment per acre irrigated is \$302. The power revenues are to carry \$78 per acre, and the mu-

municipal water supply \$24 per acre. The revenues from irrigation carry only \$200 of the investment cost. However, I may say this is quite a high percentage of the cost being borne by irrigation.

If we take the Colorado-Big Thompson project, although the total cost per acre is moderate as compared with the other projects, namely, \$162, only \$47 per acre of this is to be charged to irrigation, and power will have to carry \$115 per acre.

In the Weber project, in Utah, according to my figures, of the total cost of \$527 per acre, \$177 will be borne by the municipal water systems, and \$350 by irrigation.

In the Columbia Basin project, we have a truly extraordinary situation. The Federal investment for irrigation purposes, as I have said, is \$523 per acre. However, irrigation is to pay only \$85 per acre of this sum, and power \$438, or five-sixths of the cost is to be borne by the power revenues. Does the Senator from Utah have a question?

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that there is no power in the Weber Basin project in Utah.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand, and so stated. But it also furnishes municipal water.

Mr. WATKINS. Yes; municipal water. However, the municipalities cannot stand a much higher cost for water. Contracts have already been signed to repay the cost. I cannot understand why there should be so much objection, if we are going to pay back the cost. I may say that the land is very valuable, it is some of the finest land in the entire State of Utah.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am merely trying to point out that a very large fraction of the irrigation costs are being charged to sources of income other than irrigation, and as a general rule, it is power that bears not only its own load, but a very large fraction of the irrigation load. In this case it is municipal water. In the case of the Weber project, it is the municipal water systems, not the power systems, which bear not only their own construction costs, but also approximately one-third of the irrigation costs. That is all I am trying to say.

Mr. WATKINS. Let me call attention to the fact that those who use irrigation water are also residents of cities and towns. It was as the result of their votes that they agreed to undertake the additional expense, because they benefit through irrigation and also as a result of the water which is supplied to the cities and towns. In that situation, every dollar of the money spent will be paid back. It is an investment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Utah say the citizens of Utah are willing to make an exception and to pay interest on the irrigation grants?

Mr. WATKINS. Not on the irrigation grants.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is just the point.

Mr. WATKINS. But interest is paid on the municipal water phases of the projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the irrigation costs in the case of the Weber project will amount to \$39,500,000?

Mr. WATKINS. Probably so, in the end. But let me say that the irrigation projects do far better than the flood-control projects. The latter pay back neither principal nor interest.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I now come to my second point, which is that a large part of the capital outlay for irrigation projects is not borne by irrigation revenues, but is generally borne by other revenues. In the case of the Weber project, the capital outlay is charged to water. Second, in the case of the capital amounts advanced for irrigation, the Government receives no interest payments whatever. Thus, the advance which is made is interest free.

Finally, when these capital sums are repaid, they are not repaid into the Federal Treasury, but they are used for further irrigation grants. In short, they are gone forever.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me at this point?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. WATKINS. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the water used in these projects belongs to the people of the Western States where the water is situated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And the money which is used to develop the projects comes from the eastern and central sections of the country.

Mr. WATKINS. A great deal of the money comes from the West, out of the reclamation fund which is built up as the result of payments on oil leases and on other leases of various kinds, which payments go into the reclamation fund.

The power is developed as a byproduct from the falling water which belongs to these people.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But there is no power development in the case of the Weber project. That is the point on which the Senator from Utah has been trying to score off me.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois permit me to make my statement?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. WATKINS. Usually power projects are built in connection with irrigation projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But that is not true in the case of the Weber project.

Mr. WATKINS. There is some power in connection with the Weber project, as the Senator from Illinois will find if he makes an investigation. However, there is no excess power there, except that which will be used in the irrigation system itself—whatever amount of power that may be.

The point is that in the case of these river systems, the water of which belongs to the people, the people are entitled to have whatever they can get out of the power and out of the irrigation, the cost elements of which are added on one side of the ledger; and then the assets are listed on the other side. If a river system is used by the people who purchase

the power as well as own the water, then they are entitled to have that money distributed in any way they please, so long as they pay back the cost of the capital outlay.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am surprised by the attitude of my friend from Utah. I thought he was interested in attempting to balance the budget. Therefore, my proposal is to reduce the expenditures, in the case of this item, by \$12 million—a modest contribution toward balancing the budget, but, I hope, an appreciable one.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I have heard the statement made time and time again by those on the other side of the aisle that we are threatened with another depression. On the other hand, if we follow the plan of the President of the United States, we shall have projects of this kind ready to be proceeded with, and construction will be taking place. We cannot completely stop all construction simply because someone says we must balance the budget. Millions of dollars come into the Treasury every year from the projects which already have been built. Those payments come into the Treasury under the repayment program.

If the rest of the country would do as well in the case of flood-control projects as we do in the case of reclamation projects, there would be great savings and much more money with which to balance the budget.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am delighted to give the Senator from Utah time in which to make his excellent speech.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly; I have been delighted to do so.

I quite agree with the Senator from Utah that the flood-control projects should pay a portion of their costs. Of course they do not always do so now, but I agree that they should.

However, the bill dealing with flood-control projects is not now before us. At this time we have before us the Interior Department appropriation bill, and at the moment we are considering the part of that bill which relates to appropriations for reclamation projects.

I have been trying to establish—and the Senator from Utah does not controvert my statement of fact—that a large portion of the capital costs for irrigation are met by applying to them the power revenues, so that the power features of the projects bear their own load, in the case of the capital costs, and also pay or bear a portion of the irrigation load. In some cases, as in that of the Weber project, the municipal water systems bear a portion of the load.

Furthermore, when the sums advanced are repaid, they are not repaid with interest. However, interest is certainly a valid cost in a free-enterprise society; and the community loses the use of the money during this period and the taxpayers lose the use of the money which otherwise would be paid as interest.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now, Mr. President, the big guns are wheeling into action. The atomic-energy gun has just come on the scene. [Laughter.] I shall yield after making 1 or 2 further statements.

Mr. President, when the capital sums are repaid, do the taxpayers of the East and the Middle West get them back? Not at all, Mr. President. Those sums then go into a further fund for irrigation. So every fresh dollar we appropriate for this purpose never comes back to the sections of the country which pay the major portion of the taxes. These additional dollars go permanently into the development of the semiarid States. I am well aware of the terrific political power of the semiarid States. There are 17 States, which have within their borders large regions which are semiarid. I realize that the ground there is thirsty for water, and that many of the political elements in those States are thirsty for appropriations. I know it seems ungrateful to deny this flow of water to those who are in the desert, waiting for this abundant supply. Certainly, irrigation projects are good, but during the present period of financial strain, when we are trying to balance the budget, we can easily slow down somewhat and save the taxpayers some money.

Now, I yield to the Senator from Colorado. I really feel that I have flushed out the big birds when he takes the floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois speaks of the hunger and thirst of our lands for water. I wish to assure him that his words do not supply the water, and that, even after he speaks, the need remains the same.

Let me also suggest to the distinguished Senator from Illinois that he is making a serious error if he thinks the Federal Government is losing money and that the communities are losing money because the irrigation features of these projects do not carry interest. There is a multiplier there which pays the Federal Government dozens or perhaps hundreds of times, in the end, the amount of the cost the Federal Government bears as a result of the loss of such interest.

It has been the policy of Congress ever since the reclamation system was established—recognizing the usefulness of reclamation, with its multiplying factor in creating wealth—to have such interest absorbed as part of the national welfare.

What is the result? In the case of Colorado, if we did not have irrigation in our State—and I venture to say that perhaps 85 percent of it has been developed privately—ours would be a grazing State. We are now paying more than \$500 million a year into the Federal Treasury—several times more than if irrigated farmlands were not the backbone of our economy.

It is that money which comes into the Federal Treasury, due to the multiple developments which come to a State from establishing a sound backbone of agriculture, that pays the Federal Government over and over again for its interest loss in financing the irrigation part

of these projects. It is that multiplier factor which the distinguished Senator from Illinois overlooks.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to have Senator from Illinois permit me to finish.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The distinguished Senator from Illinois speaks as though he had unearthed a novel fact; namely, that no interest is paid in the case of the reclamation parts of these projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is not novel, but it is not always realized by those who pay the bills.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator from Illinois shows as much exuberance of discovery over that fact as does a new born babe when he first sticks his big toe into his mouth. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, there is nothing new about this. It is the policy of Congress—and a good one—and I daresay it will continue to be a policy of Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I daresay it will continue to be a policy of Congress; yes. At least, it will for the present. A great many nonessential expenditures will continue, despite my protests. But enough of my proposals for economy have been adopted to give me faith in the worthwhileness of continuing them.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Then why does the Senator from Illinois waste his words?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado permit me to continue now, please?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As I was saying, Mr. President, I daresay the policy will continue to be a policy of Congress for the present because of the political power of the 17 semiarid States, which can command 34 votes in the Senate, and in view of the arrangements they can make with other sections of the country which also wish to have their backs scratched, so to speak, in the case of other projects. But I am surprised that the Senator from Colorado should turn to follow the theories of John Maynard Keynes and the French physiocrats, on this theory, because it was the French physiocrats and Mr. Keynes who introduced the concept of the multipliers; and I am surprised that the Senator from Colorado, who is a sound-money man and a hard-money man should turn to these unorthodox theories. The truth of the matter is that industries in the cities also have a multiplying effect, just as much as agriculture has a multiplying effect. Put people to work anywhere, let them produce, then with the goods and the purchasing power they can buy other products. That is not exclusively true of the soil. It is true generally for manufacturing as well as farming. For the production of goods creates a demand for other goods.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator accuses me of being a physiocrat.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I said "following the physiocrats."

Mr. MILLIKIN. It sounds very nasty. I do not know exactly what it means when the Senator calls me a physiocrat.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I did not call the Senator a bureaucrat.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator from Illinois is a courteous man, and I assume he intends no insult. But when it comes to following Mr. Keynes, I understand that the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois is one of the prime followers of Mr. Keynes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Only in—

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. Keynes came to him as a light came to Saul of Tarsus, and the senior Senator from Illinois embraced his doctrine and is one of the prime promulgators of it. I never have been. So the Senator should apply the doctrine of Keynes, if he was wise enough to see the wisdom of reclamation, rather than repudiate it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, let us turn from these amusing remarks to the issue at stake. It is always a pleasure to discuss these matters with this genial Senator from Colorado; but there is a real question of national policy which is involved. Take the Nebraska-Kansas projects, the Bostwick division, with a cost of \$599 per acre. The water users will pay only \$160 an acre, the power users, \$439. In the Frenchman-Cambridge division, the water users will pay \$136 an acre, the power users, \$650 an acre. In the Rapid Valley unit of South Dakota—listen to this—the water users will pay only \$21 an acre, and the power users, \$354 an acre. It is just a very real question of how far we should go in these matters.

My State has rich agricultural lands, probably as rich farmland as there is in the country, with the possible exception of certain counties in Iowa. Its richest farmland last year, before the election, was selling for about \$550 an acre. Since November the price has fallen very appreciably, so that now the price of this richest farmland in the country is very much less than the cost of irrigating arid land or semiarid land. That is, the cost price of this fertile corn belt land is less than the cost of irrigating the semiarid land—much less, and I think it is a real question as to how fast and how far we should go in the field of irrigation. I am not introducing any radical proposal.

I am merely proposing that we slow up our rate of construction by one-fifth. This cut is not directed at the dams, it is not directed at power, but it is directed at the main canals and the lateral canals which carry the water from the reservoirs onto the semiarid areas.

The amounts to be appropriated for these purposes are approximately \$60 million. My proposal for a minimum cut of \$12 million would be a saving of 20 percent. It would simply mean a slackening, and, if the very genial Senator from Colorado has become a convert to the compensatory theory of business cycles—which, incidentally, I advanced before Mr. Keynes did—if he has now become a convert to that point, we can slow it down in the present, and then accelerate the construction in the future when the real hard times en-

gendered since last November 4 begin to hit us.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; I am glad to yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I repeat that since he has been one of the leading apostles of Keynesian theories, which I could demonstrate very easily, I think he should follow them, if they are consistent with the doctrines I am expounding, rather than to have me abandon them. Does that make sense?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; it does not make any sense. [Laughter.]

It is an obscure witticism which can only cause confusion.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the distinguished Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator speaks of a reduction of how many millions?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Twelve million dollars.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Twelve million dollars?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator from Illinois is modest tonight.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Colorado will remember the statement of Warren Hastings, that he was surprised at his own moderation.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Why does the Senator yield to a weakness of that kind?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Because I thought this was probably the greatest amount of saving which I could possibly effect, in view of the political power of the semiarid States.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The distinguished Senator recognizes a power which exists.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. And which should exist. I am glad the Senator has an understanding of that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I recognize the facts of life.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am glad he continues to hold the understanding of that in his mind, because, to the extent that it exists, it is a just power.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, not necessarily at all. It was put into the Constitution by the small States.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Now the Senator wants to abolish the Constitution; and I am not surprised. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, I accept it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. But the Senator from Illinois has undertaken now to demonstrate a theory that he will find it more difficult to demonstrate than the \$12 million reduction.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What is that, please?

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator is now attacking the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I certainly am not. I am accepting the Constitution. I accept the Constitution, just as Margaret Fuller said she accepted the universe.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am glad.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The provision for equal representation in the Senate is fastened into the Constitution, and, be-

lieve me, the semiarid States make the large States pay for their political power. We in the large States are the subject peoples of this country. We are taxed, taxed, and taxed, but we get very little in appropriations.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Where does the wealth of the West go? It goes to the large States. That is what has made them large. If those large States, misguided by misguided Representatives, think they are going to make a hinterland out of the Western States, they are making another fatal error. Our wealth pours into those great States, and makes them rich and wealthy, and they should not want to convert us into hinterland States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In the main we get our prosperity from our own soil and our own industries.

Mr. MILLIKIN. But the Constitution gave us equal rights, and I suggest we are going to keep them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The theory of the colonial empire may have been true in the years past, in the case of the few New York banks which controlled the mines of Colorado and the politics of Colorado, but it has never been true that the State of Illinois has controlled Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Constitution still stands, still is as good today as it was in the beginning, and I hope it will continue to stand. If it continues to stand, Colorado and all the other semiarid States will each continue to have two Senators, who, I believe, measure up to the Senators from any other section of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS. They are ornaments of this body.

Mr. MILLIKIN. And they deserve the influence, which I hope they have, and will always have in this body.

Mr. DOUGLAS. They have great influence, and they are not unmindful of local interests. Does the Senator remember the phrase from Shakespeare, "O! it is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant"?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Why does it bother the Senator, that 17 States have 2 Senators each? He admits that they play a responsible role in the Senate. I think the Senator admits that they discharge their duties well. Why does he begrudge them that representation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, I do not begrudge them that representation.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does he want all the political power to come from Illinois or Chicago?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Colorado is an expert in the art of drawing a red herring across a discussion. I do not begrudge—

Mr. MILLIKIN. I wish the Senator would not say "red herring"—say some other kind of color.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then let me say a pink herring.

It is always a delight to meet with the representatives from the powerful though semiarid States and to have fellowship with them. I simply want to say that we who pay the major portion of the taxes of the country from our

industry and our agriculture are well aware of what is happening. We are being milked for the benefit of States with little population but with great political power.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. If there is anything to that line of argument, I would reverse it and say that the semiarid States of the West are being milked by the larger States of the Union. I do not make that argument, but I am entitled to make it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator have in mind that the mining industry and the railroads are owned in the East?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Where go the products of our mines? They go to the State of Illinois and to other large States. Where goes our wool? It goes to Boston—

Mr. DOUGLAS. And we pay a very high price for it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Where do the larger States get the wealth out of which they pay taxes? They do not get it by cannibalizing themselves. They get it from the rest of the country; and when they cease to get it from the rest of the country, they will not be paying any taxes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Colorado tempts me to make a truthful but somewhat unkind remark. If it were not for the tribute which the semiarid States extract from the rest of the country, not only in the form of irrigation projects, but in the form also of bounties on sugar, on wool, and on silver—if it were not for the sums which the rest of the country pours into the semiarid States, the population of those States would shrink to about one-half of what it is.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The population of those States might shrink even to half of what it is, and the wealth of the larger States which they draw from the semiarid States would also shrink. The Senator from Illinois is an expert on economics; he understands the reciprocal contributions of our system. He is not talking facts according to a great economist from the State of Illinois by the name of Dr. DOUGLAS. He is talking a species of—I should not say it in connection with the distinguished Senator from Illinois—a species of geographic bigotry that does not become him and does not become his economics and does not become Senate debate, and will not be adopted in the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator may be correct in regard to the last point. His group is so powerful that I am afraid it will not be adopted.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be delighted to yield. I hope the discussion will now take a much more gentle turn.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. May I clear up one point in this discussion?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. For the edification of those of us in the Senate with a limited vocabulary, and so we may better understand the vital issue in the colloquy between the Senator from Illi-

nois and the Senator from Colorado, I should like to read into the Record a definition from Webster's International Dictionary of the word "physiocrat." Perhaps I should begin by spelling it: P-h-y-s-i-o-c-r-a-t.

I read the definition:

One of the followers of Quesnay, a Frenchman who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order. The physiocrats emphasized the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the only proper source of public revenue, and the necessity for governing so as not to interfere with the natural laws affecting the relations and processes of society and industry.

I think perhaps it would be well for us to know that before we vote on this question. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I am very glad to have that definition inserted by the distinguished Senator from Maine. It sounds pretty good to me.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from Colorado that one of the original physiocrats, a gentleman by the name of du Pont de Nemours, also believed that all wealth came from the soil, and was a devotee of the French Revolution, but he was exiled by it and was protected by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party. Then when the Federalists, as the progenitors of the Republican Party, launched an antialien campaign and passed the Alien Act in 1798 or 1799, one of the purposes of that act was to exile du Pont de Nemours and send him back to France.

Mr. MILLIKIN. But the rest of the family stayed in this country and did pretty well. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this has all been very amusing to me, and I am sure we have all enjoyed ourselves. Sometimes grave issues can be made more palatable by being wrapped in a little good-natured fun.

There is an issue, however, as to how much further we shall go and with what speed in carrying on our expenditures for irrigation. I suppose our friends from the West want to get everything they can get, and I suppose they have the votes to do that.

Years ago western irrigation projects were an extremely valuable undertaking. For relatively small outlays great improvements could be made, and fertile though arid lands placed into cultivation. As the years have gone by we have constructed such projects where it could be done economically. The ones now being constructed, however, are not nearly so economically justified, however, as is indicated by the tremendous costs per acre which I have cited.

I do not insist that even these be stopped, however. All I am suggesting is that we slow down the rate at which they are being built, so that the budget can be balanced and the taxpayer have some of his burdens lifted.

It may be that we shall not be able to get a rollcall on this amendment. It may be that Senators will sit on their hands. But there is a real question involved as to how much of our resources should be used for such purposes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me suggest that the real question is not, Have we appropriated too much? The question is, Have we appropriated too little? For how many years since World War I have we been using up our resources in wars and emergencies? The appropriations about which we are talking are restoring wealth to the country and are affording some measure of compensation for the wealth we have lost. I suggest that the Senator give that some thought.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Since the Senator from Colorado is so solicitous about my mental health, may I make a suggestion to him. I remember seeing a brochure written about irrigation projects in 1949 which showed thousands of acres being brought into production of potatoes at a time when we were dumping and destroying potatoes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That was not a semi-arid State venture. The focal point was in the Northeast.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We are faced with huge food surpluses, and it is worrying us all. It is certainly worrying members of the majority party, and worrying the Secretary of Agriculture who comes from Utah and wants some of these irrigation projects. We do not know what to do about it. We are paying subsidies to take land out of production, and we still pay subsidies to put more land under production. We are paying large sums of money to put more land into production—

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall yield when I finish my sentence.

It would seem that we could slow down a little bit on putting new acres into production, especially when we have huge surpluses of food and big deficits in the budget.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I have also sounded the theme that perhaps we should give a little more attention to restoring wealth which has been lost. The Senator would be a great deal more worried if we did not have surpluses—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Colorado not worried about the surpluses?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I did not say I was not worried about them, but the Senator from Illinois is worried about surpluses, and he would be a whole lot more worried if our lands were not producing surpluses.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is all very pleasant, but other Members of the Senate have business to transact, and I yield the floor.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An amendment is pending.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays. I hope that my friends will be willing to raise their hands, and that my suspicion that they would sit on their hands will not be borne out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays are not ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is what I feared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$123,589,450" and insert in lieu thereof "\$124,889,450."

Mr. THYE. The amendment which I have proposed would increase the amount for construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects, including power-transmission facilities, from \$123,589,450 to \$124,889,450.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has provided in the pending bill \$700,000 for the completion of plans and specifications for a 230-kilovolt line from Big Bend, S. Dak., to Watertown, to Granite Falls, to Benson, to Fergus Falls, Minn., in order to make Missouri River Basin power available in western Minnesota.

My amendment seeks to increase the appropriation for the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin projects by \$1,300,000 to allow a total of \$2 million for the planning, specifications, and initiation of construction of the Big Bend to Watertown to Granite Falls to Benson to Fergus Falls 230-kilovolt transmission line and substations.

The bill now contains a stipulation in Senate Report No. 445 that available funds are to be used for planning only. If the amount is increased as proposed by my amendment, it would also include initiation of construction.

The REA's and public utilities in my State of Minnesota have looked forward to the time when they would be able to buy power from the power developments on the Missouri River.

To this end 20 REA cooperatives and 3 private utility companies worked out a plan that was agreeable to all parties concerned and at the same time provided the most economical means of getting power from the Missouri River Basin project.

That is a plan agreed to by power-utility companies and REA cooperatives. Thus there is no difference of opinion. They are not fighting one another. They say that the transmission line would serve the State of Minnesota in the most economical way possible, so there is no split opinion in that respect. All parties favor the transmission line.

The plan I propose, which presents a progressive pattern of cooperation in utilizing the services of all agencies, pub-

lic, cooperative, and private, was presented to the Bureau of Reclamation on December 4, 1951, and was signed by all the power companies and the utilities in the area.

The Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls transmission line is an essential portion of the plan, and, together with the Oahe-Huron-Watertown facilities, will provide a source of power to western Minnesota.

The problem of getting an adequate, reliable, and economical source of power to the farms and communities of my great State of Minnesota is of great concern to the farmers and to the power-consuming public.

Initial power from the Missouri River Basin project will be available in November of this year, just a few short months away, and additional power will become available at approximately 3-month intervals for the next 2 years.

Therefore, if Minnesota is to receive power from this great development, it is essential that these transmission lines for which I am requesting construction funds be put under construction at the earliest possible date. They should be under construction today.

I wish to call attention to the fact that last year, following a recommendation by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the Senate twice voted to include in appropriations for the Department of Interior an item of \$2,913,600 to initiate the building of the 230-kilovolt transmission line into Minnesota.

When this measure first went to conference, however, it was impossible to obtain the agreement of the House conferees inasmuch as the House of Representatives had not approved the item when the appropriation was there originally.

Thereupon, I offered an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill and the Senate again approved, but the conference struck out the amendment to provide funds for the construction of Minnesota transmission lines.

Nevertheless, the following statement was inserted in the report by the House managers:

The item has been stricken from the bill with the understanding that it will be given very careful consideration if it is proposed in the budget for 1954.

Unfortunately, it was not so proposed in the revised budget, notwithstanding the time element which is involved in getting this project under way.

It is my understanding that the action which was taken last year in conference was the result of a conclusion that a year's delay would not seriously hamper the objectives.

In that connection I must again emphasize that the power will now be available in a matter of months and that these facilities should not be further delayed.

To do so could well result in a waste of power and a failure by a large number of people to share in the benefits which are anticipated from the power resources of the Missouri River Basin.

The immediate construction of these transmission lines and their associated substations will permit the farmers in

my State to make use of this electricity in the production of food.

Adoption of this amendment now will save 12 to 18 months of construction time. It will provide rural electrification cooperatives, private utility companies, and municipal plants a needed source of power, in the development of which these various agencies in Minnesota have worked out a pattern of cooperation that should be an example to the entire Nation.

It will do this in a businesslike way, and I believe that it deserves the endorsement of Congress at this time by the adoption of the amendment which I am offering.

The reason why I endeavored to get REA cooperatives and power companies together back in 1951 was that the REA has excellent generating stations or units in Minnesota. The Northern States Power Co. has steam plants at Mankato, Sioux Falls, and other cities in Minnesota.

The hydroelectric generating units that are to be used in conjunction with flood-control dams will not be much more than nicely completed when we shall be confronted with the question of firming up hydroelectric power generated at these various sites. That will require the construction of steam plants. We have seen that happen in TVA and elsewhere.

My hope is that the transmission lines from Garrison Dam, Fort Randall, and Gavins Point can be tied together, but in the tieup there will be steam plants that are now in the hands of REA and power companies in my State. High water will provide electricity that can be fed into the whole system; but when low water occurs and power must be firmed, there is a source of firm power upon which to draw, in the existing power plants, whether they be in the REA, in the Northern States, or any other utility. That combination represents an economical system for furnishing power to consumers, in which not only private but public utilities, as well as hydroelectric units on the rivers operate as one unit in flood-control measures, and in the service of humankind in the Northwest area. For that reason I pleaded for this item in connection with last year's appropriation. The Senate approved it, but the House rejected it, because certain House Members could not agree as to where the transmission line should enter Minnesota.

Last year we endeavored to bring the line down through Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and then into Minnesota. That was objected to. This year the House Members agreed that the transmission line should come from Big Bend, S. Dak., to Huron and Watertown, and then down to Granite Falls, Minn.

Four hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for planning. The Senate committee added \$300,000, making a total of \$700,000. That is only for planning; but we should initiate construction now. Otherwise the transmission lines will not be there to wheel the current when the current is made available at the various generating units on the river at Garrison and at other points.

So I think this is an entirely sound and economical proposal, because if my amendment is adopted, construction will be initiated. If it is not adopted, \$700,000 will be made available for no other purpose than to find out, through planning, what should be the next step. The next step will be too late in coming if we wait until next year to take it. So I hope I may have the support of the Senate for this proposal.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I feel that I have an obligation as chairman of the subcommittee, and speaking for the Committee on Appropriations, to present the views of the committee.

In this instance the committee added, in the full committee, the sum of \$300,000 to carry on planning from Watertown to Fergus Falls. This is the extension of the line for which there was no planning money provided originally.

The construction item was eliminated in the revised budget. The present administration has had no opportunity to go into the subject, to understand the situation, or to reach any conclusions in the field. The planning money, if available, will do everything other than initiate the construction itself in the area. This money will furnish all the information that is essential with respect to the physical facilities, the proper location, overall costs, and so forth.

As I recall, the original estimate for the construction of this line was some \$47 million. Certainly before the Congress is committed to such an expenditure we should have some authoritative word from the department which will be charged with the expenditure of the funds and with the justification for their appropriation. I believe this matter should not be included in the present appropriation bill, but should await full consideration by the Appropriations Committee and by the affected department of the executive branch of Government.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, there is no man in whom I have greater confidence when it comes to appropriation matters than the Senator from Oregon. He knows his figures. He knows every item in the appropriation bill. Therefore I am reluctant even to suggest that I might differ with him. My only reason for differing with him in this instance is that I should like to send the subject to conference. The question as to where this line should enter Minnesota has always been quite a serious question among certain House Members. I thought that if the chairman of the subcommittee, one of the most distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee, were to see fit to accept this item it could be carried to conference, where we would have an opportunity to discuss it with the House Members.

If the House Members should not agree to the item, we could strike it out in conference. However, we would develop a greater understanding of what the problems are so far as the House and Senate Members are concerned. That is what I had hoped for.

As I say—and I repeat it, even though this proposal may be rejected—the Sen-

ator from Oregon is one of the most able men serving on the Appropriations Committee. I say that knowing full well that many of the senior members of the Committee on Appropriations are well qualified to serve the Senate and the Nation. The Senator from Oregon is one of the best qualified members of the Committee on Appropriations.

I should like to see this item go to conference, for the reason that then we could discuss it in conference with the House Members. If it should be the decision of the conferees not to accept it, I would have no criticism; but I think we could develop a better understanding of what is involved, which would probably enable us to go through with it in the 1954 appropriation, for 1955.

So, if the Senator from Oregon will agree to take this item to conference, I shall be very happy to have that done.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the generosity of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota makes it doubly difficult for me to discharge my duty. Nevertheless, under the circumstances I shall accept the will of the Senate and take the item to conference if it is the will of the Senate that it should go to conference. However, I cannot agree to accept the item on my own responsibility.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois on behalf of the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,260,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,460,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] is unavoidably absent. Late this evening his office asked that I present this amendment in his behalf.

Originally the amendment was prepared to propose an increase of \$400,000 in this item, rather than \$200,000, but I have taken the liberty of modifying the amendment so as to propose an increase of \$200,000 for the control of the sea lamprey, a parasite-like eel which destroys fish in the Great Lakes.

My understanding is that Lake Ontario is one of the native habitats of the sea lamprey, and that as early as 1931 this parasite got into Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

Its effect can be demonstrated by the fact that in previous years the commercial fishermen were taking about \$7½ million worth of fish from Lake Huron alone, and that last year the commercial catch amounted to exactly nothing.

This little parasite threatens the entire commercial fishing industry in the Great Lakes. It has gotten into Lake Superior and into Lake Michigan. By dint of excellent research an electrical device has been developed by the scientists in the Fish and Wildlife Service which is an effective gadget for the destruction of

lampreys as they come up the stream to spawn.

It would probably require a great deal of money to restore the fishing industry in the Great Lakes, and also to rid the lakes of this very devastating parasite.

The subject was discussed in the full committee. I think there was a sympathetic response on the part of most Members, and an increase was made in the funds for sea lamprey control. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], however, felt that the amount provided was not sufficient, and that is the reason for presenting the amendment.

I believe I could well concur in the sentiment expressed by the amendment. I know the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], has a very abiding interest in the control work of this character because it affects a tremendous fishing investment in the whole Great Lakes area.

So I commend the amendment to the chairman of the subcommittee, and hope that it will find favor and grace with him.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Naturally I am greatly interested in the matter, and before the committee, being a member of the committee, I explained what was needed, but felt that under the circumstances the \$200,000 appropriation would be adequate for this year.

Since then, I must say on the floor of the Senate, I have been advised by the experts that the requirement of \$400,000 is a minimum, because electrical machines must be constructed for the purpose of electrocuting the lampreys. The electrical machines are fitted with prongs, which are charged with a high-voltage electric current. When the eels go between the prongs, they are electrocuted. At places where rivers come into the lake, it is necessary to install special generating plants, which cost anywhere from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for one stream.

I do not know the number of eggs the eels lay, but it is an enormous number. If one stream is missed, the eels can go out into the lake and pollute the whole lake system.

I was hoping that we could increase the amount, and expected in conference to do all I could to get the amount increased, so that the electrical machines could be made available. I am told that the machines actually kill the eels beyond the question of a doubt.

The solution has been found. The next step is to build the electrocution devices.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am advised that a single lamprey will destroy as much as 20 pounds of fish in a single season.

Mr. FERGUSON. I have the same figure.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Lampreys in the fourth generation are now being found in some cases. If that be true—and it is a statement made by the Fish and Wildlife Research Agency—lampreys constitute a menace of great proportions to the fishing industry in the future.

Mr. FERGUSON. Unfortunately the eels stay up in the streams, in the beds,

in the mud, for about 5 years. Therefore it is quite a problem to catch and actually destroy them. The idea was to try to kill them at least in Lake Superior, and to do the very best that could be done in the lakes to the south.

The problem exists also in other States. It exists in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana.

I will say that the record shows that the problem does not seem to exist in Lake Erie. There is something about the streams which prevents the lampreys from spawning there.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My understanding is that the water of Lake Erie is too warm.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is too warm for the lampreys. Therefore the problem does not exist in Lake Erie.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I am very happy that the amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Illinois. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] had spoken to me about it when he found it was necessary to be away today and when he understood that the bill would be taken up today.

There is much concern among men engaged in fishing on Lake Superior. Of course, there is a very large fishing industry on that lake. The problem has been recognized as a very serious one. The leeches attach themselves to the side of a fish, or underneath the fish, and destroy the fish the minute they attach themselves to it, because they suck the lifeblood out of the fish.

It has been a great source of worry to the fishing industry in Minnesota.

I am very happy that the Senator from Illinois made mention of the fact and has brought it to the attention of the Senate. The amendment should be adopted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I merely wish to say, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, that when the facts are developed I vote in accordance with the facts. For the past 2 years I have paid close attention to the lamprey situation in Lake Superior and elsewhere. There is no question that it is a serious menace. There is no question as to what the facts are. Therefore, I want to support the appropriation.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Inasmuch as the question of the temperature of the water has been raised, I should like to inquire whether Canada is doing anything with respect to the control of the problem in its streams?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am not advised whether Canada is doing anything about it.

Mr. KILGORE. It seems to me that would be a fertile field of investigation also, if the lampreys breed better in cold water.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], for the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, on page 14, line 9, reference is made to the Rapid City Air Base. I think it is clearly identifiable, but about a month ago the name of the air base was changed to the Elsworth Air Force Base, and the President dedicated it on his recent trip to South Dakota.

Therefore, in order that there may be no misunderstanding and that the reference will be correct in the allocation of the funds for the portion of the water supply to the air base, I ask that on page 14, line 9, the words "Rapid City Air Base" be stricken and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the words "Elsworth Air Force Base."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, line 22, after "\$7,000,000", insert a comma and the following: "of which \$500,000 shall be made available to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to defray the cost of studies of problems affecting the education of children of migratory workers and to assist localities in their education and health care."

Mr. DOUGLAS. The amendment I am now offering is similar to an amendment which I introduced last year. It proposes to transfer from the \$7 million, which we are now spending for the care of migratory birds out of annual and permanent appropriations, the sum of \$500,000 for the health care and education of migratory children.

I am greatly pleased that we are caring so tenderly for migratory birds. They have long flights north in the spring and south in the fall. They become wearied and exhausted, and it is proper that we should set up a national system of well-spaced bird refuges where tired and exhausted birds may rest, where they may be fed from our bird lunch program, and where, if sick or disabled, they may receive medical care.

Since individual States could not be expected to deal adequately with the program, because birds are here today and gone tomorrow, national, and, indeed, international action was necessary.

Therefore, the International Migratory Treaty was negotiated in 1916, whereby Canada and the United States bound themselves to take care of the birds which crossed their borders.

Incidentally it was apparently the decision of the United States Supreme Court arising out of that treaty, in the case of Missouri against Holland, which has given rise to the so-called Bricker amendment. A similar treaty has been negotiated between the United States and Mexico.

I wish to make it clear that I believe that after birds fly so many thousands of miles, they need protection against the elements and they should be provided with an integrated set of landing

fields—a program which cannot be carried out if the States act alone.

Therefore I am happy to support this measure, and I am not deterred by the fact that it is an extension of the welfare state into the field of feathered vertebrates.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, for a question, but not for a point of order.

Mr. LONG. Is the Senator from Illinois proposing that this money be spent for children, or for additional bureaucracy? The amendment I have before me, which is marked as intended to be submitted by the Senator from Illinois, reads in part as follows: "To defray the cost of studies of problems affecting the education of children of migratory workers."

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am sorry; I think the Senator from Louisiana was not in the Chamber when the modified form of the amendment was read. In its modified form, the amendment provides that the money shall not only be spent for this purpose, but also should be spent to assist the localities in the education and health care of migratory children.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois inform me whether Congress has authorized such a program as this?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Louisiana does not intend to raise a point of order against the amendment. I am sure his natural benevolence is such that he will permit this issue to be considered on its merits.

Mr. President, I think it should be recognized that not all the migratory birds are American birds. Some of them come from Mexico, and fly north. Yet we provide adequate transient camps for them and, indeed, food for them, although they do not remain in the United States, but merely treat the United States as a passage point, as they move from Mexico into Canada.

Similarly, we do not bar birds of Canadian origin from being adequately treated in these bird refuges. We do not insist upon 100-percent Americanism in the case of birds, and we do not bar them, even if some of them may leave the country of their origin and enter the United States without a visa. [Laughter.]

All I am proposing, Mr. President, is that we should extend some of these privileges to children of migratory workers.

In recent years, probably a million migratory workers have moved over the United States, following the seasons and the crops. Many of them have been Spanish-Americans or Negroes. Many are Mexicans. This year there probably will be almost 2 million Mexicans coming illegally across the border, because the articles in the New York Times written by Mr. Gladwin Hill, coming from the Rio Grande, have indicated that in the month of May, 93,883 were captured along the Mexican border alone; and Mr. Hill indicated that at least twice that number effected illegal entry into the

United States in that one month. An article which appeared last Sunday in the New York Times states that the Arizona jails are full, as a result of the drive to reduce the flow of wetbacks.

Of course, Mr. President, the migratory workers are not exclusively of Mexican origin. The Spanish-Americans from the Southwest and the Negroes from the South are also migratory workers.

The extraordinary thing about this matter is that we provide excellent care for migratory birds, but little or nothing for migratory children.

I have before me some descriptions of the fate of migratory children. I shall read now, from the magazine "School Life" of January 1953, an authentic letter from a 17-year-old boy by the name of Pablo Luis Sender, sent by him to the Office of Education Committee on Migrants. The letter which Pablo wrote under date of August 1, 1952, reads as follows:

AUGUST 1, 1952.

DEAR SIR: Well, your letter was a surprise. It's just about the first time I've been asked to help out on something really important. So I've talked around with some of the others all the way from the mothers and fathers and children to our crew leader. And they gave me some good ideas to put with my own. I've made a list of them:

1. We move too soon to get settled in a school.
2. As I said before, some parents would rather have their children work than go to school.
3. Sometimes school isn't very interesting to stay in all day long.
4. If you feel sick or hungry it's not fun to go to school—or do anything.
5. In school the rooms are crowded and everyone gets in everyone's way.
6. It's not easy to talk to teachers if you don't know English very well.
7. To go to school you need better clothes and other things that cost money.
8. The teachers have trouble finding out what we know and where we have been to school. (My sister, Maria, had a card from one school but she lost it already.)
9. It's hard to catch on to what they are talking about in school when you are new.
10. Along that line we don't ever have any books or anything from school to take along with us.
11. Usually Maria (that's my sister again) has to stay home lots of days to take care of Sam. He's only 2. Other kids do the same thing while their parents work.
12. There's a law about going to school instead of working during school hours if you're under 16. We get mixed up on that.
13. The places we have to live in make you want to move in a hurry sometimes.
14. Not much to do that's fun during evenings.
15. Maybe you're not interested in big people but my own dad said he wished people his age had a chance to learn things.

Well, that's quite a list. Since you have been talking about migrants at your meetings I guess you have thought of most of them.

Maybe I could have helped more by telling some of the things some of the kids liked about school once in a while. It isn't all bad. But this is enough for now.

And, yes, I do want a copy of your report if it isn't too much trouble.

Your friend,

PABLO.

Mr. President, I also have before me an article from the National Humane

Review of May 1952. I should like to read some parts of it:

Take the case of Jose.

Jose is dead.

He died in 1950 at the age of 9 years for the following reasons.

Jose, his parents, and two older sisters and a brother emigrated legally from Mexico to the United States. They came in search of work. A great many farmers and labor contractors were glad that they came, although it cannot be said that they welcomed them. Jose was 5 years old at the time.

In San Antonio a labor contractor signed up the entire family to go to work immediately in the Colorado bean fields. The contractor arranged free transportation to Colorado. The transport vehicle was a 1½-ton stake truck with a ragged tarpaulin cover. It had temporary benches along the two sides. Another family of five persons rode in the same truck. Children slept on household baggage. The truck stopped on the way only for gas, oil, water, and occasionally to permit the driver to snatch meals in cheap diners and the two families to do meager shopping in roadside groceries.

Temperatures on the Texas and Colorado highways averaged over 90 degrees in daytime and at several times went over 100 degrees.

When Jose and his family arrived at the fields where they were to begin work, they were assigned free housing. The quarters consisted of a one-room shack, sheathed with tattered tar paper, on the edge of a camp of about 25 such buildings. The whole camp sat in a sun-baked field, without grass or shade. One water faucet provided all the water available to the 31 families housed in the 25 buildings. An open ditch drained away waste water. Garbage was piled in a rotting heap at the edge of the camp. Two pit latrines were the only sanitary facilities. Beds were flat wooden bunks, without mattresses.

On the morning after arrival the entire family went to work in the fields.

Jose went to work, too.

Hour after hour, coaxed by his mother, threatened by his father, watched by the foreman, Jose picked beans. All beans picked by the family were weighed together and Jose's father was paid by the pound for the family production. Jose's parents felt that they had to keep the children working in order to get enough money for food and for the inevitable time, not far distant, when they would again be compelled to travel, perhaps a thousand or 2,000 miles, in quest of more work.

The story of Jose could be long and elaborate. We will cut it short. After all, Jose's life was short.

Jose worked that first summer in the United States in bean fields, beet fields, and strawberry fields. In the autumn the family trekked to Oregon to pick apples. In succeeding years they picked cotton in California, worked back through the Colorado beet fields, went north and east to the Michigan pickle fields. Two more babies came, one born in a tent and the other in a tarpaper shack like the first home in Colorado.

Jose never went to school.

In the first place, Jose had to work. In the second place, he never learned enough English to learn much from an English-speaking teacher in the kind of rural schools that were the only schools ever available to him. In the third place, neither the school authorities nor the school children in communities where he and his family briefly paused, wanted him. The teachers thought and called him stupid. The children laughed at him for his alien queerness and his ragged clothes.

And, besides, Jose was so often ill. He was always underweight. He had thin, bent bones. He caught colds easily, he had fre-

quent fevers, he coughed almost continuously.

In his ninth year he had an attack of dysentery. Since diarrhea was a very common ailment of denizens of the migrant camps, no one even considered calling a doctor. Most doctors would visit migrant camps only in extreme emergencies, anyway.

And so Jose died.

He died of cruelty. The laws and courts of almost every State of the Union have clearly defined almost everything that ever happened to Jose as cruelty or criminal neglect. Jose was malnourished, exploited as labor, deprived of any chance at even elementary education, exposed constantly to debilitating heat and cold, inadequately clothed, left without medical attention when ill.

Mr. President, there are thousands and tens of thousands of cases such as that one. The children of migratory farm-workers are, without exception and without question, the most educationally neglected group in the United States. Many of them never go to school. Many of them go to school for only 3 or 4 months in a year. There is great retardation in the education of such children. They drop out of school at the age of 10 or 11 or 12 years. There is a high degree of illiteracy among them. Reports indicate that there are probably few migrant boys who could qualify to serve in the Army.

Mr. President, I have a vast mass of statistical material, which I shall not take time to present now; but I should like to have it included at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks. I now ask unanimous consent for that purpose, Mr. President.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR AND LABOR MANAGEMENT BY GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND, GENERAL SECRETARY, NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, N. Y., FEBRUARY 27, 1952

The National Child Labor Committee is a voluntary organization founded in 1904 and incorporated by act of Congress in 1907. It has concerned itself with the children of farm migrants and rural child welfare generally almost since its inception. A list of its many studies in this field is attached as an indication of its background and knowledge of migrant problems.

The National Child Labor Committee is gratified that your subcommittee is holding these hearings. It gives us hope that the Congress will recognize the gravity of the migrant farm labor problem and that at long last steps will be taken to give this most neglected group of our population the standards of living, of employment, and of education that this country seeks to provide for all within its borders.

I shall comment briefly on some subjects covered by committee print bills, but the major portion of my testimony will be on the conditions under which migrant children are growing up with specific suggestions for Federal action.

I

One of the committee print bills deals with housing. In our studies in many States we have seen migrant housing that is fit only for animals. I could give documented and photographic corroboration of this, but I know you have had ample testimony on this point. I would, however, like to read an excerpt from a letter written to her mother by a college student who worked in a fellowship group in Colorado in 1950:

"We spent some time nailing on a roof of a new Methodist camp, spoke before Rotary, led an evening of recreation among church youth, then spent a day traveling around the valley, stopped at a migrant camp and spent some time with the kids, etc. The reaction of the Czech girl who went with us to the migrant labor camp (they—migrant workers—were living in the stalls of a barn, all the kids had watery eyes, many pockmarks, and deformed bone growth) was that she hadn't seen anything like this since the concentration camp and didn't realize it existed in America."

II

We are especially interested in the bill to regulate the activities of employment agencies and labor contractors. We regret that this proposed regulation is limited to those whose operations are interstate. We would raise the question as to whether, under the interstate-commerce power, Federal regulation could be extended to all those who contract for labor that is employed on commodities that are shipped in interstate commerce, even if the workers recruited do not themselves cross State lines. The independent contractor is the most vicious element in the migrant picture. He is responsible to no one and his practices are utterly unscrupulous. Catholic and Protestant clergymen, welfare workers, teachers, and merchants in Colorado referred to him as a racketeer, an exploiter of human misfortunes, a thief, a robber baron.

We found in Colorado that private contractors often had grossly misrepresented conditions, especially when the head-hunting method of recruitment was used, i. e., the recruiter is paid on a per capita basis for each worker delivered to Colorado. He is in reality a 20th-century slave trader.

One of many such victims interviewed was a young man persuaded by a recruiter to leave a maintenance job in a Texas city for beet work in Colorado. He was promised factory work at high wages in Wyoming from the middle of July to the first of October, between the peak periods of beet work. His wife was expecting her first baby and had been assured that Colorado provided full maternity care for wives of beet workers. There proved to be no factory work in Wyoming. The baby was delivered in a tent, without any medical care. When interviewed the man was feeling desperate as to how he was going to make enough money to get home, find a new job in Texas, and keep his family alive in the interim period.

These racketeer contractors are so desperate to get workers to sign up with them that they lie about the State employment service. Migrants told our investigator tales, obviously malicious and untrue, about what the employment service would do if they went to it for jobs.

It is not without significance that in our Colorado study, where the fieldwork covered a 4-month period, the only threats made to migrants who talked with interviewers came from labor contractors. And the only persons who refused to talk with interviewers were labor contractors.

We earnestly hope Congress will take immediate steps to stop this trafficking in human misery.

III

Your committee has also under consideration the question of a minimum wage for migrant-farm workers which we strongly favor.

You have already had documented testimony on incredibly low-wage rates in many migrant areas. The principle of a minimum wage has long been accepted for industrial workers. Men and women who work in agriculture are the same kind of human beings. They too must eat, clothe themselves, and take care of their children. Migrants must pay cash for all these things. They can't

raise their own produce for, even if they have homes, they are not there during the growing season. They are absolutely dependent on their cash wages.

But in supporting a minimum wage, we would point out that a minimum wage is not, of itself, a cure for the poverty of migrants. A wage of \$1 an hour doesn't mean much if a person averages only 2 or 3 days work a week. Many factors, other than the wage scale, push down the migrants' income. He is not paid during the period of transportation to and from his home base to the State he works—sometimes over a 1,000 miles, as from Texas to Michigan. He is not paid for the time he spends going from one job to another in a State. A public welfare official in Colorado said:

"Many times in 1 day workers will have to work in Otero County, Crowley County, and Pueblo County. No consideration in wages is given for the time lost from going from job to job. This last year some of our laborers, who live in Rocky Ford, worked at Granada which is about 90 miles away. They would get up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, be transported to their work and return home not earlier than 9 or 9:30 in the evening, but were paid only for the time spent on the job."

Nor are they paid when the weather makes work impossible or when a crop is not ready as soon as the grower anticipated. And, of course, they aren't paid when they are out of work—and it may be a long period between jobs.

In Colorado the average annual family income from all sources for 252 families was \$1,424. This averaged \$530 a year per worker.

The average size of the migrant family in Colorado was 5.7—so the average income per person was about \$250. (Even the Federal income tax allows \$600 per capita exemption.)

Forty families with 6 members averaged \$1,030 a year—\$171 per person.

Twenty-three families with 8 members averaged \$1,324 a year—\$147 per person.

The irregularity of employment makes all the more essential a minimum wage for the work migrants do have. But this Committee—or some agency of the Federal Government—must face the fact that methods must be devised to provide a steady year-round income for migrant workers. That could well be a major first task for the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, which is proposed in another Committee print bill.

IV

We strongly favor the appointment of such a Federal Committee and especially the inclusion of public representatives. * * *

I would now like to discuss another phase of the situation and to suggest legislation which we believe should have high priority in any Federal program—the conditions under which migrant children are growing up. It is obvious that there are many aspects of migrant life that are not wholesome for children—the constant moving about with no roots in a community, the congested housing that makes impossible normal or even decent homelife, the unspeakable sanitary conditions, inadequate income, poor diet, lack of medical care; the infant-mortality rate among migrant families in Colorado was nearly twice as high as that for the State of Colorado. However, I am going to speak on three other points directly related to child welfare and basic to improvement, on which we urge immediate action: (1) The care of young children whose mothers are working, (2) child labor, and (3) education.

I. CHILD CARE

It is an economic necessity for migrant mothers to work in the fields. Their children are taken care of in whatever manner their mothers can devise. In Colorado 100

mothers with children under 10 years arranged it as follows: 41 took their young children to the fields; 26 left them with older children; 12 left them with elderly people; 11 left them with neighbors or relatives; 8 left them at home unattended; 2 placed them in day nurseries.

At most, 25 percent could be considered to have adequate care—those left with elderly people, neighbors, or relatives—and 2 in day nurseries.

The "older children" who took care of the younger ones were often, themselves only 10 or 11. Some of the children left unattended were locked in cars. This was not hearsay—our field staff saw several instances. No day-care provision was found anywhere except at the Palisade and Fort Lupton camps—both former Federal camps which have child-care centers operated by the Home Missions council.

Only last week I heard of a practice among Indian workers in Arizona. The Indian mothers, unwilling to leave their babies alone, took them to the fields and laid them on the ground. The color of Indian babies is not unlike that of Mother Earth, so when the farm machines came along a man would walk ahead of the machine and pick up the children.

Last year Congress authorized Federal funds for day-care centers for the children of working mothers in defense areas (Public Law 139.) However it refused to appropriate any money for this. It is doubtful, even if funds are appropriated this year, that day-care centers in migrant farm areas would be qualified under this law. Under title V of the Social Security Act funds for child welfare services are available to States for day-care centers. However, this appropriation is not large and the regulations prescribed seem to be adapted to urban communities. Probably no migrant area could meet them.

We therefore recommend that legislation be enacted granting Federal funds for the establishment of day care centers in migrant areas—these funds to be administered by the Children's Bureau, with recognition in the law that the requirements to be met by States requesting funds shall take into account the paucity of social welfare services in such areas.

II. CHILD LABOR

It is not surprising, in view of the poverty of migrant families, that children become part of the labor force as soon as they are old enough to pick a bean. Of 205 working children under 16 years in Colorado, 88—nearly 43 percent—had started work before they were 10 years old. Forty-six children started their work career as full-time workers during school hours. Nearly two-thirds of the children worked more than 8 hours a day; 37 percent worked more than 10 hours a day.

Congress has already taken one important step toward eliminating child labor abuses by its adoption in 1949 of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act setting a 16-year minimum age for work on commercial farms while schools are in session. Strong efforts are being made by the Labor Department to enforce this law, but great opposition has developed especially in the cotton regions of the Southwest. Many devices are adopted to circumvent it. Schools are closed while migrants are in a district so that the migrant children may legally be employed. We heard of one district with migrant workers (Minnesota) which closed its schools and then sent its resident children by bus to a school in another district.

In another place (Texas) a school for migrants was opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The children, after their full day's work, did not attend the school, but it was claimed that since "their" school did not open until 4, it was legal for them

to work until 4 o'clock. Some areas, we understand, are considering redistricting, so that migrant children will be in a separate school district from resident children and the district with the migrants can close its schools without interfering with the schooling of resident children.

Even more serious is the fact that 9 bills are now in the House Committee on Education and Labor to weaken this law, especially in its application to migrant children. We hope the members of this subcommittee will be on the alert to prevent any such action.

There shall remain, even with this Federal law the fact that, except in 2 or 3 States, there is no minimum age whatever for the employment of children on farmwork outside of school hours. They may, and do, work at any age—and for any number of hours. We believe the Fair Labor Standards Act should regulate this—but we are not suggesting immediate introduction of such legislation. We believe this should be deferred until the minimum age for work during school hours is more firmly established.

III. EDUCATION

The children of migratory agricultural workers without question constitute the most educationally neglected group in this country. Every study of migrant labor has revealed a lack of schooling that is shocking—children who never go to school, many who go only 3 or 4 months a year, great retardation, dropping out of school at 10 or 12 years, a high degree of illiteracy. There are probably few migrant boys who could qualify to serve in the Army.

The findings in Colorado are cited merely as one illustration of an almost incredible situation. Among 354 school-age children (7-16 years) in 262 migrant families: 8 percent had never been in school—nearly a third of them were over 10 years; 26 percent had left school permanently; most of the children who had left school, including the 14-, 15-, and 16-year-olds, had not gone beyond the first or second grades. Only 4 had completed 4 or more grades—the test of functional literacy; 82 percent of all school-age children were retarded from 1 to 8 years; practically all children 11 years of age and over were retarded 3 years or more.

Attached to this statement is further data from the Colorado report and highlights from studies in several other States. All are similar in their findings.

No one knows how many migrant children there are. Estimates vary from 250,000 to nearly half a million. But whatever the exact figure may be, the important fact is that many thousands of our boys and girls are growing up with practically no education. Both for their own sakes as children growing up in this land which cherishes the individual, and for the sake of the Nation whose adult citizens they soon will be, these little crop nomads should be given the opportunities for education which America seeks to give to all within its borders.

Many of these children are interstate and therefore a special concern of the Federal Government. In Colorado all but 40 of the 262 families had come from other States—more than half from Texas.

Congress has already expressed its intent that the children of migrant workers should be in school by barring their employment under 16 years on commercial farms when schools are in session. It cannot require their attendance at school but it has removed the chief cause for nonattendance. This law is making local communities aware of their responsibility for the schooling of the children whose families have come temporarily into their districts to help harvest the crops on which the economy of the area depends. But school authorities, while beginning to recognize their responsibilities,

are increasingly concerned about the financial burden of providing schooling for large numbers of children who are only temporarily in their districts.

We, therefore, urge that consideration be given at this session of Congress to provision of Federal funds to the States for the education of migrant children.

This has been discussed at various times but has always bogged down because no one knows how many such children there are, how large an appropriation is needed, or how it should be apportioned.

We do not believe the difficulties are unsurmountable and are suggesting the outline of a simple bill. Its main points would be:

(1) An appropriation of \$10 million. If this amount is too high, the unexpended moneys would revert to the Treasury. This sum of \$10 million is based on an estimate of 200,000 migrant children 6 through 15 years and an allowance of \$50 per migrant child. Fifty dollars is, roughly, one-fourth of the average per capita expenditures for schools in the United States. It is assumed that States will meet part of the cost through regular school funds and also that migrant children are in a community for only part of the school year.

(2) Ninety-six percent of the appropriation would be for the reimbursement of State departments of education at the rate of \$1 per day for each migrant child in attendance.

(3) The distribution of funds within the State would be in accordance with a plan submitted by the State education department and approved by the United States Office of Education. This would permit freedom in State planning, for the problem is very different in different communities. In some States a per capita distribution to districts with migrant children might be desirable. Other States might wish to consider the establishment of State-operated mobile schools that would travel with the children.

(4) The use of such funds in the State should not be restricted. The money should be available for, but not limited to, the employment of additional teachers and other personnel; provision for additional classroom space; equipment, supplies, and textbooks; transportation; institutes, and special training for teachers, etc.

(5) Two percent of the appropriation should go to State departments of education for administration of the funds, consultant service to local systems, and promotion of interstate agreements on record transfers, uniform textbooks, a core curriculum, etc., that would give greater continuity in the education of migrant children.

(6) Two percent of the appropriation should be allotted to the United States Office of Education for administration of the act, for research, and for consultant services to State and local school systems on special problems connected with the education of migrant children.

We are aware that the President's budget has recommended an appropriation to the Office of Education of \$181,000 to study and help develop programs for the education of migrant children. We do not believe this in any way lessens the need for Federal aid to the States for migrant education. If anything it increases the need. For the Office of Education, in its work in the various States, will have much more support for its recommendation and can plan on a much sounder basis, if it knows, and if the States and local districts know, that there will be Federal funds to help them carry out programs.

In closing we again urge priority in your planning for measures that will immediately and directly help migrant children. They cannot wait. They will soon be leaving their childhood—and, unless something is

done quickly, they will carry into adulthood the bitterness and resentments of a cheated childhood—they will remember lonesome days instead of their mothers' care, they will remember working when other children played, and working when other children went to school.

We know the migrant problem must be attacked from many angles but we believe none is more important than to give migrant children a different life and a chance to escape from migrant life. Now it is a vicious circle, migrancy, poverty, child labor, retardation, school-leaving, illiteracy, back to migrancy again.

Migrant farm labor may play an important part in Americas' agricultural production, but migrancy, as it exists today, has no part in the American way of life. People learn through experience, and if we want our vast migrant population to remain true to our democratic concepts we must see that they learn, through their own experience, from childhood on, the meaning of democracy, equal opportunities for all.

MAJOR STUDIES PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE ON CHILD LABOR, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AMONG CHILDREN OF FARM WORKERS

- 1909: Child Labor in Rural Kentucky.
- 1914: People Who Go to Tomatoes (a study of 400 Maryland families).
- 1916: Child Labor in the Sugar-Beet Fields of Colorado.
- 1917: Farmwork and Schools in Kentucky.
- 1918: Farm Children in Oklahoma.
- 1919: People Who Go to Beets (Michigan).
- 1920: California the Golden; Farm Labor versus School Attendance.
- 1921: Child Labor and Rural Tenancy; Rural Child Welfare (West Virginia).
- 1923: Child Labor in the Sugar Beet Fields of Michigan.
- 1924: Children Working in the Sugar Beet Fields of the North Platte Valley of Nebraska.
- 1925: Child Labor Among Cotton Growers of Texas; Children Working on Farms in Certain Section of the Western Slope of Colorado; Denver and Farm Labor Families.
- 1926: Children Working in the Sugar Beet Fields of Certain Districts of the South Platte Valley, Colorado.
- 1928: Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of Northern Colorado.
- 1929: Child Labor in Agriculture and Farm Life in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado.
- 1936: Pick for Your Supper (a study of child labor among migrants on the Pacific coast); A Summer in the Country (New Jersey).
- 1940: Children in Strawberries (Mississippi Valley).
- 1941: Two Weeks in Berrien County (Michigan).
- 1942: Children Who Work on the Nation's Crops.
- 1943: Cotton or School (Missouri).
- 1951: Migrant Farm Labor in Colorado.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM OTHER STUDIES

I

A study by the National Child Labor Committee in 1940 among white migrant strawberry pickers in Arkansas and Kentucky showed that 36 percent of the children 7 through 15 years of age had not been to school a single day during the year preceding the inquiry. Those who had gone to school had attended an average of 86 days—a little over 4 months. Among the children 12 through 15 years of age, one-third had completed the second grade or less; one-half had completed the third grade or less. If the nonattendance record continued, these children would receive less schooling than their parents for the parents of these young strawberry pickers had achieved a

median grade of 4.4. (Children in Strawberries, National Child Labor Committee, 1940.)

II

Among 487 migrant children 6 through 15 years working in the winter harvest in Hidalgo County, Tex., in 1940-41, 224¹ were not enrolled in school.

	Number	Not enrolled	Percent
6 and 7 years.....	79	50	63.3
8 and 9 years.....	86	21	24.4
10 and 11 years.....	101	18	17.8
12 and 13 years.....	108	45	41.7
14 and 15 years.....	113	60	79.7
Total.....	487	224	-----

Sixty-nine percent of the migrant children who were enrolled did not enter school until after March 15; 32 percent withdrew before the first of April. (The Work and Welfare of Children of Agricultural Laborers in Hidalgo County, Tex., U. S. Children's Bureau, 1943.)

III

"The education of the Texas-Mexican adult is extremely inadequate according to the sample studied in Wisconsin. About two-fifths had no education whatever. Only 26 of a total of 184 adults from whom this information was obtained had had more than 4 years of schooling, which is usually considered to be the dividing line between literacy and illiteracy. It is imperative that the children of these people be provided with a starting point more equal to other children than their parents had in their generation. Most of the family heads and their wives are, by standard classification, illiterate." (Migratory Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin, Governor's Commission on Human Rights, Madison, June 1950.)

IV

A study of 246 fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-grade children of seasonal agricultural workers in the San Joaquin Valley revealed that "their educational status is distinctly below the level of other elementary-school children throughout the State. In general, the children are overage for their grades. Teachers report that many children have scholastic and social adjustment problems. Few records are available of children's educational history or of their physical and social development. Many children are new to the community and new to the State, and thus few children have had a continuous educational program in one school. (Agricultural Labor in the San Joaquin Valley, the Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento, Calif., March 1951.)

V

"In this setting (migrant farm labor) where—according to numerous surveys—only a minority is literate (that is, have finished the fourth grade), where many have not finished the second grade, and some report that whenever they do enroll they are always put into the first grade, it is exciting to witness the response to the few schools run by (church groups). Children who do not have to work or to take care of younger brothers or sisters eagerly attend school. In many instances parents whose need of the added income that their children might contribute is desperate will still encourage these children to attend school rather than to work in the fields. But why should the Federal Government, the State government and the county school systems leave this job to the limited efforts of church groups? Granted, they do get in this way some needed and welcome interpretation of things religious. Yet, this does not excuse a policy that per-

petuates an illiterate migrant population, or even—according to some studies—causes its retrogression." (Minnesota and Her Migratory Workers, published by the Migrant Committee of the Minnesota Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council of North America, 1950.)

VI

A study of the age and grade level of 157 children among 58 migrant beet workers' families revealed that 56 percent of the children of school age were retarded and that 1 child out of 3 was retarded 3 years or more. For children over 9 years retardation was even greater, and among the 15-year olds, 87 were retarded. (The Education of Children of Spanish-Speaking Migrants in Michigan by Edgar G. Johnston, University of Michigan, 1946.)

VII

A study of 214 migrant children in New York—Southern Negroes who come up from Florida—indicated that 5 percent had not attended school at all during the school year 1948-49, and an additional 18 percent had been in school for less than 5 months during this period. (A study on the Educational Status of Migrant Children in Labor Camps of New York State During the Summer of 1949, by Prof. Howard E. Thomas, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University.)

EXCERPTS FROM THE UNEDUCATED

(By Eli Ginzberg and Douglas W. Bray)

(Report of a research project by the conservation of human-resources group, established by General Eisenhower in 1950 in the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University)

These large-scale rejections for military service refer to the resident Spanish-American population—the majority of whom were born in the United States—and not to the recent immigrants, most of whom entered the United States illegally. How does it happen, therefore, that these native-born Americans failed to acquire even a minimum literacy in English? Certain detailed information is available about Hidalgo County in the extreme southern part of Texas. This county had a very high rejection rate—just under 40 percent. However, almost three-fourths of the population is Spanish-speaking. A sample study reveals that more than half of the Spanish-speaking population had no schooling whatever, that 80 percent had less than 5 years of schooling, and 90 percent had less than 7 years. Of those who had no schooling whatever and were over 21 years of age at the time of the survey in 1949-50, it was found that 7 out of 10 had been born in Mexico. Perhaps the most important statistic is the average daily school attendance which was only 28 percent of those enrolled. The explanation for this very low rate must be found in the heavy seasonal migration of this population. In each 2-year period 1 out of every 2 families moves north. Apparently, they are dispossessed by the illegal immigrant who comes over the border at harvest time. (Pp. 174, 175.)

MIGRATORY LABORERS

It is estimated that there are currently about a million migratory agricultural workers within the United States. Except for those of Mexican descent, native whites are an insignificant proportion of the total. In addition to a few West Indians and Puerto Ricans, the migratory laboring group is composed of two major subgroups. The first are the Negroes, whose base of operations is Florida and who follow the harvests up the coast as far as Maine. Most of the members of this group are former sharecroppers who have been displaced as southern agriculture has become increasingly mechanized. The

other, and probably the larger, group consists of Spanish Americans, both natives of the United States and legal and illegal immigrants from Mexico. Their main base is Texas, from which they spread out during the harvest seasons as far as Washington and Michigan. For the most part the illegal immigrants work close to the border, but, as we have noted earlier, their presence in the southwest exerts pressure on others—legal immigrants and native-born Spanish Americans—to search for employment elsewhere.

Today's migrants are almost exclusively agricultural workers. This contrasts quite radically with the situation which prevailed at the outbreak of World War II when, it is estimated, as many as 4 million persons who had been cast loose by the depression had not yet established new roots. Unlike today's migrants who have reasonable assurance of finding work as they follow the seasonal route, these earlier migrants were true wanderers, perpetually in search of work. In assessing the military rejection experience of World War II, it is important to recognize that the children of these earlier migrants had few educational opportunities. Most States, hard pressed to find revenues to educate their own children, revised their residency laws to deny the migrants most of the rights of citizenship, including the right to send their children to a free school. It is probable that the majority of the children of these earlier migrants did not complete five grades of schooling.

The migratory workers today, aside from the immigrants from Mexico, come from the most handicapped rural areas of the country and have had the least advantages in preparing themselves for life. They are truly marginal, unable to make a living in the areas where they were born and grew up and unable to gain a secure foothold in business or industry. The technological revolution which is preceding apace in agriculture has made them surplus. In 1949 agricultural production was 27 percent greater than in 1940 with a labor force 8 percent smaller.

During the past two decades, except for the period of the war, the farmworker has found it increasingly difficult to obtain a full year's work. At the present time, of the more than 4 million farm wage-earners more than 2 million have less than 150 days work per year. Here is the reservoir from which the migratory farm labor force is recruited. Closely related to this decline in agricultural employment opportunities is the increasing seasonality of farmwork. In the early 1930's some Southern States offered to farmworkers in the lowest month of the year only three-eighths as much employment as in the highest month. At the end of the 1940's employment opportunities in the low month were reduced to only one-ninth of the peak. The explanation for this change is probably to be found in the replacement of animal powers by tractors, which eliminates the necessity of caring for stock during the winter, and the intensified mechanization in the preparation of crops. Manpower is required primarily for harvesting.

In 1949 the typical migratory worker had 70 days employment on the farm and 30 days of casual nonfarm work, for which he earned a total of a little more than \$500. The migratory worker and his family were usually away from home for a period of 4 to 6 months in the year. When work is available, child labor is the rule; youngsters of 5 or 6 work. In 1949 there were as many migratory boys 17 years old or younger working for farm wages as there were men older than 44. Women and children account for more than half of the total days of migratory farm employment. When mothers work in the fields, the pre-school child must be left alone in the shack or brought along to the fields.

The obstacles to school attendance for these children are almost insurmountable. The migrant family leaves home before the end of the school year and returns after the beginning. Even if children were to attend school while the family is away from home, travel time and the constant changing of schools would have a serious effect upon the efficacy of instruction. In any case, they rarely attend school when outside of their home State, and frequently are absent when at home. While most States and localities no longer specifically exclude the children of migrants, few make any serious effort to compel school attendance. The determining factor is the attitudes of parents and children toward education. The need for the wages of the children, the general poverty of the family which prevents the purchase of adequate clothing and food supplies, the reluctance of the children to attend classes in which they are older than the others, and the social ostracism that usually meets the migrant—all contribute to the obvious result. On the basis of sample studies, it appears that only a small percentage of the school-age children of migrants actually attend school when they are outside of their home State, and those who do are usually between 2 to 5 years behind the resident children. It is indeed questionable whether the educational problem posed by the children of migrants can be resolved short of a successful attack on the problem of migratory labor itself. (Pp. 176-178.)

One of the other major areas where illiteracy is bred is among the children of migratory farm workers who, as we noted earlier, can be subdivided into two groups: A Negro group based primarily in Florida, which moves north along the Atlantic seaboard; and the Spanish-American group based in Texas, which fans out toward the north and west. Since these families cross many States, and are, in fact, only nominal residents of any State, the responsibility of the Federal Government is clear. What may not be clear is how the Government can discharge it effectively. Money is surely not a solution for everything, but it is not comforting to realize that the Federal Government spends many times as much on assistance to migratory birds as on assistance to the children of migratory families. It may well be that the only basic solution to the problem of educating these children will be found in the eventual disappearance of the institution of migratory labor. However, this is not likely to occur overnight. Temporizing and partial solutions are, therefore, very important. It goes beyond the province of this chapter to recommend the detailed measures which the Federal Government should take, in collaboration with the States which reap the benefit of this migratory labor, to insure that the children of these parents do not become handicapped for life. It is very important for the Federal Government to develop a realistic social accounting system as a basis for action which would take cognizance not only of the economic contribution which the adult migrants make to the agriculture of today but also to enter the large debit figure which would reflect the impairment of their children's prospect to earn a livelihood and participate fully in the responsibilities of citizenship tomorrow. (Pp. 238, 239.)

[From the February 1953 issue of Labor Information Bulletin, U. S. Department of Labor]

OVER 5,000 CHILD-LABOR FARM VIOLATIONS REPORTED DURING 1952

Over 5,000 child-labor violations on farms were reported during fiscal year 1952 by investigators of the Department of Labor's

Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Investigators found 5,414 children under 16 working during school hours on 2,218 farms in 42 States.

Congress amended the Federal Wage-Hour law in 1949 to extend child-labor protection to employment in agriculture. The Department is responsible for enforcement of this law in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

Results of the Department's agricultural investigations are shown below:

Year	Number farms in violation	Number minors illegally employed	Number of States where violations found
Fiscal year 1950.....	234	728	9
Fiscal year 1951.....	1,233	3,465	34
Fiscal year 1952.....	2,218	5,414	42

These figures, the divisions point out, do not mean that more children are at work on farms during school hours than during the previous 2 years, but do reflect the divisions' progress in extending investigations over wider agricultural areas.

Although machinery is being used increasingly in some types of agriculture, investigators find that many farmers are still relying on children under 16 to meet the large seasonal demand for hand labor, particularly in cotton, potato, tomato, strawberry, green bean, onion, and sugar beet operations.

Over half of all the children found working illegally in agriculture performed cotton operations in the South and Southwest. Many of them were extremely young. Statistics taken from investigation reports show that 21 percent of 2,888 children working on cotton farms were only 8 years old or younger.

A comparison of percentages, by age group, of children working on farms while they should be in school was made for fiscal years 1951 and 1952. It shows an increase in the number of minors 9 years old and under, a decrease for those 14 and 15, and no change for those 10 to 13. Those in the latter group comprised 51 percent of the total.

The children at work illegally were of various racial extraction. The 53-percent recorded as members of the white race included many Spanish-American children. The non-white group, although composed principally of Negroes, included Indians, 2 Japanese, and 1 Moor.

School officials are more and more viewing enforcement of the wage-hour law as the most effective way to meet the problems of poor attendance and low educational attainment among some of the students who work on farms during school hours.

Those schools which have vacations to harvest crops report that the presence of investigators in the areas help keep the children in school until the harvest vacation starts and encourages their prompt return to classes.

Attention is being focused on the educational needs of migrant children, and, in a few areas, local schools are making provisions for them. This, however, is not yet a widespread practice, and much still remains to be done to assure these youngsters an opportunity to attend school for the full term, the divisions emphasize.

Investigators report increased cooperation from farmers as they become aware of the provisions of the law as it applies to child labor in agriculture. Reports from some

areas show that many farmers who employed young workers during the summer months went through their fields the week before school opened and told children and their parents that no minor under 16 would be permitted to work while school was in session. Other farmers made arrangements with parents to employ children on a part-time basis after school hours and on Saturdays. One farmer suggested that the best way to eliminate illegal employment of minors was to assure that full and accurate information about the child-labor law reach employment agencies, labor contractors, food processors, packing shed operators, and truckers who furnish labor to farmers.

During the last 3 years, the divisions have used a variety of informational channels to focus attention on the child-labor provisions of the wage-hour law as it applies to agriculture. Radios, newspapers, bulletins, as well as pamphlets published by the Department, have publicized the 16-year minimum.

Although investigators find that the number of violations is still high in agriculture, reports show that farms which are visited for the second time are almost always in compliance with the provisions of the law. This means progress is being made.

[From the April 1953 issue of Labor Information Bulletin, United States Department of Labor]

WHEN FARMWORK HINDERS SCHOOLING—WAGE-HOUR INVESTIGATORS COLLECT AGE AND EDUCATIONAL DATA FROM WORKING MINORS

We have all heard successful persons say, "I worked when I was a kid and it didn't hurt me." But how often have we stopped to consider that it is the exceptional individual speaking and not one of the run-of-the-mill variety?

Certain kinds of work are good for young people, but work which interferes with school is harmful. Studies which have been made indicate that thousands of children doing agricultural work are not in school for all or a significant part of the school year according to the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contract Divisions.

The question whether children who do not attend school regularly are able to make normal educational progress has been discussed many times in connection with the need for section 13 (c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This is the section of the act which prohibits the employment of minors under 16 years of age in agriculture during hours school is in session in the district where they are living. In order to have current factual information on the educational attainment of children who work in agriculture during school hours, it was decided to obtain school-grade completion information from minors found working on farms by wage-hour investigators during regular employee interviews. Some youngsters interviewed were working on more than one farm so they may have been counted more than once.

This report is limited to those children found on farms in investigations closed between July 1 and December 31, 1952. Local boys and girls made up 54 percent of the 4,251 children found working and migrant youngsters, 46 percent. Children who returned to their permanent homes at the end of each day's work are classified as local and all others as migrant. The majority of these young workers were under 14 years of age, in fact 68 percent of them were under 14, and 32 percent were 14 and 15 years old.

There are omitted from the accompanying table 245 minors who were too young to be

expected to have completed a school grade, and 217 for whom no school information was available.

BELOW AVERAGE PROGRESS

The table clearly indicates that many of these working youngsters have made less progress in school than average. A child of 8 years should normally have completed the 1st grade of school, one of 9, the 2d or 3d, and one of 10 the 3d or 4th, and so forth, with completion of 1 grade each year. The source of normal attainment used was the retardation chart (age-grade) based on the United States Office of Education pamphlet 83, dated April 11, 1941.

The table shows that 46 percent of the children were below normal in grade completion. This 46 percent below normal is over 3 times as great as the 15 percent shown in the age-grade distribution of rural school children of the United States in the latest available study by the United States Office of Education. (The study was made back in 1927.)

It must be remembered that the school-grade information was obtained from the children themselves during informal interviews. The grades they claimed as completed were accepted as correct.

A comparison of the data for the local youngsters and for the migrant ones indicates a lower educational attainment for migrant than for local children. Fifty-one percent of the migrant children were in grades below normal for their ages as compared with 42 percent of the local children who showed retardation. The percentage of minors in grades below normal for their ages indicates that differences are particularly large in certain age groups. At 10 years, 43 percent of the migrant boys and girls are below normal grades in school compared with 31 percent of the local children; at age 12, it is 56 percent for the migrant children and 41 percent for the local youngsters, and at 15 years of age the percentage below normal is the greatest, 75 for migrant and 56 for local children.

The table shows that 60 boys and girls, ages 8 to 15 inclusive, had not completed even one school grade. Of these, 28 were local and 32 migrant children. Twelve of the 28 local children had never enrolled in any school. Of the 32 migrant children who had not completed a grade, 18 had never attended school and 13 of these 18 were 10 years of age or over.

The children under 16 who worked instead of attending classes helped in the cultivation and harvesting of a great variety of crops. The largest numbers, 92 percent of the young workers, were found on farms which grew cotton, tomatoes, potatoes, green beans, onions, and strawberries.

MORE WORKED ON COTTON

More children worked on cotton than on any other crop. The figures for all the States where cotton investigations were made show 83 percent of these youngsters found working had their permanent homes in the same area where they worked and only 17 percent were migrant children. These statistics are weighted by the large number of cotton investigations made in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Carolina, where local labor is used in the fields. In Texas the cotton investigations show a different picture from the national one. In this State, 75 percent of the children who pulled cotton were migrant workers.

These facts, the divisions conclude, emphasize the need to keep young people out of growers' fields when they should be in school.

Age and school grade completed of children found working in agriculture cases closed between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1952¹

Age	Below normal grade for age ²		Total all grades	Grade completed										
	Number	Percent		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total all ages.....	1,755	46	3,794	60	214	431	549	606	599	534	401	275	99	26
8 years.....	18	9	206	18	82	69	27	10						
9 years.....	55	18	300	10	45	100	104	39	2					
10 years.....	155	37	420	9	36	110	119	101	38	7				
11 years.....	184	40	465	5	15	51	113	141	103	34	3			
12 years.....	280	49	576	8	16	48	80	128	149	103	37	7		
13 years.....	292	51	569	4	5	27	41	88	127	133	108	31	5	
14 years.....	367	58	635	3	10	16	34	62	97	145	130	99	33	6
15 years.....	404	65	623	3	5	10	31	37	83	112	123	133	61	20

¹ 462 minors were omitted for the following reasons:

(a) 217 for whom no school information was available.

(b) 245 because they were too young to be expected to have completed a school grade.

² The figures between heavy lines in the table under "grade completed" indicate normal school attainment for that age child. Based on the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U. S. Office of Education, 7 or 8 is considered normal for completion of the first grade, 8 or 9 for the second grade, etc., with completion of one grade each year.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN—EXCERPT FROM MIGRANT FARM LABOR IN COLORADO, A STUDY OF MIGRATORY FAMILIES PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMISSION

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

There were 336 children of legal school age, i. e., between the ages of 7 and 16 years, in the 262 families interviewed. The distribution by age was remarkably uniform. Distribution by sex showed a majority of males—90 females for each 100 males.

Since some of the information sought, such as school attendance, school leaving, and grade achievement, would be pertinent to the 16-year-olds, some of whom had been under 16 years during the school year just completed, it was decided to include them in the analysis of these factors. This added 41 children, making a total of 377 children 7 through 16 years of age.

Information on how many of these children were attending school was obtained by age for 354 of the 377 children. It was found that 236 were attending school and that 118 had left, or had never attended school. Among the 118 children out of school, there were 27 who had never been in school. These 27 children included 19 under 10 years of age and 8 who were 10 years of age or over. The 19 children under 10 years of age indicated they would like to go to school, as did 21 others among the nonattenders. Twenty-three of the 38 children in the 16-year age group were out of school; 22 of the 23 had gone no further than the second grade.

TABLE 47.—School attendance by age of children 7 through 16 years

Age	Children		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
7.....	37	29	8
8.....	33	26	7
9.....	30	26	4
10.....	33	26	7
11.....	30	22	8
12.....	38	26	12
13.....	30	20	10
14.....	51	30	21
15.....	34	16	18
16.....	38	15	23
Total.....	354	236	118

Data regarding ages at which children had first entered school were available for 354 children. These showed that about 75 percent had entered school before their eighth birthday. Fifteen percent of the youngsters did not enter until they were 8 or 9 years of age, and about 2½ percent were 10 or 11 years old when they first began school. Seventy-five of the children interviewed reported that they were not allowed in Texas schools under 8 years of age.

TABLE 48.—Ages at which children 7 through 16 years began attending school

Age at beginning school	Children	
	Number	Percent
Never attended.....	27	7.6
6 years.....	90	25.4
7 years.....	175	49.4
8 years.....	42	11.9
9 years.....	12	3.4
10 years.....	7	2.0
11 years.....	1	.3
Total.....	354	100.0

EXTENT OF RETARDATION

When the data for 372 children, 7 through 16 years of age, were analyzed by age and last grade completed (table 49), it was found that none of them, regardless of age, had gone beyond the fifth grade; that only 8 had completed the fifth grade; 9, the fourth grade; and 24, the third grade. The great majority of children 10 through 16 years had not gone further than the first or second grade, and there were 24 children, 8 years and over, who had completed no grades.

In determining how many of these children of migrant families were of normal academic age and the extent of retardation among the remainder, a slight modification was made in the usual standard of measurement which assumes entry in the first grade at 7 years of age with promotion each year. Some States (including Colorado) do not require school attendance under 8 years; and, where the required or permitted age is 7 years, children frequently reach their seventh birthday too late in the school year for admission. Therefore, to allow for these factors, both 7 and 8 years were considered normal for the first grade; both 8 and 9 years, for the second grade; and so on.

Table 49 indicates that, of 372 children, 7 through 16 years of age, only forty-six 7- and

8-year-olds, two 9-year-olds, and one 10-year-old had completed the grades normal for their age. One child, 1 in 372, was advanced beyond his years by 1 grade. This child was from an Anglo family which happened to be found in the sampling because his parents started "on our vacation. We heard about peaches, so we decided to stop and work a while to help with expenses and to get fruit for canning."

All the remaining children except for 17 7-year-olds who had either not entered school or had not completed the first grade were retarded academically from 1 to 8 years—a total of 306 retarded children, or 82 percent. Retardation started with the 9-year-olds and became more marked in each higher age group as the years of retardation accumulated for the large majority who failed to progress beyond the first or second grade. All but 4 of the 229 children 11 years of age and over were retarded 3 or more years.

These findings indicate with finality that practically the only children in Colorado migrant families who were not retarded in 1950 were the 7- and 8-year-olds in the first grade. This does not mean that these migrant children are less able to learn than other American children because of ethnic or geographic origin which makes them different, as the prejudiced frequently claim. It simply means that no children can make normal educational progress unless they can attend school regularly and are given the opportunity, if they are second-generation Americans, to learn the language, the customs, and the culture of the country of which they are citizens.

TABLE 49.—Distribution of children 7 through 16 years of age and last grade completed

Age	Last grade completed									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
7 years.....	17	24	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	41
8 years.....	11	22	0	1	---	---	---	---	---	34
9 years.....	3	27	2	0	0	---	---	---	---	32
10 years.....	3	32	1	1	0	0	---	---	---	37
11 years.....	---	28	3	0	0	0	---	---	---	31
12 years.....	---	26	13	1	0	0	---	---	---	40
13 years.....	1	16	11	3	0	0	---	---	---	31
14 years.....	2	21	17	9	2	0	---	---	---	51
15 years.....	4	13	6	6	2	3	---	---	---	34
16 years.....	---	18	10	3	5	5	---	---	---	41
Total.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	372

CHILDREN PERMANENTLY OUT OF SCHOOL

Data on year of school leaving by grade achievement and by age were obtained for children who had left school permanently (tables 50, 51). The evidence in the previous section that migrant children have serious educational handicaps as a result of irregular school attendance, language difficulties, and other factors is confirmed by the fact that 82 out of 89 children, whose grade achievement could be determined, had completed 2 grades or less, most of them less, when they left school. A large number of them were 14-, 15-, and 16-year-old children. Only 7 children had completed 3 to 5 grades and none had completed more than 5 grades. Eleven children could not give the year when they had last attended school but reported that they had completed no grades.

For 78 children who had left school permanently data were obtained showing distribution by age in 1950 and by year of school last attended. More than half had left school recently, during the years 1949-50, but it is evident from the findings in table 51 that 32 children (40 percent) had left school before they were 12 years old.

TABLE 50.—Distribution of children who had left school by year last attended and grade achieved

Last year attended	Highest grade achieved										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Year unknown.....	11										11
1950.....	1	7	1	1							10
1949.....	1	13	6		1						21
1948.....		17	5	2	2	1					27
1947.....	1	6	2								9
1946.....		4									4
1945.....		4									4
1944.....		2									2
1943.....											
1942.....		1									1
Total.....	14	54	14	3	3	1					89

TABLE 51.—Distribution of children 10 through 16 years who had left school by age in 1950 and year last attended

Last year attended	Age of children in 1950							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
1950.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	10
1949.....		1	6	1	7	4	2	21
1948.....	2	2	1	3	5	4	10	27
1947.....			1	1	1	3	3	9
1946.....					1	2	1	4
1945.....					1	1	2	4
1944.....							2	2
1943.....								
1942.....							1	1
Total.....	4	5	9	6	16	15	23	78

TIME OF SCHOOL ENTRY IN 1949-50 SCHOOL YEAR

Information in the following sections on time of school entry in the fall of 1949, time of departure from school in the spring of 1950, absence during the school year 1949-50, and number of schools attended in 1949-50 was obtained for children 7 to 16 years of age who were reported to be school attendants. This group included 221 children. The replies indicated that slightly over half of these children entered school in Colorado before October 1, 1949. The proportion of these early starters who dropped out quickly because the family left Colorado was indeterminable. It was estimated by truant officers, school principals, and teachers that half would be a conservative estimate. Moreover, the remaining proportion would have had to leave the first school entered by early or mid November when the families who had remained for the beet harvest returned home.

Few children entered school during the latter part of October. Parents indicated that "unless they begin at first, they (the children) get behind and drop out." This was also reported to be the case by superintendents of schools interviewed. "The general pattern is they enter school late, get behind, attend irregularly, and finally drop out altogether."

By November 15 many families were in places where they would reside for the winter and at this late date—between November 1 and November 15—nearly 1 in 5 children entered for the first time for a new year. Six children entered the latter part of November and 22 (10 percent of all children attending school) did not enter until after the first of December.

The finding, based on interviews, that over half of the children entered school before October 1, 1949, was questioned by some informed persons. One of the labor officials of a large sugar company, when asked about the time of departure of family groups, said: "Between 80 and 85 percent of recruited labor leaves before harvest. Our Spanish-American workers tend to start for home shortly after August in order to get back for cotton." This statement was supported by officials of other sugar companies and of the Employment Service.

TIME OF LEAVING SCHOOL IN 1949-50 SCHOOL YEAR

To obtain a more complete picture of time lost at either end of the 1949-50 school year, the school-leaving dates were correlated with the school-entry dates. All of the 220 children for whom this information was obtained stopped going to school before May 30, and 177 of them before April 15. From this correlation (table 52) it is clear that many of the early leavers in 1950 were also

TABLE 52.—Distribution of children by time of school entry in 1949 and time of leaving school in 1950

Time of school entry in fall of 1949	Time of leaving school in 1950						
	Mar. 1-14	Mar. 15-31	Apr. 1-14	Apr. 15-30	May 1-29	Total	
						Number	Percent
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>		
Before Oct. 1.....	5	10	92	4	15	126	57.3
Oct. 1-14.....	1		21			22	10.0
Oct. 15-31.....				3	1	4	1.8
Nov. 1-14.....	1	1	24	2	12	40	18.2
Nov. 15-30.....			5		1	6	2.7
Dec. 1-30.....			17		5	22	10.0
Total.....	7	11	159	9	34	220	100.0

NUMBER OF DAYS CHILDREN WERE ABSENT DURING 1949-50 SCHOOL YEAR

Fifteen percent of the children reported they had missed no school during their period of enrollment in 1949-50. These children were found in the San Luis Valley and in the Grand Junction area where the families did not move far between home and work. Most (30 of them) were from Anglo families and the remainder were from Spanish-American homes.

About 60 percent of the children were absent for periods of less than 15 days.

About 14 percent missed between 15 and 35 days, and slightly over 10 percent missed over 35 days. These absences were for the period of enrollment and did not include time lost for late entry in the fall or early leaving in the spring.

REASONS GIVEN FOR ABSENCES

Two-thirds of all children reporting absences gave sickness as the cause. One in five frankly stated that he had to work. The remainder of the group had a wide range of reasons. The "sickness" seemed to be a "stock" excuse for absence in Colorado as many children who were found in the fields during late September and the first part of October by the field staff gave "sickness" as their excuse for not being in school. Several reported to the Spanish-American staff members that they "had been told" to report sicknesses as the cause of nonattendance at school.

late starters in 1949. For example, of the 159 children who stopped school attendance between April 1 and 15, 1950, there were 67 who had not entered school until after October 1, 1949, and 46 of these had not entered until November or December. Nobody can deny that children who enter school from 1 to 3 months late in the fall and whose school finishes by April 15 have a very short school year by American standards of education and that normal school progress is impossible under such abnormal conditions. The 57 percent reported to be in school before October 1 is open to question in the opinion of the field staff. In addition to the statements by sugar-company officials regarding early departure of families, grounds for doubt were the number of children seen in the fields after schools were open, the fears voiced by parents of legal action against them based on data given to the field staff, and opinions of truant officers, other school, health, and welfare officials, and community leaders.

TABLE 53.—Number of days children 7 to 16 were absent during their period of enrollment, 1949-50 school year

Days absent	Children	
	Number	Percent
None.....	133	15.0
Less than 15 days.....	135	61.0
Over 15 but less than 25.....	17	7.7
Over 25 but less than 35.....	13	5.9
Over 35 but less than 45.....	5	2.3
Over 45 but less than 55.....	7	3.2
Over 55 days.....	11	5.0
Total.....	221	100.0

¹ Residents of Colorado or neighboring States.

TABLE 54.—Reasons given for absence from school

Reasons for absence	Children	
	Number	Percent
Sickness.....	125	66.5
Had to work.....	38	20.2
Had to remain home and care for children while parents worked.....	4	2.1
Went on vacation.....	4	2.1
Family moved.....	3	1.6
School too crowded.....	3	1.6
Other.....	11	5.9
Total.....	188	100.0

¹ Figures probably too high since "sickness" was stock excuse for nonattendance given by children found in fields in September and October.

Mobility was undoubtedly an important factor in absence. Though slightly over half the children reported attendance at only 1 school during the school year, about 29 percent had attended 2 schools and 16 percent had been in 3, 4, or 5 different schools (table 55).

The effect of frequent transfers from one school to another on a child's emotional life, as well as on his educational progress, seemed to be either ignored or not even considered by some of the professional people interviewed. A number of superintendents, principals of schools, truant officers, and teachers, when questioned about this, doubted that constantly making new adjustments was a factor in nonattendance. Other professionals, however, were quick to point to mobility as a significant factor in causing migrant children to lose interest in attending school.

Other factors mentioned by Spanish-American parents who were willing to talk freely were differences of dress, manners of speech, and food habits, and limited skills in school games. Migrant children who had experienced the jibes and jeers of resident children because they were different probably felt like José, "I would rather stay home than go to that school."

TABLE 55—Number of schools attended by children 7 to 16 during 1949-50 school year

Schools attended	Children	
	Number	Percent
1 school.....	122	55.2
2 schools.....	63	28.5
3 schools.....	20	9.0
4 schools.....	14	6.3
5 schools.....	2	1.0
Total.....	221	100.0

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN COLORADO

What parents said

When parents were asked whether their children attended school in Colorado certain stock replies were usually given at first as reasons why children were not in school. According to these replies, children "had to stay home to take care of younger children," or their "earnings were needed" or they "didn't speak English," or they would "start back home." One frequent reply, "You don't need education to be a beet worker," suggested coaching by contractors or crew leaders.

Nothing said in these first replies indicated that any parents had tried to send their children to school. It was not until the confidence of some parents was won by the Spanish-American staff members during interviews that a different picture of nonattendance emerged which was generally somewhat on the order of the following: "Our children were sent to school. If the schools were not too crowded or if the children were not sent home for other reasons, they would come home crying and begging us not to send them back. Why? Because the other children made them feel that they are different. Their clothes are not so clean. Sometimes the shoes are too big or worn out, and the other children laugh at them. Our food is not like the food of the Anglos and that makes the other children laugh at what our boys and girls have to eat. When the children have money to buy their meals at the school cafeteria, they do not know how to buy the food or maybe they do not know how to eat as the other children do. Then everybody laughs at the children. Often the food does not taste well to the children and when they have money with which to buy, they will not do so. But that is not all. Everybody laughs at them because they speak

so funny. Then because they cannot understand easily, they are thought to be stupid. When this is told to the children, they are hurt and they cry. Our children do not play the Anglo games well. They stand by the side and are called names and made to feel ashamed. Even the Spanish children who live here all year around do as the Anglos and talk to our children as the children of the Anglos talk.

"Juan is the biggest boy in his class. Even the teacher thinks he is dumb. But believe me, he has never had a chance to go to school. So you see, we keep our children home, not to make them work, but because it is not so bad as seeing them come home crying."

What truant officers said

Unfortunately, what parents gave as reasons, whether excuses or real, for nonattendance of children at school is only part of the total situation. Truant officers had other explanations.

To assume that the problem is identical in each school district would be naive. However, there tended to be common characteristics everywhere. One of the first of these, pointed out by 10 truant officers in various school districts, was the difficulty of enforcing attendance in third-class districts, rural districts, in which children of migrants are found in greatest numbers during the periods when school is in operation.

Some of the statements regarding enforcement

"In third-class districts truant officers are a luxury that budgets do not allow. Consequently, most school boards rely on a volunteer board member to do the enforcement job. Nonattendance of local children is generally solved by a phone call or by a 'passing visit' when 'I will speak to Joe next time I see him about his kids being absent'."

"Attendance laws are not represented by generally known types of officers. That is, these people know the sheriff, or constable, or State police, but they never heard of a truant officer and don't give a damn for him."

"The teachers or district superintendents do not feel it is their duty to act as law-enforcement personnel so they do little about reporting who among the migrant children miss school."

"Neither communities nor farmers feel any great responsibility to see that the kids of migrants are in school. In fact many people in the district would not appreciate our making those kids attend school. There is some feeling against the migrants. The farmers feel that their own children are corrupted and degraded by the contact with the migrant kids. Many of the people direct their resentment against the big companies and farmers who they charge are ruining the community by importing migrant workers."

"If we were to force those kids to attend school, we would have to do it in opposition to the community, our friends, and the workers themselves. We are not prepared to force the community to take sides on this issue. It would be better if a program were set up to educate the parents and the community in the value of school attendance before enforcement is begun."

"We are not prepared to handle the problem which would ensue if we were to lock up the parents of migrant kids who do not go to school. Who would then take care of their families, for instance?"

"Most of these families come to Colorado with the idea of working the entire family. If they cannot do it, they will no longer come and they are needed here. Put pressure on them and they are off."

"More problems are created by bringing these migrants into school than by leaving them out. The tendency is to leave them alone and to maintain the status quo. It is difficult in rural areas to do otherwise, as

the whole community is against the man who tries to do something more for his migrant kids than others are doing."

It was the conclusion of the field staff that most of the truant officers reflected community sentiment regarding the question of school attendance of migrant children. Where the community felt that "migrants are dirty and undesirable citizens who have a lot of illegitimate children" or "did not know whether they are worth saving and wondered if we ought to let nature take its course," truant officers tended to give the problem as little attention as possible. However, in a few places where the community felt, "These people are a part of the American people and it is our obligation to improve their opportunities since they do for our State what we won't do for it ourselves," then the attitude of the truant officers was to "do our best to get and keep those kids in school."

What superintendents of schools said

Superintendents saw this complex situation from a slightly different viewpoint, that of the administrator. The comments of 13 superintendents were joined in presenting the following picture:

"The children are from 1 to 3 years behind in grade placement, as determined by standard tests. Most of our schools are not equipped to handle retarded youth. Most of the migrants of school age come to us for the several months in the fall giving no evidence of ever having been in school. This makes for difficult grade placement. With overcrowded facilities, overloads for teachers, irregular attendance, and confusion of enrollment and attendance records, you will appreciate our hesitancy in requesting they be made to attend."

"Our compulsory education laws are difficult to enforce. Actually there are no teeth in them and those on the books are not for this day and age. When the things mentioned above are operative, the kids no not have a ghost of a chance; so they drop out early each year. Also, there is no State money to take care of extra attendance loads in the fall as our State general fund is distributed on the basis of the school census which is taken in the spring."

"What happens in a school suddenly confronted by twice as many students as are normally enrolled, you can well imagine." (Some superintendents stated that migrant children could attend rural schools as they were not overcrowded, that overcrowding was a problem mainly in nonrural centers.)

One superintendent frankly stated that it was his studied conclusion that "children of these Mexican beet workers are not the mental equals of our children. Their presence in the schools would retard all the other children and lower the mental progress of our own children."

In general, however, the field staff were impressed by the grasp most superintendents had of this confusing situation and their concern that steps should be taken to improve it. Though there were some who put the primary blame for irregular attendance on parents and whose idea of a compulsory education law with teeth in it was one that would have a stiff penalty for parents whose children were not in school as "these Spanish laborers should learn that they must follow our American way," the majority saw the problem in much broader terms than penalties for parents. There was general agreement that a stronger compulsory education law and attendance officers in all districts were basic needs, but beyond this was the problem of how to provide enough space and enough teachers for a seasonal overload and how to make short periods of attendance profitable for children who are retarded and constantly on the move.

Some of the suggestions made to meet the educational needs of migrant children were:

(1) State aid for areas where there are migrants; (2) specialized curriculum and specialized teachers for retarded migrant children; (3) teachers that will migrate with children within the State; (4) curriculum reciprocity with Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to provide uniform instruction in basic courses and permit normal grade placement and progress as children move from State to State. "Use of social welfare to build better home environment" and "better pay for parent workers and no child labor" were also among the suggestions.

A few superintendents expressed no interest in positive action. They were a small minority but probably reflected community attitudes. They were mainly concerned with the trouble migrant children cause when they come to school. "It is necessary," said one of these superintendents, "to lower the requirements to keep up the interest of the stragglers, the children of migrant families who are kept out of school to work in the fields." "Children of Mexican beet workers come to us without any educational background. Often they don't speak English and sometimes whole families will be in the first grade," said another superintendent. "The teachers in the grade schools have to make an extra class and in the rural schools it is a mess."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, to emphasize what I have been saying, let me point out that the conditions of migratory children in the United States are terrible, and yet we do nothing about them, at the same time that we are spending about \$7 million for the care of migratory birds.

Now, I have nothing against birds; I am for birds. But I like children, too. I was talking this matter over with a friend of mine the other night—I am afraid a rather cynical friend—and as I was telling him about what I intended to do, he said, "Well, do you remember the essay which Dean Jonathan Swift wrote in 1729, when he was in Ireland, and there was a terrific famine in Ireland, and people were starving to death? Swift made an appeal to the consciences of England through the weapon of satire. What he proposed was that, of the 120,000 children who were born each year in Ireland, only 20,000 should be allowed to live, and the other 100,000 should be sold for meat."

Then he proceeded to read some passages from Swift's essay, which the author entitled, "A Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People From Being a Burthen to Their Parents or Country and for Making Them Beneficial to the Publick"; and which read as follows:

I am assured by our mechant, that a boy or a girl, before 12 years old, is no saleable commodity, and even when they come to this age, they will not yield above three pounds, or three pounds and half-a-crown at most on the exchange, which cannot turn to account either to the parents or the kingdom, the charge of nutriment and rags having been at least four times that value.

I shall now, therefore, humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection.

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young, healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled, and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricasse, or a ragout.

I do therefore humbly offer it to public consideration, that of the 120,000 children,

already computed, 20,000 may be reserved for breed, whereof only one-fourth part to be males, which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle, or swine, and my reason is that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore 1 male will be sufficient to serve 4 females. That the remaining 100,000 many at a year old be offered in sale to the persons of quality, and fortune, through the kingdom, always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump, and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends, and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.

The author goes on in somewhat grizzily details with his so-called modest proposal during the famine in Ireland. When my cynical friend reminded me of Swift, I said, "We cannot do that in this country." He said, "That is just the trouble. The children are not an economic asset." "Furthermore," he said, "do you know why we have bird refuges? Not because we love the birds, but because it enables the hunters to shoot more geese and ducks. If you give them landing fields and give them some protection, they will not be killed off as rapidly, and in the long run you can kill more birds and eat more birds, and if you could only do this for children," he said, "then possibly you could get your amendment passed by Congress."

Well, I decline to make any appeal on that basis, because it would imply a certain degree of hardheartedness among my colleagues which I know they do not possess. I have heard it suggested that, if good care were taken of them, since there is a shortage of foxes, the children of immigrants might be farmed out to the hunt club on Long Island, or in Westchester County, or in other countries, and they could take the place of the foxes, so that they might be hunted by the hounds and by the men on horseback. But this would violate our sense of kindness and equity, so I am not seriously proposing it, any more than I am seriously proposing what Dean Swift suggested.

I would suggest, however, that possibly it is necessary to have healthy migratory children, so that they can feed the migratory birds. If the children are not healthy, the migratory birds may not have proper care taken of them. Or if the migratory children are not properly cared for, it is impossible to get much work out of them. So that in the long run I believe caring for them would be an economic investment.

Lest it be thought that I am too radical about this, I am not proposing to transfer even half of the money from migratory birds to migratory children. I am proposing a transfer of only \$500,000 out of the \$7 million. I do not go so far as to say that the Congress should pay as much attention to migratory children as to migratory birds. I know that would lay me open to grave charges of not having a proper sense of values. So I desist from that, and I merely propose that we devote one-fourteenth as much

money to the care of migratory children as we do for migratory birds. I hope no one will raise a point of order against the proposal.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the Senator is in error as to the appropriation of \$7 million for the Wildlife Service. The money is appropriated for these different purposes: administration of fish and game laws, propagation and distribution of food fishes, mammal and bird reservations, river basin studies, control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, and soil and moisture conservation.

The figure of \$7 million was arrived at after considerable hearings. The committee has given serious consideration to this matter, and has reached the conclusion that this is the amount of money that should be appropriated for the several purposes.

In view of the fact that the purpose for which the Senator seeks to divert the \$500,000 is a purpose for which such an amount may be included when the bill carrying that appropriation reaches the floor, having in mind the circumstances, I am constrained to and do raise the point of order that the amendment is not in order, as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is not debatable. The Chair rules—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, would the Senator from Oregon withhold the point of order until I can correct one of his statements? May I at least have that opportunity?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon withholds the point of order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator.

I understood the Senator from Oregon to say that the \$7 million sum I have mentioned is not be expended for bird refuges and the care of migratory birds. I hold in my hand a letter written on April 9, 1952, by Mr. M. E. Corbin, Acting Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, describing how the Service was to spend some \$6½ million in a prior year, from both permanent and annual appropriations. I would like to have permission to include that letter in the RECORD. Since the annual appropriation for the Service in this bill is roughly the same as for prior years, I have assumed that the level of total expenditures for the benefit of birds would not vary markedly from the \$6½ million total set forth in the letter of the Acting Director. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1952.

Mr. SOL. MARKOFF,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MARKOFF: Your letter dated March 28 addressed to the United States Department of the Interior inquiring as to the services the Department of the Interior provides in connection with migratory birds has

been referred to this Service for reply.

This Service has a permanent indefinite appropriation which is made up of receipts from the sale of Federal hunting stamps. These receipts are set aside in the migratory bird conservation fund. Fifteen percent of the fund is used for enforcing the Migratory Waterfowl Hunting Stamp and Migratory Bird Treaty Acts and 85 percent is used for the acquisition and administration of migratory waterfowl. It is anticipated that the expenditures from this fund in the current fiscal year for the benefit of migratory waterfowl will approximate \$3,722,000, of which \$2,342,000 represent anticipated expenditures for the development and maintenance of migratory bird refuges. Other major expenditures under this fund which are anticipated the \$500,000 for the acquisition of refuge lands for migratory waterfowl; \$305,700 for enforcement activities, \$201,500 for migratory waterfowl management investigations.

The Service also has other appropriations which are expanded in part for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. The Service expects to spend in the current fiscal year from its appropriation for management of resources approximately \$2,065,000 for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. Of this amount, \$1,316,000 is earmarked for expenditure for management of wildlife refuges maintained for the benefit of migratory waterfowl; \$320,000 for administration of Migratory Bird Acts; \$250,000 for acquisition of migratory waterfowl management areas in the State of California, and the balance for other miscellaneous services.

From other appropriations available the Service expects to spend during the current fiscal year approximately \$761,000 for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. Major items included in this total are \$367,000 for construction of refuge facilities; \$150,000 for refuge maintenance activities; \$50,000 for population studies of migratory waterfowl; and \$50,000 for studies to improve migratory wildlife management methods.

I trust that the foregoing information will satisfactorily answer your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. CORBIN,
Acting Director.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in connection with the \$7 million figure I have used, it is assumed the Service would use approximately the same fund this year that Mr. Corbin's letter describes for that prior year.

Mr. CORDON. I have read from the justification filed by the committee, and

I call attention to the fact that the migratory bird conservation account is another item, but represents a permanent appropriation under a special act of Congress.

Mr. President, I now renew my point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the amendment the sum of \$500,000 shall be made available to the Secretary of the Department for the purpose stated in the amendment. This constitutes an affirmative direction to an executive, it restricts his discretion in the performance of his duties, and, further, it imposes upon him additional duties not now authorized by existing law. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, after consultation with the acting minority leader and with Senators on both sides of the aisle, I should like to propound a unanimous-consent request and remind the Senate that we have already, under an agreement, planned to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The unanimous-consent request is as follows:

Ordered, That during the further consideration of H. R. 4828, the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, no Senator shall speak longer than 15 minutes on any amendment, motion, or appeal, and that debate upon the bill shall be limited to 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

That is similar to the agreement we entered into in connection with the Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, unless there be further business, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate

took a recess, the recess being under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, June 26, 1953, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 25 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Philip K. Crowe, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ceylon.

Roy Tasco Davis, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Robert B. McLeaish, of Texas, to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration.

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Leonard P. Walsh, of the District of Columbia, to be chief judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, vice George P. Barse, term expired.

Edward A. Beard, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, vice Walter J. Casey, deceased.

Mildred Emily Reeves, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, vice Ellen K. Raedy, deceased.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Richard A. Simpson, of Virginia, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 25 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

George F. Jameson to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 29, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate June 25 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF MINES

Tom Lyon, of Utah.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1953

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in our prayer at this morning hour, may we center all our petitions upon our individual self, for each needs Thee so greatly.

It is daily becoming increasingly clear that we cannot hope to build a better world unless we begin with our own life, striving to make it victorious over everything that undermines our character and defiles and corrupts our spirits and harms our fellow men.

We are not asking Thee that we may be better than someone else but that we may be better than ourselves and that our personal life may be transformed from what it is to what it ought to be.

Give us now, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, the assurance of forgiveness and that peace which comes from pardon. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3853. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," with respect to continuing the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution providing for the reenrollment of Senate bill 1839 amending the District Fire and Casualty Act.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct yesterday's RECORD, page 7440. My remarks carry an incorrect heading. I ask that this be changed to read "Meritorious Support by India of the United Nations in Korea."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED RUBBER-PRODUCING FACILITIES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 298 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5728) to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require. I note, Mr. Speaker, there is no member of the Rules Committee on the minority side and I dislike very much to start the consideration of this rule in their absence.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point or order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 65]

Broyhill	Dolliver	McVey
Buckley	Dondero	Mack, Ill.
Busbey	Fogarty	Miller, Calif.
Bush	Gamble	Miller, N. Y.
Carrigg	Green	Morgan
Chatham	Hale	Morrison
Coudert	Hinshaw	Moulder
Dawson, Ill.	Hoffman, Ill.	Norblad
Dies	Lantaff	O'Konski
Dingell	Lucas	Patterson

Philbin
Phillips
Priest
Rayburn
Regan

Roosevelt
Secrest
Shelley
Stringfellow
Taylor

Thompson, La.
Thornberry
Wigglesworth
Yates

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and eighty-two Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore granted.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED RUBBER-PRODUCING FACILITIES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, at the time the point of no quorum was made I had called up House Resolution 298, a resolution from the Committee on Rules making in order the bill (H. R. 5728) to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities. That bill passed the Armed Services Committee unanimously, and the rule was granted unanimously.

This is an open rule. It waives points of order, and it provides for 2 hours of general debate, the bill then to be open for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It may be true, Mr. Speaker, that there are some on this side who are not in sympathy with the bill, although I know of no one. May I say also that I know of no one who is opposed to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER].

(Mr. WHEELER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I was very greatly impressed last fall with the promise made by the current majority party to the effect that they proposed to bring about very great economies in the operation of the Government. Since the advent of this administration, I have seen through reading the newspapers that they have gone so far as to call for

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 29, 1953

For actions of June 26 and 27, 1953

83rd-1st, Nos. 117 and 118

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills on Interior appropriations, Commission on Organization, and Army flood control. House passed temporary appropriations measure, and Senate committee reported it. House took final legislative action on leave and intergovernmental-relations bills. House passed farm-loans bills. Senate committee reported trade-agreements bill. House committee reported Alaska statehood bill.

SENATE - June 26

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 4828, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 7575-82). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7581). Began debate on H. R. 5376, the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 7583).
2. **TRADE AGREEMENTS.** The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5495, to extend and amend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (S. Rept. 472)(p. 7583).

HOUSE - June 26

3. **EMERGENCY POWERS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 285, to continue certain emergency powers from July 1 to Aug. 1, 1953, which had been reported earlier in the day without amendment by the Judiciary Committee (H. Rept. 679)(pp. 7587, 7627).
4. **ALASKA STATEHOOD.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2982, to provide for Alaska statehood (H. Rept. 675)(p. 7627).
5. **WEATHER RESEARCH.** The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 280, directing the Federal Civil Defense Administration to report on the effect of atomic explosions on the weather (H. Rept. 641)(p. 7627).
6. **HANDICAPPED PERSONS.** Rep. Perkins spoke in favor of a Federal Agency for Handicapped (p. 7588).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 26

7. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 2225, by Sen. Cordon, and H. R. 5958, by Rep. Ellsworth, "relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees (pp. 7583, 7628).
8. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 5954, by Rep. Judd, to authorize CCC to transfer certain surplus commodities to MSA for sale to countries participating in the mutual security program; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7628).

HOUSE - June 27

9. TAXATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5899, to continue the excess-profits tax until Dec. 31, 1953 (p. 7707).
10. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 287, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1954, which had been reported without amendment earlier in the day (pp. 7719, 7753-4) (H. Rept. 681). Chairman Taber said: "...this is a joint resolution introduced for the purpose of providing appropriations which it has not been possible to enact into a law to keep the Departments and Agencies of the Government in operation for the month of July. We have provided that the lower amount adopted by either body shall govern where there is a difference, and both Houses have passed the bill. We have provided that where a bill has only passed one body, that the amount that the House has provided, the lower amount of the House provision or the budget, should govern. We have prohibited embarking upon new projects unless they are included in both bills."
11. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5969, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 680) (p. 7719).
12. COMPTROLLER GENERAL. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5228, to amend Sec. 303 of the Budget and Accounting Act relating to the term of office of the Comptroller General (H. Rept. 684) (p. 7761).
13. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5456, to extend to June 30, 1954, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and to authorize increased interest rates on such loans (pp. 7719-20, 7729-30).
Passed with amendment S. 1993, to amend the National Housing Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act with respect to maximum interest rates, authorizing increases from 4% to 4½% (pp. 7733-4).
14. PERSONNEL LEAVE. Agreed to, 269-65, the conference report on H. R. 4654, to repeal the Thomas leave rider and amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act (pp. 7720-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. WEATHER RESEARCH. Laid on the table H. Res. 283, directing the Commerce Department to furnish information about the effect of atomic explosions on the weather (pp. 7729, 7731). The resolution had been reported adversely earlier in the day (p. 7761). This action was taken because the information had been furnished.
16. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (p. 7731). This bill will now be sent to the President.

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4828

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1954, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
11 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.

1 715), (1)including purchase of not to exceed two passenger
 2 motor vehicles for replacement only, (2)\$150,000 \$175,000.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
 4 ADMINISTRATION

5 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
 6 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
 7 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
 8 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
 9 to the southeastern power area, (3)\$1,060,000 \$1,080,000.

10 For expenses of planning for the construction and ac-
 11 quisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant
 12 facilities to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood
 13 Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the
 14 southeastern power area \$50,000.

15 (4)The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized
 16 to negotiate a disposition of all real and personal property
 17 acquired by contract or otherwise out of or by color of
 18 appropriations in either the 1952 or 1953 Interior De-
 19 partment Appropriation Acts under the heading "Construc-
 20 tion, Southeastern Power Administration" for the Clark Hill-
 21 Greenwood transmission facility to the Greenwood County
 22 Electric Power Commission, a public agency of the State
 23 of South Carolina, having first completed payments due on
 24 property so acquired. The disposition of such property shall
 25 be on such terms as will reimburse the United States and the

1 *proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as mis-*
 2 *cellaneous receipts.*

3 *When said disposition has been effected the unexpended*
 4 *balance of the appropriation made in the Interior Department*
 5 *Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 248), under the heading*
 6 *"Construction, Southeastern Power Administration", and the*
 7 *unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the Interior*
 8 *Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 445), under*
 9 *the same heading for the Clark Hill-Greenwood facilities,*
 10 *shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
 12 ADMINISTRATION

13 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
 14 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
 15 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
 16 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
 17 applied to the southwestern power area, ~~(5)~~\$1,500,000
 18 \$1,700,000.

19 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
 20 ADMINISTRATION

21 Not to exceed ~~(6)~~\$150,000 \$2,000,000 shall be avail-
 22 able during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund
 23 for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power
 24 and energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

1 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

2 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
3 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
4 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
5 \$400,000.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
10 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
11 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
12 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
13 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
14 approved by the Commission, ~~(7)\$20,000~~ \$26,400.

15 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by
19 law, to remain available until expended ~~(8)\$38,300,000~~
20 \$44,193,000.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
23 the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric
24 power and energy, ~~(9)\$5,000,000~~ \$7,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law (10), *including the purchase of not to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only*. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,

(11) ~~\$11,000,000~~ \$11,746,000: *Provided*, That this appro-

1 priation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys
2 of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
3 of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the pur-
4 pose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands,
5 contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
8 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
9 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
10 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*,
11 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
12 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
13 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum is
14 hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon
15 and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to
16 the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the
17 provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title
18 II of the Act of August 28, 1937.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
21 shall be available for (12) *purchase of not to exceed fifteen*
22 *passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and purchase*
23 *of one aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and*
24 *dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and*

1 maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities
2 to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of ap-
3 propriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Man-
4 agement expenditures in connection with the revested
5 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay
6 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for
7 construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-
8 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)
9 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to
10 in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937,
11 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
12 Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
13 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay
14 Wagon Road Grant Fund".

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
21 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
22 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
23 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

3 For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
 4 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in
 5 cooperation with States and other organizations, including
 6 payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care,
 7 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding
 8 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
 9 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
 10 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
 11 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
 12 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
 13 ~~(13)\$52,000,000~~ \$52,300,000.

14 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

15 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 16 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 17 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 18 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 19 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
 20 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
 21 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of
 22 Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~(14)\$12,500,000~~
 23 \$13,253,760.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended; \$15,869,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations (15): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and local governments agree to take over and maintain when the improvement is completed (16): *Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer without exchange of funds to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Fort

1 *Totten Reservation, the East Side and Crow Hill day schools*
 2 *together with the lands on which they are situated whenever*
 3 *it is determined they are no longer needed for Bureau pur-*
 4 *poses (17): Provided further, That the Secretary is author-*
 5 *ized to purchase, without regard to the prohibition against the*
 6 *purchase of land from appropriations for Construction, Bu-*
 7 *reau of Indian Affairs, contained in this or any other Act, not*
 8 *to exceed fifteen hundred acres of nonreservation lands in*
 9 *Arizona, and necessary rights-of-way and easements required*
 10 *for the enlargement of the Picacho Reservoir of the San*
 11 *Carlos Indian irrigation project, and approximately five*
 12 *acres of allotted Indian lands within the Yakima Indian*
 13 *Reservation, Washington, for use of the Wapato irrigation*
 14 *project.*

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 17 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 18 field offices, (18)\$~~3,000,000~~ \$3,060,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 21 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
 22 of exhibits; (19)*purchase of not to exceed sixty-two passenger*
 23 *motor vehicles for replacement only, which may be used for*
 24 *the transportation of Indians; purchase of ice for official use*

1 of employees; and expenses required by continuing or per-
2 manent treaty provisions.

3 TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be ex-
5 pended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
6 \$3,040,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
7 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
8 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
9 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
10 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
11 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
12 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
13 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
14 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
15 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
16 contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers,
17 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
18 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
19 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
20 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
21 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
22 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
23 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-
24 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator

1 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
2 with the approval of the respective tribal councils and with-
3 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided, That in*
4 *addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may*
5 *be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year*
6 *for such purposes as may be designated by the governing*
7 *body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the*
8 *Secretary (20): Provided however, That no part of this ap-*
9 *propriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acqui-*
10 *sition of land or water rights subject to local taxation within*
11 *the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming,*
12 *either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian*
13 *reservations.*

14 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

15 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
16 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
17 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
18 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
19 Bureau, as follows:

20 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

21 For engineering and economic investigations of pro-
22 posed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water
23 conservation and development plans; engineering and eco-
24 nomic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for
25 reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the

1 development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska;
 2 formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications
 3 for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof
 4 prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction
 5 of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the
 6 reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial ad-
 7 justment, or extension of existing projects; to remain avail-
 8 able until expended; ~~(21)\$2,000,000~~ \$3,500,000, of which
 9 ~~(22)\$1,400,000~~ \$2,900,000 shall be derived from the recla-
 10 mation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado
 11 River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of
 12 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any
 13 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests
 14 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other
 15 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated
 16 cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as
 17 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
 18 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
 19 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

20 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

21 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
 22 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
 23 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
 24 by law, to remain available until expended; ~~(23)\$108,369,~~
 25 ~~675~~ \$123,589,450 of which ~~(24)\$49,706,500~~ \$53,130,542

1 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided, That*
2 **(25)***not to exceed \$680,000 shall be available toward the*
3 *emergency rehabilitation of the Dalton Gardens Irrigation*
4 *Project, Idaho to be repaid in full under conditions satisfac-*
5 *tory to the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That*
6 **(26)***not to exceed \$222,000 shall be available toward the*
7 *emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale Irrigation Project,*
8 *Idaho to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to*
9 *the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That*
10 **(27)***not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the amount appro-*
11 *priated herein for the Missouri River Basin Project*
12 *shall be nonreimbursable representing that portion of the*
13 *cost of Pactola Dam allocated to furnishing a water supply*
14 *for the Ellsworth Air Force Base: Provided further, That,*
15 **(28)***since certain property acquired by the Bureau of Recla-*
16 *mation in connection with the construction of Heart Butte Res-*
17 *ervoir is no longer required for the original purposes, the*
18 *Secretary of the Interior is authorized to consent to the in-*
19 *clusion of said lands within the corporate limits of the city of*
20 *Glen Ullin, North Dakota; to survey, subdivide, and sell*
21 *said lands with improvements at public auction at not less than*
22 *the appraised price and credit receipts from same to construc-*
23 *tion costs of the Heart Butte unit, Missouri River Basin proj-*
24 *ect; and to transfer to the city of Glen Ullin, North Dakota,*
25 *the water and sewer systems constructed by the United States*

1 on condition that the United States shall be permitted to use same
2 without cost or liability so long as title to the property served
3 remains in the United States: *Provided further, That* no part
4 of this appropriation shall be available for other than the com-
5 pletion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary de-
6 signs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District
7 System and no repayment contract shall be executed or con-
8 struction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved
9 by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-
10 cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by
11 the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility
12 of said project, including the necessary distribution system
13 and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate
14 consumers: *Provided further, That* no part of this appropria-
15 tion shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission
16 facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling
17 service contracts which include provision for service to
18 Federal establishments and preferred customers, ex-
19 cept those transmission facilities for which construction
20 funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities
21 which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts
22 or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior
23 finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide
24 for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a
25 Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided*

1 *further*, That in order to promote agreement among the
2 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid
3 any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no
4 part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for
5 construction or for further commitment for construction of
6 the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan
7 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States
8 of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by
9 Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any
10 other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of
11 construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam
12 or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit
13 for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or
14 reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that
15 an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made
16 and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the pro-
17 duction of agricultural crops by means of irrigation (29) *or*
18 *(b) that the successful irrigability of those lands and their sus-*
19 *ceptibility to sustained production of agricultural crops by*
20 *means of irrigation has been demonstrated in practice: Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations
22 shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments
23 to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana,
24 or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has

1 been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and
 2 Montana, and approved by the Congress.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

4 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
 5 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
 6 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
 7 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
 8 to law, ~~(30)\$18,000,000~~ \$21,040,000, of which ~~(31)\$14,-~~
 9 ~~016,290~~ \$16,215,290 shall be derived from the reclama-
 10 tion fund and \$2,179,710 shall be derived from the
 11 Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstanding
 12 the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
 13 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of
 14 Palo Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for
 15 operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or
 16 parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appro-
 17 priation and may be expended for the same objects and
 18 in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be
 19 expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances
 20 shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeed-
 21 ing fiscal year ~~(32)~~: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
 22 \$400,000 of this appropriation may be transferred to the
 23 Department of Agriculture for agricultural services, con-

1 ducted pursuant to law, in connection with reclamation
2 projects.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of general administration and
5 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-
6 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
7 tion, ~~(33)\$4,250,000~~ \$4,750,000, to be derived from the
8 reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the
9 Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
10 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
11 able for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal
12 year as general administrative expenses.

13 EMERGENCY FUND

14 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
15 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
16 ~~(34)\$500,000~~ \$400,000, to be derived from the reclama-
17 tion fund, special fund, and to remain available until ex-
18 pended for the purposes specified in said Act.

19 SPECIAL FUNDS

20 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
21 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
22 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the
23 special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17,
24 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928
25 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43

1 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
2 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and
3 expended under the heads herein specified; and the unex-
4 pended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the
5 heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Adminis-
6 trative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special
7 fund from which derived.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
10 available for ~~(35)~~*purchase of not to exceed two hun-*
11 *dred passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; pay-*
12 *ment of claims for damage to or loss of property,*
13 *personal injury, or death arising out of activities of*
14 *the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as other-*
15 *wise provided for, of compensation and expense of per-*
16 *sons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as*
17 *authorized by law to represent the United States in the*
18 *negotiation and administration of interstate compacts with-*
19 *out reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;*
20 *rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of*
21 *law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau*
22 *of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under*
23 *the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bu-*
24 *reau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropria-*
25 *tion Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful*

1 information including recordings, photographs, and photo-
2 graphic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir
3 areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and
4 paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner
5 as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
6 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
7 made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April
8 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those
9 incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except
10 "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided
11 for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering
12 and research under the head "General Investigations".

13 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
14 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
15 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
16 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
17 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
18 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
19 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
20 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
21 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
22 Such allotments may be expended through or in coopera-
23 tion with State and other Federal agencies, and advances
24 to such agencies are hereby authorized.

25 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the

1 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
2 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
3 manner provided by law.

4 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
5 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
6 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
7 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other pur-
8 pose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
9 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
10 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section
11 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

12 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
13 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
14 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular bene-
15 fit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation dis-
16 trict, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or
17 (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or
18 individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
19 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
20 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
21 Bureau of Reclamation.

22 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
23 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
24 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"

1 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
 2 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
 3 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
 4 be expended for construction work by force account on any
 5 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuit-
 6 able for contract or when excessive bids are received; and
 7 except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared
 8 by the Commissioner.

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10. SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

11 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
 12 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
 13 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
 14 the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
 15 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
 16 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
 17 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
 18 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
 19 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissem-
 20 inate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~(36)\$27,750,~~
 21 ~~000~~ \$26,380,000, of which ~~(37)\$3,700,000~~ \$3,600,000
 22 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
 23 palities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That the
 24 share of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping
 25 or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation

1 with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per
2 centum of the cost thereof.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
5 be available (38) *for purchase of not to exceed sixty-nine pas-*
6 *senger motor vehicles for replacement only*; for reimbursement
7 of the General Services Administration for security
8 guard service for protection of confidential files; con-
9 tracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
10 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys
11 when it is administratively determined that such pro-
12 cedures are in the public interest; construction and
13 maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant fa-
14 cilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and
15 payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the
16 rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized
17 by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation
18 and administration of interstate compacts, including not
19 to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President
20 to participate as the representative of the United States
21 in the administration of the compact consented to by
22 the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided,*
23 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
24 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
25 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired

1 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and
2 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

3 BUREAU OF MINES
4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL
5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
8 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
9 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
10 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
11 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
12 lands, with the consent of the owner; (39)~~\$13,395,918~~
13 \$15,928,180: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby au-
14 thorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
15 owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions
16 for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the
17 amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguish-
18 ment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided
19 under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure
20 of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned
21 operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and
22 supervision.

1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

2 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
3 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
4 by law, \$5,060,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction and improvement of facilities under
7 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
8 until expended, \$425,000.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
11 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
12 offices, ~~(40)\$1,086,300~~ \$1,325,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
15 Mines may be expended for ~~(41)~~*purchase of not to exceed*
16 *fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only*; providing
17 transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student
18 dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities
19 may be financed under cooperative arrangements; tem-
20 porary and emergency contracts for personal services and
21 employment of persons without regard to civil-service regu-
22 lations as required in the conduct of programs for the control

1 of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in
2 anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
3 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
4 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
5 buildings, equipment and other contributions from public
6 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
7 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
8 *further*, That power produced in the operation of the power
9 plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess
10 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
11 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
12 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such
13 sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power
14 shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations
15 authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended:
16 *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the
17 current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy,
18 and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau
19 of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and
20 said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau
21 of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
22 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
23 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*,
24 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
25 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government

1 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
2 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
3 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
4 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
8 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
9 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
10 demnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the
11 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
12 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
13 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
14 Basin) ; \$8,786,550.

15 (42) *The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in*
16 *detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts,*
17 *including renewals thereof, sixty days before such awards are*
18 *made, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House*
19 *of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate com-*
20 *mittees.*

21 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

22 FACILITIES

23 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
24 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
25 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a re-

1 imburseable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physi-
2 cal facilities essential to the operation of areas administered
3 pursuant to law by the National Park Service, ~~(43)~~ \$8,000,
4 ~~000~~ \$8,600,000.

CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction and improvement, without regard to
7 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
8 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
9 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
10 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
11 until expended; (44) ~~\$13,435,000~~ \$13,916,300.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 159), \$1,500,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
19 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
20 regional offices, (45) ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,268,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for (46) *purchase of not to exceed forty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and*

1 guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act
2 of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2) .

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
6 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
7 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
8 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
9 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ;
10 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
11 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
12 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
13 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; (47) *leasing and management of lands for*
14 *the protection of the Florida Key deer*; and not to exceed \$30,-
15 000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for infor-
16 mation or evidence concerning violations of laws administered
17 by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,000,000; and in addi-
18 tion, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum
19 of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next
20 preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other
21 products, to remain available for expenditure during the cur-
22 rent and next succeeding fiscal years for management and
23 investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, in-
24 cluding construction.

1 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
3 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
4 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
5 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
6 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
7 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
8 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; ~~(48)\$3,-~~
9 ~~000,000~~ \$4,460,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
12 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
13 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
14 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain avail-
15 able until expended, ~~(49)\$435,600~~ \$313,000.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
19 regional offices, \$775,000.

20 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

21 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
22 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there
23 are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the
24 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preced-

1 ing fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products,
2 to remain available for expenditure during the current and
3 next succeeding fiscal years.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall
6 be available for (50) *purchase of not to exceed one hundred*
7 *and seven passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;*
8 *purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement*
9 *only;* publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
10 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commuta-
11 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
12 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
13 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
14 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
15 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities
16 incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
17 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
18 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, build-
19 ings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish
20 and Wildlife Service and to which the United States
21 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
22 tion with management and investigation of fish and wildlife
23 resources.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50); painting of the Jesse Lee Orphanage in Alaska; grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors' houses; \$3,782,300: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Admin-

1 Administration: *Provided further, That appropriations available for*
 2 *the Administration of Territories may be expended for the*
 3 *purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and*
 4 *surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-*
 5 *portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.*

6 (51) *TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS*

7 *For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-*
 8 *terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific*
 9 *Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by*
 10 *Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses*
 11 *of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the*
 12 *Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary*
 13 *of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the*
 14 *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local*
 15 *revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$4,000,000:*
 16 *Provided, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-*
 17 *tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-*
 18 *mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,*
 19 *shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-*
 20 *ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,*
 21 *1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and*
 22 *Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further,**
 23 *That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific*
 24 *Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General*
 25 *Services Administration: *Provided further, That appropria-**

1 tions available for the Administration of the Trust Territory
 2 of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase,
 3 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
 4 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
 5 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
 6 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship agree-
 7 ment approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress:
 8 Provided further, That the succession of the Island Trading
 9 Company is hereby extended to December 31, 1956, and the
 10 time within which the amount of the reserve for Navy sub-
 11 sidies shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts,
 12 as required by the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 13 1953, is hereby extended to the said date.

14 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

15 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 16 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 17 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 18 (52)~~\$14,325,000~~ \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed
 19 \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

21 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 22 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
 23 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
 24 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; (53)~~\$10,-~~
 25 ~~000,000~~ \$14,600,000, to remain available until expended.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

2 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
3 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
6 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
7 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
8 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
9 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

10 Not to exceed (54)15 20 per centum of the amount
11 herein appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall
12 be available for construction work by force account, or on a
13 hired-labor basis.

14 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

15 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
16 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
17 until expended, (55)\$2,715,000 \$9,750,000: *Provided*, That
18 funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to
19 the Alaska Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
20 administration.

21 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

22 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
23 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
24 including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the
25 railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and

1 maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by owner-
 2 ship, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
 3 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
 4 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
 5 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development
 6 of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of
 7 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
 8 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
 9 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than
 10 the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
 11 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
 12 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
 13 \$11,000.

14 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

15 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
 16 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$1,100,000:
 17 *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said
 18 Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations
 19 on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

20 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
 23 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
 24 teletype rental service (56), ~~and not to exceed \$100,000 for~~

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,325,000.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
5 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
6 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
7 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
8 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

9 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
10 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
11 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
12 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
13 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
14 is made.

15 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
16 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
17 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency
18 reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
19 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
20 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
21 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
22 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
23 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

24 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure

1 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appro-
2 priation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in
3 the budget programs of the several agencies, for the sup-
4 pression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires
5 on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department
6 of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in
7 this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available
8 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
9 fiscal year.

10 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
11 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
12 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
13 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropria-
14 tions shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
15 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
16 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
17 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
18 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
19 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

20 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
21 available for ~~(57)~~services as authorized by section 15 of the
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized
23 by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
24 individuals; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire
25 of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; ex-

amination of estimates of appropriations in the field; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

(58)SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

SEC. (59)108 107. (a) Not to exceed (60)\$100,000 \$250,000 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1954 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, ~~(61)\$753,000~~ \$1,375,000.

GRANTS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants as authorized by law, ~~(62)\$150,000~~ \$1,080,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(63)\$100,000~~ \$130,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1954 Budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
2 (64) ~~\$85,000~~ \$75,000.

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained
5 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
6 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
7 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
8 against the Government of the United States or who is a
9 member of an organization of Government employees that
10 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
11 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
12 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
13 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
14 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
15 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
16 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
17 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
18 a member of an organization of Government employees that
19 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
20 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
24 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
25 who is a member of an organization of Government em-

1 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
 2 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
 3 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
 4 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
 5 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
 6 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
 7 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
 8 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
 9 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
 10 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
 11 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
 12 in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of
 13 God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of
 14 not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
 15 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
 16 any organization.

17 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

18 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
 19 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums herein-
 20 after set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
 21 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
 22 of this Act:

23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24 Construction, (65)~~Southwest~~ *Southwestern* Power Ad-
 25 ministration, (66)\$1,447,800 \$1,264,300.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri Basin Project,
3 \$600,000.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
5 Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives April 28, 1953.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 26 (legis-
lative day, June 8), 1953.

Attest: J. MARK TRICE,
Secretary.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4828

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 99

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1953

No. 117

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, June 8, 1953)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in the abundance of Thy mercy another day is added to the record of the lengthening years: For the morrow and its needs, we do not pray; for the day which now bathes us in its returning light, give us courage, give us wisdom, and set Thou a seal upon our lips lest any words of ours shall needlessly hurt or discourage some pilgrim by our side. As lovers and servants of this dear land of freedom, make us worthy of the past and equal to the present.

We come in the sorrow of a poignant sense of loss as we remember with admiration and gratitude the honored Member of this body whose useful, earthly life has so suddenly ended. We thank Thee that his gentleness made him great and that his sanctified wisdom and pure humanity made his radiant personality as a candle of the Lord. In this Chamber where he served with such distinction and integrity we remember this hour the unstinted service he rendered to his State and to his Nation, and all the adornment he brought to the noble profession of the law, to his church, and in extending the mighty influence and ministry of his alma mater. We remember with joy that for him party loyalty was ever but an altar of consecration in the greater temple of his undefiled patriotism as, at home and abroad, he served his Nation with patient courage, gentle courtesy, and constant devotion to every trust committed to his hands. Vouchsafe unto his stricken loved ones Thy tenderest mercies and the consolations of Thy sustaining grace, as they face this devastating loss in the loving family circle.

In this hour of national and personal loss, through our tears we thank Thee that such have been, though they are here no more. We rejoice in the assurance of our faith that death is but the portal to another room in the Father's many-mansioned house. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request on Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 25, 1953, was dispensed with.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I object to the language beginning in line 15 on page 26, and extending through line 24, on the ground that it is subject to a point of order, being legislation on an appropriation bill. The language reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior shall review all existing concession leases and contracts, and hereafter all new concession leases and contracts and all renewals of such leases and contracts shall be reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior and shall be entered into with qualified persons on the basis of competitive bids: *Provided*, That hereafter all awards of concession leases and contracts shall be reported by the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This provision, of course, is legislation on an

appropriation bill. Is the Senator making a point of order?

Mr. BARRETT. I make the point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, pursuant to directions from the committee with respect to this amendment, I gave notice of an intention, in case a point of order should be made, to move to suspend the rule with reference to this amendment. I now move that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended, in order that the amendment may be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion to suspend the rule is in order.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that the committee amendment on page 26, after line 14, may be considered.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I am opposed to this language. A few years ago the Public Lands Committee in the House, of which I was then a member, held extensive hearings on this matter. During the course of the hearings it became evident that the best interests of the people required that concessionaires in our national parks be given more security of tenure rather than less.

Mr. President, about \$30 million of private money is invested in facilities and other improvements in our national parks, and it would be utterly impossible to get private investors to put further money into new concessions or improvements under such language as is here proposed. If the Senator from Oregon believes that this is wise legislation, it seems to me that he should take the matter up with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which he is the ranking majority member, in order that the committee may hold hearings and give the people of the country an opportunity to be heard and present their arguments in favor of as well as their objections to the legislation. I am sure the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will find, as did the old Public Lands Committee in the House,

that not only the officials of the Park Service, but the people of the country, will be opposed to any such legislation.

So I hope that the motion to suspend the rule will not prevail.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleague [Mr. BARRETT] in opposing the amendment. The method was tried and found wanting, and has been discarded. All of us are aware of the fact that the concessionaires are now the owners of all the facilities. I am particularly speaking of the parks in Utah and the parks in Wyoming, the largest of them being Yellowstone National Park. It is a self-evident fact that the ownership of the various structures is now in the concessionaires. Putting up for bid future concessions would naturally be to the advantage of those who now have the properties. However that may be, I am inclined to believe—and I have lived close to this problem for some 30 years and have observed it from all angles—that it would be a mistake to put these concessions up for bids.

I believe negotiated contracts and negotiated permits between the Park Service and the concessionaires would be a far better and more proper method of handling the concessions in the national parks.

I know that the Union Pacific Railroad has large investments in some of the parks, and operates magnificent establishments. There can be no criticism with respect to the service rendered in those cases, especially in the parks in Utah. It would be a bad mistake to change the method and let an irresponsible bidder come forward with a ridiculously low bid and, merely because he was the low bidder, get the concessions in the parks. The service would suffer seriously as a result.

I am hopeful that the Senate will not adopt the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the amendment was adopted in the Committee on Appropriations, and the reason for its adoption was a very good one. It was due to the widespread belief by those of us who have gone into the subject at one time or another that there was not given the great care that should have been given to the interests of the Government when the awards were made with respect to the facilities operated in behalf of the public in the national parks. Hearings were held, to which the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] referred, which went into the subject quite extensively. A member of our committee indicated during the discussion of the subject that he had served on a committee which had been highly critical of the department, and the motion to require the letting of concession awards by competitive bidding was the result of those discussions in the committee.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I know the view the committee membership obtained with respect to the necessity of tightening up the present processes incident to granting awards of concessions whereby the granting may be done by negotiations

and without any opportunity for competitive bidding, even in the case of a new concession.

I believe we all realize that over the years, as a result of the practice of awarding concessions and then continuing the award as the period of the concession expired, in many instances there have been heavy private investments made in facilities. Frankly, under such circumstances, I do not know how awards could well be made by competitive bids. I do not know what yardstick could be used to determine who was entitled to an award, for example, if one bidder had all the facilities and owned them, and another bidder was bidding to take the award himself, but if he got the award would not have the facilities with which to execute it, with resultant confusion which would almost reach chaos.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Another factor which entered into the discussion of the subject is I believe, worthy of consideration, and that is, the Federal Government was not recovering as much from the concessionaires as it cost the Government to administer and supervise the concessions. At least that charge was made. On second thought, it occurred to me that the better way to handle the matter, would be, rather than to have competitive bidding, for the Secretary of the Interior to ask the new officials who are in charge to go into the question of whether or not a concessionaire in a park should contribute more to pay the cost of supervision the Government must exercise over him.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I first yield to the Senator's colleague.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, did I understand correctly the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon to say that the Committee on Public Lands of the House had made the recommendation that the awards be made by competitive bids?

Mr. CORDON. No; the Senator misunderstood me. I did not make that statement.

Mr. BARRETT. I will say to the Senator from Oregon that the committee felt very definitely that such a provision would operate against the public interest, and he well knows that concessions in most of the national parks, at least in the West, are entirely inadequate at the present time, and that it is almost impossible to get private capital to invest the money to construct new facilities. In recent years it has been necessary for many people to sleep in their cars in Yellowstone National Park because sufficient accommodations are not available.

If the language contained in the committee amendment is adopted conditions will be infinitely worse, I will say to the Senator from Oregon. I hope the amendment will not be adopted by the Senate. It seems to me this is a subject that ought to be considered very carefully by the Committee on Interior

and Insular Affairs, which has jurisdiction over matters of this character. I think it would be utter folly to write legislation of this character in an appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUTLER of Maryland in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say to the junior Senator from Wyoming, whom I respect and admire as a very capable and distinguished Member of this body, and to the other Senators who have been interested in the subject that there is more to this matter than appears on the surface.

I have information in my possession as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, which bears on the subject. I do not say that every situation is bad, by any means, but I do say there are many bad situations, indeed, some that are rotten to the core.

So far as I am concerned, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I am perfectly willing that some solution be worked out now, but I wish to say that the subject needs to be thoroughly investigated. There is no point to covering it up in any manner, shape, or form. What the Senator from Wyoming is talking about is something he is familiar with, something he knows about and believes to be good, and I respect his opinion.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not have the floor.

Mr. BARRETT. If the Senator from Oregon will yield so that I may ask the senior Senator from New Hampshire a question, I would appreciate it very much.

Mr. CORDON. I will yield to the Senator from Wyoming for that purpose.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

The Senator from New Hampshire referred to the national parks in the West. I wish to say to the Senator that when the committee of the House had the subject matter under investigation I was a member of the committee and at one time or another we visited every national park in the West. So I am somewhat familiar with every national park in that area.

I agree that the Senator from New Hampshire is correct, in that there are a few bad situations in the national parks.

On the other hand, I believe it would be ridiculous to impose impossible conditions upon all the good concessionaires throughout the national park system, merely because of the fact that some bad situations exist.

Certainly the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire indicate that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs should make a full and complete study of the matter. However, I still am very definitely of the opinion that it would not be wise to decide that old

concessionaires who have done a good job should be required to engage in competitive bidding when their concessions expire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I know the Senator from Wyoming is very sincere, and I have great respect for his views.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. But, Mr. President, I know that the Government of the United States is not receiving sufficient payments from the concessionaires as a whole. I know that some ridiculously low contracts have been made. I know that complaints which show the existence of finagling have been received.

Therefore, the subcommittee headed by the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] agreed upon this amendment. Perhaps it is not the final answer to the problem; I admit that may be the case.

What the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] says regarding the investments which have been made by various concessionaires in various national parks no doubt should be taken into consideration. Our purpose is to have a closer check made, in order to make sure that the Government's rights are maintained, that the Government receives a proper return, and that no finagling occurs. That is what we seek to do.

I am sure the Senator from Wyoming will agree with me that, by and large, one of the ways to make a sound approach is by means of competitive bidding. On the other hand, I realize that when a concessionaire has made a private investment in a particular park, it is a little difficult to measure what his return should be, as compared with that which would be proper for another bidder. For that reason, obviously, the entire matter should be studied.

Of course, as members of the Appropriations Committee, we are concerned with appropriations for the Department of the Interior. So I join the Senator from Wyoming in saying that perhaps the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs have a joint interest in this question.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield further to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. Let me say, Mr. President, that I quite agree that the Appropriations Committee is concerned, and rightly so, with the subject matter before us now since it is called upon to make appropriations for these parks. On the other hand, certainly the distinguished and able Senator from New Hampshire will admit that before such a drastic change is made in the substantive law, the people who are vitally affected, and certainly those who have invested \$30 million, should be given an opportunity to be heard. Such is not the case.

As I said before, if the Appropriations Committee wishes to take over the leg-

islative work of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, it should hold hearings and should go into these matters before it attempts to write such legislative provisions. I am sure that if that were done, the committee would come to the conclusion that this language is not wise or proper.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President—

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the senior Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. HUNT. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon.

Mr. President, this matter is one with which I think my colleague and I are very, very familiar. We have "lived in the same house with it," so to speak.

I freely admit what the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has said, namely, that situations in our national parks are not what they should be, by any rule or measure which might be used.

However, I wish to say to him that that is not altogether the fault of the concessionaires. Twenty years ago, approximately 150,000 persons went through Yellowstone Park each year. Last year, 1,331,000 persons went through Yellowstone Park. Yet, 20 years ago, believe it or not, there were almost exactly the same number of Federal Government employees in Yellowstone Park there are today. But in those days, they worked 7 days a week, whereas now the Federal Government employees there work 5 days a week. So today the Federal Government is contributing less, by far, to the proper management of the national parks than it contributed 20 years ago.

Let me say the concessionaires have done a better job than the Federal Government has done.

I believe there is a way to handle this matter which would greatly improve the situation. I should like to suggest to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and to the distinguished chairman of the full Appropriations Committee that we provide in this bill, by amendment to be adopted today, that the contracts of the concessionaires be approved by a congressional committee, regardless of whether that be the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs or the Appropriations Committee. In any event, let us review the contracts, in all their details, including the life of the contracts and the payments to the Federal Government.

If the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire cares to do so, I would suggest that today he write such an amendment, to be adopted as part of the bill, because I believe it would help the situation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I appreciate the comment the distinguished senior Senator from Wyoming has made. I believe that all the two Senators from Wyoming, as well as the Senator from Oregon and myself, are attempting to do in this case is to find an equitable solution of the problem.

I hold in my hand a statement of the annual income of the national park concessionaires, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I take the floor on this amendment, and then yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I hold in my hand a statement of the income of the national park concessionaires. One concessionaire in one national park has a total gross income from all sources of \$6,028,768.85. On the other hand, what does that concessionaire pay the Government of the United States? It pays the Government \$7,550.90.

Mr. President, any person in the United States who can have a gross income of more than \$6 million, while paying the Government of the United States \$7,000 for it, is receiving the benefit of a fairly good arrangement, I should say.

So there are some situations which I should like to have examined; but I am perfectly willing to have this matter worked out.

I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that there is no idea on the part of the Appropriations Committee of usurping the functions of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; but we are interested in this matter from the point of view of appropriations, and we should like to have it looked into.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. The figures cited by the Senator from New Hampshire can be very misleading. Five years ago, hearings on this subject were held by the House committee, and the hearings showed that the return to the concessionaires as a whole, throughout the country, was 6 percent on their investment.

Mr. President, it is a notorious fact that at the present time and under existing conditions it is impossible to get experienced people to go into this business in the national parks. I may say that the facilities in Rainier National Park are in a dilapidated condition. I visited that park several years ago and, in my judgment, the buildings are wholly unfit. It is impossible to get anyone to invest money for the purpose of constructing new facilities. If a concession in that park is such an inviting proposition, if it produces the money the senior Senator from New Hampshire thinks it does, certainly there would be people standing on the doorsteps of the Park Service, seeking an opportunity to go into business in the park. I believe a similar condition prevails in a good many other parks throughout the country.

Language such as that proposed would make it more difficult for the concessionaires to operate and would tend to make the situation worse rather than better, and the people of the country who visit the national parks would find it impossible to get adequate accommodations. I venture the statement that a

good many thousand people visiting our national parks this year will not be able to obtain cabins or rooms, and it will be necessary for them to sleep in their automobiles. If I remember correctly the business year at Mount Rainier National Park is restricted to 7 weeks. That is as long as the concessionaires can operate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield, to permit me to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to yield to the Senator from California for that purpose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is it not also true that, unless an equitable arrangement is made with the concessionaires, the alternative will be for the Government to intervene, take over the concessions, and make a large capital investment in order to provide the facilities, without which the national parks are unable to serve the tremendously increased number of visitors, to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. BARRETT. The Senator from California is entirely correct. I may say the committee in the House came to the unanimous conclusion that it would be unwise and undesirable for the Government to go into this business. The House committee was definitely of the opinion that private industry could do a much better job of providing these services than the Government itself could possibly do.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the only desire of the Appropriations Committee, and of the Senator from New Hampshire, as chairman of the committee, and, I think, of the chairman of the subcommittee, was to obtain a review of the subject in order that we might determine upon an equitable course to be followed.

The Senator from New Hampshire is not opposed to national parks and he is not against their proper handling. At the same time he observes that there are certain inequities in the situation. He has received reports indicating a certain amount of finagling, and he has also received certain other reports which he has read. The Senator from New Hampshire, therefore, cannot quite understand why, if there is a gross revenue from one park of \$6 million, there should not be a franchise fee of more than \$7,000. To me, it simply does not make sense.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HUNT. Does the report which the Senator has shown the net return to the operating company?

Mr. BRIDGES. It does. It shows a net profit of \$239,309.69.

Mr. HUNT. Let me suggest to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that, because of the short season, because of the tremendous difficulty encountered by the concessionaires in assembling personnel, and because of the unusual and extraordinary cost of transportation, the parks in most instances being located in areas far removed from centers of popula-

tion, it will be found, I am sure, that the net profits of the operations are not nearly so large as might be supposed from the gross receipts from the operations. That is not only true in the case of the National Parks, but it is also true of those who operate dude ranches and activities of that kind in the West, who have a year-round overhead of administrative expenses, who carry insurance the year around, and who have other costs that are inevitable. By reason of these conditions, and in view of the limited operating season, I am sure the net profits are not commensurate with the gross receipts.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator from Wyoming that the Senator from New Hampshire is conscious of those problems, and is sympathetic toward them. But if the Senator from Wyoming, as a private citizen, or if the Senator from New Hampshire, as a private citizen, can lease from the Federal Government properties that yield a gross revenue of \$6 million annually, and a net revenue of \$239,000, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and pay a license fee of only \$7,000, it represents a pretty good deal.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further observation?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HUNT. As I understand, the extensive properties in Yellowstone Park which are owned by the operating company represent an investment running into many millions of dollars.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am one of those who believe that it is not good business to award contracts for the conduct of Government business, by means of a process of negotiation, or by private contract, without notice to all who may be interested, so that they may be afforded an opportunity to bid. I realize, however, that that is not practical, in this particular case. I realize that as the late President Cleveland said, we are face to face with a condition, and not a theory. In many of the parks large investments have been made by the concessionaires, and under those circumstances there is no yardstick by which to determine the right to an award on the basis of competitive bids. It seems to me, however, that there is an answer to the problem, and I desire to suggest it to the Senate.

As suggested by the senior Senator from Wyoming, if provision be made for notice, even though it be not notice to potentially competitive bidders, and even though it be not notice to the public, but notice to the Congress in advance of the making of the award that it is proposed that an award be made, there will then be at least an opportunity to make a check which does not now exist.

My thought is that an amendment to the bill, in substitution for the amendment now under discussion, might read:

That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in detail all proposed awards of concessions, leases, and contracts, including renewals thereof, 30 days before such awards are made, to the President of the

Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for transmission to the appropriate committees.

I believe that the requirement of such notice to Congress would result in our obtaining knowledge in advance of the awarding of contracts. It would certainly result in more care and attention being given by the administrative officer in charge of awarding contracts, and would, I believe, answer the question that is here being discussed. If I may, I shall ask unanimous consent to substitute the language I have suggested for the language recommended by the committee; and if the Senator from New Hampshire is in agreement with me, and will yield for the purpose, I shall be happy to make the request.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will yield. We certainly desire to find a reasonable solution to the problem, and I believe what is suggested is a solution upon which we shall be able to agree, with the understanding, however, that the whole subject is to be reviewed, and that we shall have a report before a contract is made, not afterward.

Mr. CORDON. I agree with the Senator's statement.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CORDON. Is it in order now to ask unanimous consent that the language I have suggested be substituted for the language now in the bill, agreement to such unanimous consent to be considered tantamount to the acceptance of the substitute language?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Oregon obtains unanimous consent to substitute the language of his proposal for the amendment now in the bill, to all intents and purposes the provision he proposes will be considered as being written into the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that be done, and that the substitute language be that which I have just read into the Record, a copy of which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The CHIEF CLERK. For the committee amendment on page 26, from lines 15 to 24, it is proposed to substitute the following:

The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in detail all proposed awards of concessions, leases, and contracts, including renewals thereof, 30 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the transmission to the appropriate committees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BRIDGES. I have no objection to the request. At the proper time I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon if he would consider modifying his amendment by substituting "60" for "30", making the time 60 days instead of 30 days.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, that is entirely satisfactory and I should like

to say that the term "contracts" has to do with concessions, and does not refer to contracts for ordinary labor employed in necessary housekeeping operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I was advised after the pending measure had been reported to the Senate that there had been a conflagration in Whittier, Alaska, which resulted in the burning and complete destruction of the wharf and dock facilities in that city. As Senators probably know, Whittier is one of the key termini, at the seaboard, of the Alaska Railroad, which runs through the interior to Fairbanks. Whittier, as one of the two seaward termini of the railroad, has been taken over virtually entirely by the Department of Defense as its means of ingress and egress from the sea to the defense facilities in the Territory. As a result of the fire, there is nothing left of Whittier in the form of facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. The fire completely destroyed the wharves and docks, and the warehouses on the docks, and so forth. Fortunately, it did not destroy the terminal facilities of the railroad there.

In the pending bill, Mr. President, there are recommended to the Senate funds for the rehabilitation of the spur and the other railroad running down from Fairbanks toward the sea which has its terminus at Seward, Alaska.

The amount recommended, in addition to the amount for rehabilitation of the railroad in which at this time we are not interested, is \$382,000, which is for engineering and planning in connection with the rehabilitation and additional construction of sea-terminal facilities, docks, wharves, warehouses, and the like, at Seward, Alaska.

It was the plan of the Interior Department to get that work done during the current fiscal year, and, next year, to ask for funds to commence construction of those facilities.

Seward is the civilian port of Fairbanks and the interior of Alaska since Whittier has been taken over substantially 100 percent by the armed services. However, the Whittier facilities are entirely destroyed, the facilities at Seward now must carry a double load, the civilian traffic in from the sea to the port, and thence by rail to the interior, and the military traffic also. The military intend to use some temporary floating docks at Whittier to aid in the handling of their cargoes to the interior, but it will not be an adequate arrangement to take care of all the military needs, and there could be no use of it, of course, for civilian needs.

So, Mr. President, I have been in touch with the Interior Department. I called that Department as soon as I received official notice of the fire at Whittier and asked them to report on the situation so that if it were necessary, the matter might be presented to the Senate by an amendment to the current appropriation bill. I have received a letter from

Ralph A. Tudor, Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior, which I wish to read. I think it will fully advise the Senate with respect to the matter. The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1953.
Hon. GUY CORDON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: Pursuant to your request that the Department of Interior advise you with respect to the emergency created in port facilities in Alaska by the fire at Whittier, I am submitting the following report.

We have been advised by Mr. Manley, Acting Manager of the Alaska Railroad, that all dock facilities and the dock warehouses in Whittier were totally destroyed by fire on June 18. The powerplant, railroad station, and all rail facilities, except those on the dock, were unharmed. Replacement of this dock and supporting facilities will be a substantial undertaking, the responsibility for which rests with the Department of Defense.

We have discussed this matter at length with Defense Department officials in Washington and are coordinating with their offices in Seattle and Alaska to divert and expedite shipments largely through Seward and the railroad docks and tracks to Portage and thence north.

In accordance with your request for suggestions as to the minimum necessary funds to provide facilities at Seward to relieve Whittier during the period of reconstruction, we have conferred and propose the following plan. We have already sought the approval of Congress for an appropriation of \$382,000 to complete plans and specifications for new dock facilities at Seward. This work can be expedited without loss and we estimate that contracts for the new docks can be awarded within 6 months after plans are started. We estimate that the construction costs of these docks and of pertinent facilities will be \$4,116,000, and of this amount we can efficiently expend \$1,500,000 during fiscal year 1954. This will leave a balance of \$2,616,000 for expenditure during fiscal year 1955.

It is our recommendation that the Department be given authority to contract for the full amount of construction and that \$1,500,000 be made available for expenditure during fiscal 1954.

The Department of the Army informally concurs with any measure which will insure the maximum capacity of Seward during the period necessary to restore Whittier on a high priority basis to its former capacity; and which will preserve the minimum requirement that two all-weather ports are necessary to the defense of Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH A. TUDOR,
Under Secretary.

I have been advised by the Executive Office of the President that this request meets with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. Under the circumstances, and much as I regret doing so, I offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. President, on page 34, line 20, I propose to strike out "\$8,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,750,000." The increase of \$1,500,000 represents the amount required to begin construction of dock facilities at Seward, Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 34, line 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$8,-

250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,-750,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I desire to speak with reference to a statement in the report pertaining to the Bonneville Power Administration appropriation. I have no objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the parliamentary situation is such that I believe that it would be appropriate for me to proceed at this time for about 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senator from Washington is entitled to speak for 15 minutes on the amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. May we not first agree to the amendment? Then I shall be glad to yield 15 minutes from my own time to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon for yielding me the time necessary to make a statement in connection with matter appearing in the report under the Bonneville appropriation item.

The report on the bill the Senate is now considering contains language on pages 8 and 9 which, in my judgment, constitutes legislation pursuant to a committee report. If this three-paragraph statement goes unchallenged, it will encourage the Bonneville Administrator to undertake transactions not presently authorized by the Bonneville Project Act.

The committee report expresses the view that the Bonneville Administrator may purchase power generated in private steam plants to firm up Bonneville's hydrogenerated power. According to the statement, the purchase could be made by the Administrator in the following manner: He would pay to private companies owning these steam plants approximately 2 kilowatts of hydropower for each kilowatt of steam power.

The net effect of the committee's declaration would be to transfer from private companies to Bonneville Power Administration, and hence to its customers, the costs of steam-generated power. For the information of Senators, Bonneville Power Administration owns no steam plants. Most of the steam-generating plants in the Northwest are owned by private power companies.

Most of these plants are old and inefficient. Most of them are located in

the wrong places, so far as their overall contribution to the grid system of the Northwest is concerned. Because the plants are old and not well located, the cost of power generated in them is more than twice the cost of power generated at Federal dams from which Bonneville obtains its hydro.

With this in mind, let me present some figures which will indicate what this statement in the report would do for the private companies, and what additional costs would be loaded upon Bonneville.

According to testimony presented in committee hearings, private power companies in the Northwest normally spend \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year generating power from their steam plants. Last year, however, was a critical water year on the Columbia and its tributaries. It was necessary to curtail power loads all over the area. Private companies utilized their steam plants more intensely and for longer periods than they customarily would. In consequence, the excess costs, over an average year, were \$7,000,000 to \$7,500,000, according to company estimates.

The language I have referred to in the committee report proposes that this cost be switched to Bonneville. Thus the companies would be relieved of this charge.

Whereas no actual outlay of cash on the part of Bonneville would be required, nonetheless, as I indicated earlier, the Federal Government would be picking up the tab and paying for it on the basis of approximately 2 to 1—2 kilowatts of hydro for each kilowatt of steam power.

Mr. President, I shall not argue the equities of this type of transaction. My whole point is that I doubt such an arrangement is legal under the Bonneville Act, and I most emphatically feel that the question of legality should not be decided in three paragraphs of the committee report.

If such an arrangement is equitable and desirable, it is my conviction that the parties at interest should come before legislative committees of Congress to present their case. If the legislative committees concur, let us amend the Bonneville Act so as to authorize the Administrator to engage in this kind of transaction.

In the process, the legislative committees may decide, as I believe they should, that the Bonneville Administrator should be authorized by law to purchase surplus power from non-Federal agencies—not merely high cost steam power. The legislative committees might also decide to approve legislation which the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and I have sponsored to authorize Federal construction of steam plants in the Northwest—not antiquated, geographically inefficient plants, but modern, up-to-date plants, located at points in the grid system where they can contribute most to our power requirements.

Again, I wish to restate my conviction that the committee language might encourage the Bonneville Power Administrator to engage in an illegal action; it might encourage him to undertake a

program that his own attorneys, up to now, have advised him is not authorized by the statute.

I conclude by saying that my colleague, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], joins with me in this statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes on the main discussion of the bill.

I assure the junior Senator from Washington, with reference to the language to which he has just been referring, that the committee takes the view that the recommendation is a sound one. The committee heard testimony as to the equities involved. It heard testimony from the Administrator, and from representatives of public power agencies of the area, municipal, as well as cooperative and rural agencies, and of the companies and consumers, and reached the conclusion that this was a sound approach to a problem in the nature of an emergency situation in the area.

The committee made its recommendation predicated upon the equities involved, and upon the further consideration that the recommendation could be executed only if the Bonneville Act as it stands today may be interpreted and affirmed. Of course, the committee did not attempt to pass upon that matter, leaving it to the Department for determination.

I agree that if there is any question about the legal authority under the act to do what is proposed, the subject should go to the legislative committee. My personal view is that what is recommended can be done under the terms of the act.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. I take it that the report is merely an expression of opinion as to what the Bonneville Administrator should do in this situation, and does not attempt to impose any new legal authority upon the Bonneville Administrator that he did not have prior to the committee report.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. It could only be a recommendation by the committee to the Secretary of the Interior. Its validity is for the Secretary to determine, both as to the wisdom and the legality.

Mr. JACKSON. If I may make an additional observation, both the Senator from Oregon and I come from the Northwest and realize what the situation is. I only wish to say that I think there are some real problems in connection with supplying to the area necessary steam generation. As the senior Senator from Oregon knows, I introduced, while I was in the House, as did the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] in the Senate, a bill to authorize construction of steam plants to firm up the hydro power. We should make certain that in the future provision will be made whereby there can be some new, efficient steam plant generation in the Northwest,

so as to assure the most economical operation possible.

I am not unaware of the problems of the private utilities. But it occurs to me that we should deal with this problem in its entirety and in a legislative way, so that we can provide to the Bonneville Administrator the authority which, in my opinion, he does not have at the present time.

Mr. CORDON. I am in entire agreement with the Senator from Washington that a careful check of the Bonneville Act, in the light of the present necessities in the area, is indicated, and that it ought to be had without delay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired. Does he yield himself further time?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I yield the Senator from Idaho 3 minutes to ask a question.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I was attending a meeting of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a few minutes ago and was absent when an amendment was adopted affecting the harbor at Seward. Will the Senator state briefly what that amendment involves?

Mr. CORDON. It involves \$1,500,000 of additional funds to start work on the docks at Seward. As the result of a fire on the 18th of June, the port facilities at Whittier were completely destroyed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is it the plan of the Army engineers not to rebuild the port facilities at Whittier?

Mr. CORDON. They will have to rebuild the facilities at Whittier, too, but the building cannot go on concurrently. There was \$382,000 in the bill to take care of planning at Seward.

Mr. DWORSHAK. How much will be required to complete the construction project at Seward?

Mr. CORDON. Two million five hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, I believe, in addition to the \$1,500,000.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Army engineers had expended approximately \$30 million in developing the port at Whittier for use of the armed services. Can the Senator state whether that was an entire loss?

Mr. CORDON. All the docks and warehouses were burned. The railroad facilities which did not run out onto the docks were saved, and the railroad station was saved, but everything on piling was burned.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the Senator know what caused the fire?

Mr. CORDON. No.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of Senators to a compilation of figures dealing with Federal expenditures for civil public works in Alaska, during the fiscal years 1944 to 1953, inclusive, showing a grand total of \$317,747,180 expended on projects under the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have also had the Appropriations Committee staff prepare a statement showing the total amount of money, approximating \$1 billion, which was spent on public works in Alaska by the armed services. I presume some of this may be classified material, and I shall not insert it in the RECORD at this time. I call attention to these facts merely to show that while frequently claims are made that the Territory of Alaska is being sidetracked or ignored in the construction of public works, both for civil functions and for the armed services, the record shows that huge sums have been spent by the Federal Government.

Mr. President, I should like also to ask unanimous consent, in addition to the brief statement relating to civil projects, to have printed in the RECORD a brief statement showing Federal employment in the Territory of Alaska as of December 31, 1952. The statement shows a total of 14,022 employees.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Federal expenditures for civil public works in Alaska, fiscal years 1944-53, inclusive

Department of the Interior.....	\$256, 076, 780
Department of Commerce.....	56, 305, 405
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5, 364, 995
Total.....	317, 747, 180

Department of the Interior:	
Bureau of Land Management, buildings	50, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs, major portion for hospitals and schools.....	13, 460, 140
Bureau of Reclamation, the Eklutna project.....	19, 861, 400
National Park Service, buildings, utilities, and minor roads in the national parks.....	1, 405, 740
Fish and Wildlife Service, buildings and other minor construction.....	896, 600
Office of Territories:	
Alaska Railroad, rehabilitation and improvement of the Alaska Railroad.....	79, 406, 000
Alaska Road Commission, construction of main highway system.....	113, 480, 700
Alaska public works, public works program 50 per cent reimbursable.....	27, 516, 200
Total, Department of the Interior.....	256, 076, 780

Department of Commerce:	
Bureau of Public Roads, construction of roads other than those constructed by the Alaska Road Commission	13, 259, 293
Civil Aeronautics Administration: construction of airports and related facilities.....	43, 046, 112
Total.....	56, 305, 405

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Public Law 815, school construction	3, 364, 995
Hill-Burton Act, hospital construction.....	2, 000, 000
Total.....	5, 364, 995

Federal employment in Alaska, Dec. 31, 1952

Agency	Total employees	Classification Act	Wage Board	Post Office	Other
Treasury.....	122	79	24		19
Department of Defense.....	6, 559	3, 228	3, 323		8
Justice.....	142	142			
Post Office.....	659			659	
Interior.....	4, 464	1, 684	2, 498		282
Agriculture.....	109	102	7		
Commerce.....	1, 746	1, 363	383		
Labor.....	8	8			
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	9	9			
Economic Stabilization Agency.....	29	29			
Federal Communications Commission.....	10	10			
Federal Security Agency.....	79	39			40
General Accounting Office.....	4	4			
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	21	21			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	2	2			
Selective Service System.....	9	4			5
Veterans Administration.....	50	48			2
Total.....	14, 022	6, 772	6, 235	659	356

Prepared by U. S. Civil Service Commission, May 18, 1953.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me 2 or 3 minutes in order that I may ask a question?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Kansas such time as he may require to propound his inquiry.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I refer the Senator from Oregon to page 13 of the committee report, where reference is made to the Missouri River Basin project, under which is listed the Bostwick Division, Nebraska-Kansas. I note that the House allowed \$4 million, and that the Senate committee is recommending \$4,183,571.

I think the Senator from Oregon will remember that witnesses appeared from the State of Kansas. Among them was State Senator Chris Green, who testified with relation to this project, and made some inquiry as to how the funds might be divided between the States of Kansas and Nebraska for completion of the project. I wonder if the committee was furnished with any information on that subject.

Mr. CORDON. The only information the committee has is that the funds will be expended in accordance with the construction schedule of the Department. We do not have that schedule divided as between the two States.

Mr. CARLSON. I very much appreciate that information. The irrigation project in Kansas has been assigned for repayment. Contracts have been made, and we are hopeful that funds will be available to get that project under way in order that this section may not only get the benefit of the project, but begin repayment. It is essential that some of this money be spent in this area in order to complete the project.

Mr. CORDON. As of the moment funds are made available at least for the amount of work scheduled for the coming fiscal year. If there be a question of local participation, either through organization contracts, or otherwise, that is a matter which rests in the hands of the local authorities.

Mr. CARLSON. I very much appreciate the kindness of the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there

be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CORDON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. McCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by me on Minnesota's needs in the Interior Department appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY ON MINNESOTA'S NEEDS IN DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

Minnesota's power problems are not unfamiliar to the Senate. In past years you have heard our situation discussed at great length, with our needs fully documented and the desires of Minnesota people made amply clear.

For 4 years we in Minnesota have been fighting desperately to share in the benefits of low-cost hydroelectric power from the Missouri River dams.

It is a fight for development and progress in which our State is now united.

It is not a partisan fight. It is not even a fight involving the controversial question of public versus private power.

Instead, it is a determined effort on the part of elected representatives of the people of Minnesota from both political parties and spokesmen from both the private utilities of Minnesota and the great network of rural electric cooperatives in our State to make clear to the committees of the Congress and the Congress itself the urgent need for additional sources of power for Minnesota.

Minnesota is a growing State. We need more electrical power. Our REA cooperatives are unable to fulfill all of the requests that come to them for expanded service. This continuing uncertainty as to whether or not we in Minnesota will be permitted to share in low-cost hydroelectric power has made it most difficult for our rural electric

cooperatives or our private utilities to plan intelligently for their future development programs.

We had endeavored to meet our needs by seeking advance construction of transmission lines, to be available when power from the Bureau of Reclamation's Missouri River Basin hydroelectric dams becomes available for us in Minnesota.

Twice the Senate has agreed that we should have access to this new source of power and voted in favor of funds for constructing the necessary high-voltage transmission line. Both times it has been lost in conference, however, with the most recent conference report last year indicating the desire that provision for constructing the lines be made in this year's budget.

Construction funds were included in the original budget estimates for this year—the Truman budget estimates.

But they were deleted in the revised recommendations of the new administration, making us victims of the economy wave.

The House concurred in that deletion, even though recognizing that Minnesota was entitled eventually to access to Missouri Valley power. It offered, as a palliative, \$400,000 to complete plans and specifications for a line running from Big Bend, S. Dak., to Watertown, as the first step toward getting a line into Granite Falls, Minn.

They not only failed to provide for the badly needed construction—they ignored the combined judgment of power experts in our own State as to the route such transmission line should eventually take.

The Senate Appropriations Committee likewise recognized that Minnesota must eventually get access to Missouri Valley power, yet failed to adequately provide the means for us to get it.

The Senate committee went a step further than the House, however, in providing that an additional \$300,000 be provided to prepare plans and specifications for extending a line from Watertown to Granite Falls to Benson to Fergus Falls.

I welcome such recognition of the fact that we should eventually get our transmission line. I question very strongly, however, the judgment of the committee in deferring favorable action on construction funds.

The time for surveys and studies is long past.

The supply of power for which we have been seeking this transmission line will be available by late this year, according to present schedules. There is no longer time for putting off definite action.

Yet that is just what the Congress is doing by failure to provide for construction of this line in the current budget.

The senior Senator from Oregon, explaining action of the subcommittee in omitting construction funds, laid the responsibility directly at the door of the Secretary of Interior, saying: "The present administration has had no opportunity to go into the subject, to understand the situation, or to reach any conclusions in the field. * * * Certainly before the Congress is committed to such an expenditure we should have some authoritative word from the department which will be charged with the expenditure of the funds, and with the justification for their appropriation."

I want the record to show that progress of our State is being delayed and set back, just because new people in our Government haven't had time—or taken time—to, and I quote the Senator from Oregon again, "understand the situation, or to reach any conclusions."

The entire record of Minnesota's fight for this project, the unity behind that fight, has apparently been ignored by the administration as any guide toward reaching a conclusion.

We have heard much in recent years about curbing "big government" and encouraging

greater responsibility within the State governments. I submit that adverse action of the new Secretary of the Interior on this transmission line question is an example of arbitrary Federal action without due consideration of local people and local desires, upon which local people have agreed after long and arduous negotiations. It is a decision that will create serious problems for our rural electric cooperatives and private utilities alike.

Let me review briefly the growth of this great development project for a high-voltage transmission line bringing Missouri Basin power into western Minnesota.

Backed originally by the rural electric cooperatives of our State in a desperate effort to bring down power costs, it was at first opposed by the private power companies. I remember this clearly because I advocated the lines during the 81st Congress in the face of opposition from the power companies.

But the power shortage in our State has continued to grow. Our development leaders have recognized that united action is necessary to solve that problem. The demands upon the cooperatives, the municipal plants, and the private utilities for expanded service have continued to mount. As a result, Minnesota's power interests—private and public alike—have been united for more than a year in support of the transmission line as the most practical solution, and one that should not be longer delayed.

Spokesmen for 20 REA cooperatives from Minnesota and the engineers representing the three large private utilities of Minnesota appeared together before the Appropriations Committee to make clear that unified stand and to ask for the green light from Congress to get started on this badly needed transmission line.

They were keenly disappointed at deletion of this item from the revised budget by Secretary McKay, but understandably felt the Congress knew more about the history of the project, and would concur in Minnesota's claim that it was entitled to have this work undertaken without further delay.

Minnesota's right to share in the hydroelectric power of the Missouri Basin is recognized by both House and Senate committees in authorizing survey funds—yet our opportunity to share is again delayed and jeopardized entirely by failure to provide construction funds.

I believe the Congress should consider the accomplishment of Minnesota in working out a power-development program upon which rural cooperatives, private-power companies, and municipal systems are in accord. Such planning has been developed in the true tradition of a liberal free-enterprise system.

Minnesota is proud of the teamwork between its public and private interests working together to offer the State the best power service possible at the most reasonable costs that can be achieved. If it is the desire of the Congress to encourage such harmony between cooperative-power users and private-power distributors, rather than drive them into hostile camps, Minnesota's united request should have been heeded and the funds provided for bringing realization to the high-voltage-line project, upon which these groups have worked so closely together.

I have fought for this project from its inception, and shall go on fighting for it. When the Senate Appropriations Committee failed to heed our plea, however, it became obvious funds would not be provided by this Congress without the sanction of the administration itself—without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The course the administration has chosen will be a setback to Minnesota. It will be a setback to the rural-electric cooperatives, to the private-power companies, and to the municipal-power systems. But even more

important—it will be a setback to the ultimate power consumers in Minnesota, now confronted with power costs among the highest in the country.

I want the record to show this story of Minnesota's fight, despite adverse action against us—because that fight won't end until we get the consideration we are entitled to, from the Secretary of Interior and from the Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5451. An act to amend the wheat-marketing-quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5728. An act to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities, and for other purposes.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

PAN AMERICAN DAY—TELEGRAM FROM ACTING VICE PRESIDENT, ARGENTINE SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a memorandum from Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President of the United States, transmitting a telegram from the Acting Vice President and Secretary of the Argentine Senate, expressing appreciation to the Senate for the cordial greetings transmitted by it on the occasion of Pan American Day; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

H. R. 163. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to the State of Arkansas (Rept. No. 463);

H. R. 490. A bill to authorize the use of the Sackets Harbor Military Cemetery for the burial of war and peacetime veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States (Rept. No. 446);

H. R. 1532. A bill to provide for the addition of certain Government lands to the Cape Hatteras national seashore recreational area project, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 465);

H. R. 3380. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 466);

H. R. 3411. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to reestablish and correct the boundaries of the Quincy National Cemetery by the exchange of Government-owned lands in the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. (Rept. No. 467); and

H. R. 4072. A bill relating to the disposition of certain former recreational demonstration project lands by the Commonwealth

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 23, 1953
For actions of July 22, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 137

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Agricultural appropriation bill. House passed foreign-aid appropriation bill. House committee reported orchard-loans bill. House passed grain-storage facilities tax-amortization bill. Senate debated defense appropriation bill. Senate committee tentatively agreed to report famine-relief bill. Senate committee ordered reported customs simplification bill with imported cotton standards amendment.

HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** House received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5227 (pp. 9708-10). Attached to this Digest are statements pertaining to this measure.

APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 288-111, with amendment, H. R. 6391, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 9712-47).

Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Vorys increasing by \$5 million the funds for technical assistance to Latin American countries (pp. 9737-8).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Judd to increase by \$12 million the funds for technical assistance to the Near East and Africa (pp. 9733-5).

By Rep. Judd to increase by \$19 million funds for technical assistance and defense support for Asia and the Pacific (pp. 9735-7).

By Rep. Javits to increase by \$7.5 million the funds for multilateral technical assistance (pp. 9739-40).

By Rep. Coudert to put a \$5.5 billion limitation on the 1954 expenditures of the Mutual Security Administration (pp. 9741-5).

By Rep. Budge to hold the 1954 obligations to the 1953 expenditures (p. 9745).

As passed this bill provides appropriations of \$4,433,678,000 (\$705,224,277 below the revised estimates) plus a \$1,758,000,000 of unobligated carryover for 1954, a total available as of July 1, of \$6,191,000,000.

House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4828, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 9710). Senate conferees were appointed June 26.

3. ORCHARD LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4158, to extend for 5 years the Secretary's authority to make loans to orchardists (H. Rept. 898) (p. 9752).
4. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1197, granting consent of Congress to a water compact between Nebr., Wyo., and S. Dak. (H. Rept. 896) (p. 9752).
5. RUBBER. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5728, to authorize disposal of Government-owned rubber plants (p. 9747).
6. TAXATION; GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 6426, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to extend the time during which certain provisions relating to income and estate taxes shall apply (pp. 9704-8). Rep. Martin Iowa, spoke favoring section 206, which would allow an income-tax deduction for the amortization of farm-storage facilities built in calendar year 1953, and in the 3 succeeding calendar years (p. 9708.)
7. FOOD STANDARDS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6434, to amend the Food and Drug Act, relating to food standards (p. D755).
8. CLAIMS. Received this Department's report of tort claims paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953; to the Judiciary Committee (p. 9752).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the House will act on the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill Thursday, July 23 (p. D753).

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Debated H. R. 5969, the Defense appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 9760-828).
11. FAMINE RELIEF; FARM SURPLUS. The "Daily Digest" states: the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "tentatively agreed to report with amendments S. 2249, to make agricultural commodities available to friendly countries to assist in famine and other urgent relief (special subcommittee was appointed to draft language for amendments approved today)"; and "appointed a subcommittee to draft a bill for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities" (p. D752).
12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Finance Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 5877, the customs simplification bill. The "Daily Digest" states that the bill as ordered reported includes an amendment to allow the Secretary of Treasury to adopt the standards for length of staple established by USDA on imported cotton (p. D752).
13. CLAIMS. Received from this Department a report on tort claims paid by USDA for the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953 (p. 9755).
14. TREATIES. Sen. Knowland submitted an amendment in the form of a substitute to S. J. Res. 1, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making power, and Sen. Wiley inserted the President's statement and his own discussing this amendment (pp. 9757-8).
15. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Daniel discussed the drought situation in the Southwest and the need to develop better programs to combat such situations on the basis of joint Federal-State effort (pp. 9829-30).

ment insert "\$14,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 4.

H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRED MARSHALL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MILTON R. YOUNG,
HOMER FERGUSON,
JOE MCCARTHY,
KARL E. MUNDT,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Act

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,290,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the inclusion of \$30,000 for initiating a statistical-reporting service on turkey production with the understanding that \$21,600 of this item will be absorbed from funds for work on marketing costs, margins and efficiency, and the balance will come from funds allocated for improvement and evaluation of product quality.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,246,000 for economic investigations instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,372,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the full amount of \$51,600 for work on costs and returns from alternative combinations of land-use and conservation practices should be provided within the figure agreed upon.

Agricultural Research Administration

Office of the Administrator

Amendment No. 3: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Office of Experiment Stations

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriate \$13,453,708 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,441,208 as proposed by the House and approve funds for Alaska in the amount of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,500 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Animal Industry

Amendment No. 7—Animal research: Appropriates \$4,049,500 instead of \$3,916,500 as proposed by the House and \$4,189,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes increases above the House figure of \$58,000 for research on bloat in cattle and \$75,000 for research on parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle, sheep and swine.

Amendment No. 8—Animal disease control and eradication: Appropriates \$8,480,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,635,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9—Meat inspection: Approves language inserted by the House without the amendment proposed by the Senate.

A number of meat wholesalers have complained that many carcasses are not legibly or adequately marked. The conferees feel that special attention should be given to meeting this problem.

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$7,725,000 instead of \$7,625,900 as proposed by the House and \$7,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$12,074,000 instead of \$11,586,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,238,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved includes increases above the House allowance of \$408,000 for field crop investigations, \$40,000 for citrus crop investigations and \$40,000 for control of forest diseases in the lake states and the northwest.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Amendment No. 12—Insect investigations: Appropriates \$3,982,830 instead of \$3,888,760 as proposed by the House and \$4,076,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Insect and plant disease control: Appropriates \$5,487,000 instead of \$5,187,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase agreed to by the conferees includes \$427,750 for Japanese beetle quarantine, \$210,950 for sweet potato weevil control, \$138,400 for phony peach and peach mosaic, and \$103,900 for Hall scale eradication.

Amendment No. 14—Plant quarantine: Appropriates \$2,675,000 instead of \$2,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: Appropriates \$600,000 instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Control of Forest Pests

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17—Forest Pest Control Act: Appropriate \$2,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,350,000 as proposed by the Senate and establishes a reserve of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19—White pine blister rust: Appropriate \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,095,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that all existing commitments for blister rust control on State and privately owned lands are to be fulfilled within the amount allowed.

Forest Service

Amendment No. 20: Corrects punctuation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—National forest protection and management: Appropriates \$29,715,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,665,700 as proposed by the House. The conferees have given thorough consideration to the statement contained in the Senate committee report relative to reductions in grazing permits. It is agreed that such statement should not be controlling and that the Forest Service should be permitted to continue programs designed to protect the ranges and watersheds on the national forests.

Amendment No. 22—Forest research: Appropriates \$5,350,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,402,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—Forest roads and trails: Appropriates \$14,500,000 instead of \$13,546,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is not the intention of the conferees to restrict the use of funds for access roads to the Idaho-Montana infestation, where epi-

demics of comparable seriousness warrant use of a portion of such funds in other areas.

Amendment No. 24—Weeks Act: Amends language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Special acts: Eliminates paragraph inserted by the Senate.

Watershed Protection

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference committee believes the pilot plant program for watershed protection, flood prevention and soil and water conservation provided in this bill on an experimental basis will prove to be of great value in the future consideration of flood and watershed problems and legislation dealing therewith.

Before embarking on a comprehensive large-scale program of this nature, the conferees are of the opinion that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress should give attention to legislation in this field which will provide a measure of local cooperation on future projects, and fix proper standards for cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service by local participation and beneficiaries of the program.

Experience in dealing with conservation projects authorized in flood prevention and flood control laws demonstrates that these laws are too cumbersome to apply to smaller watershed areas.

Soil Conservation Service

Amendment No. 27—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$60,944,014 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,844,014 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that a total of \$800,000 shall be available for soil conservation nurseries. The proposed reduction of \$500,000 in funds for technical assistance to districts is not approved.

The conference committee directs that \$2,600,000 of unobligated balances of flood restoration funds provided by Public Law 371, 82d Congress, be used for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine in 1954, if needed, and approves the use of any further balances to meet problems in other localities similar to those provided for in the original act.

Amendment No. 28—Water conservation and utilization projects: Appropriates \$685,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,500 as proposed by the House.

Agricultural Conservation Program

Amendment No. 29: Establishes limitation of \$1,500 for payments to individual participants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Strikes out language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Corrects spelling as proposed by the Senate.

In the opinion of the conference committee, practices under this program should be those of maximum conservation benefit to the area where used.

Those with permanent or semipermanent benefits should be encouraged, but it is the opinion of the conferees that members of State and local committees are the best judges of what conservation practices are most needed and most beneficial in their particular areas as well as the manner in which such program should be administered. The conferees also believe that any catalog of approved practices should permit such determination by State and local committees.

While encouraging permanent and semipermanent practices, the conference committee does not agree that payments be limited to those practices as suggested by the Department in ACP Memorandum No. 5.

Production and Marketing Administration

Amendment No. 32—Agricultural Adjustment Programs: Appropriates \$38,500,000 as

proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees feel that funds provided for measuring cotton acreage should be sufficient to make progress on checking compliance.

Amendment No. 33—Marketing services: Appropriates \$11,496,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,486,000 as proposed by the House.

Rural Electrification Administration

Amendment No. 34—Rural telephone loans: Authorizes \$67,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

In keeping with the spirit and intent of the rural telephone act, the committee believes that REA should actively encourage the private telephone industry to use private capital to extend its service into rural areas. There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas, where economically feasible.

The committee is advised that a large percentage of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind, however, and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service.

The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every means of providing service be used. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward unless the farmers in a community do the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

The combined efforts of both private enterprise and cooperatives are needed in this program to bring adequate telephone service to rural America.

Amendment No. 35—Electrification loans: Authorizes contingency fund of \$45,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Farmers Home Administration

Amendment No. 36—Water facilities loans: Authorizes \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Extension Service

The conferees wish to direct attention to the fact that, following the passage of this bill by both the House and the Senate, the President on June 26, 1953, signed S. 1679, the Extension Consolidation Act, providing an authorization for the use of funds for the Cooperative Extension Service for 1954 and subsequent years upon a consolidated basis. In line with the clear intention of the Congress in considering both this appropriation bill and S. 1679, the conferees are in complete agreement that the funds provided by this appropriation bill for extension work be administered and distributed during fiscal year 1954 in accordance with the provisions of the new Extension Consolidation Act. It is also intended that the appropriations made available by section 3 of the old Smith-Lever Act as well as the related supplementary acts for Hawaii and Puerto Rico also be available during fiscal year 1954. It is expected that the budget for 1955 will include the funds now provided under section 3 of the Smith-Lever Act by direct appropriation under the new act.

Office of Information

The conferees feel that the present quotas of farmers bulletins to Members of Congress should not be reduced and that the printing of revised farm bulletins should be done as

far as possible from savings from operational changes and efficiencies.

H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRED MARSHALL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, TABER, KIRWAN, NORRELL, and CANNON.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

(Mr. JACKSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, for 10 hours yesterday, the House Committee on Un-American Activities heard as a witness at his own request, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of Washington. During the course of the hearing some 40 exhibits were placed in the record, all of which related directly or indirectly to alleged affiliations, sponsorships or memberships in organizations and activities in or on behalf of Communist and left-wing groups. Bishop Oxnam denied any knowledge of a number of the matters discussed, and stated that his name was used without his permission in other instances. On some points he admitted membership or participation in the activities set forth in the exhibits.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE], moved that the committee indicate in the record that there was no identification of Bishop Oxnam as a member of the Communist Party. In the interest of complete fairness to the witness, I seconded the gentleman's motion, although no accusation of Communist Party membership had ever been leveled against the witness by any member of the committee or its staff.

A Washington newspaper reported this morning that the committee had cleared Bishop Oxnam. I wish to make perfectly clear that my vote on the Doyle motion was to the point that the committee had no identification of Bishop Oxnam as a member of the Communist Party. My vote had nothing to do with clearing or finding guilt, neither of which finding is within the jurisdiction of the committee as constituted.

The record of the hearing must speak for itself. But it is important that the committee maintain a detached position

in determining facts and developing testimony in the compilation of a public record. The committee is not, and cannot be, a judge of the truth or falsity of testimony received, and it has no authority to arrive at any conclusion respecting the testimony of a witness, except as individual members may wish to record their personal observations.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 15 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, during debate on the Army civil functions appropriations bill (H. R. 5376) yesterday, I used the phrase: "in case our negotiations with Canada broke down." The words "in case" appear incorrectly as the word "indicates" on page 9596 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, July 21. I ask unanimous consent for correction of the permanent Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may meet this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 99]

Barrett	Heller	Powell
Boland	Kilday	Reece, Tenn.
Buckley	Lane	Reed, Ill.
Case	Long	Regan
Celler	McCarthy	Rogers, Mass.
Chatham	McVey	Roosevelt
Dawson, Ill.	Miller, N. Y.	Schenck
Dies	Morgan	Small
Dingell	Morrison	Smith, Miss.
Dolliver	Moulder	Smith, Va.
Doyle	Oakman	Watts
Fogarty	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Gamble	O'Neill	Willis
Green	Philbin	
Hébert	Pilcher	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 383 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JULY 25, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4828]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 28, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 46, 49, and 59.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 14, 15, 34, 39, 44, 45, 48, 53, 56, 60, 62, 63, 65, and 66, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$38,866,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,004,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,483,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$116,269,660; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$52,509,206; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$19,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,075,290; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; ;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert 17½; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,215,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 107. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,028,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$80,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 42, 47, 51, and 57.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN
(Reserve SWP),
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
(Reserve SWP),

Managers on the Part of the House.

GUY CORDON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT McCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

Amendment No. 1: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,080,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,060,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$1,200,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$2 million as proposed by the Senate.

None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities. The funds may be used only for the purchase of electric power and energy and the payment of wheeling service charges at rates and in amounts comparable to those paid in the Southwestern Power Administration area under existing contracts based only on use value received with no additional allowance for purchase or lease of facilities. Such arrangements may be made with REA cooperatives in the area but no funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954.

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

The conferees endorse the language in the Senate report with respect to this appropriation item.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$21,200 instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,400 as proposed by the Senate.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$38,866,000 instead of \$38,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$44,193,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers of both Houses have approved the construction program proposed by the Senate as shown in Senate Report No. 445 of the present Congress, on pages 6 and 7, with the following modifications: The Snohomish-Kitsap facility has been reduced from \$2,605,000 to \$450,000; the Dalles area service facility has been reduced from \$2,148,000 to \$1,148,000; and new funds allowed have been reduced an additional \$2,172,000 by taking into account recent savings resulting from lower bids and rescheduling of material requirements.

The funds provided for the Chief Joseph-Snohomish Nos. 3 and 4 facility are to be used for construction between Chief Joseph and Goldbar.

Construction is not to be started on the Snohomish-Kitsap facility until an independent study of the feasibility of the proposed facility and alternate methods of supplying the Olympia Peninsula has been accomplished.

No money has been allowed in the "Dalles area service" item for facilities to serve the Harvey Machine Co., pending further study to be accomplished before the next session of Congress.

In the amount allowed for the Middle Fork-Willamette River facility is \$378,000 for acquisition of the Lookout Point-Oakridge line. However, the conferees insist that the Bonneville Power Administration shall not enter into similar agreement or contracts to acquire REA or PUD facilities in the future.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$6,004,000 instead of \$5 million as proposed by the House and \$7 million as proposed by the Senate.

While the managers on the part of the House are not in full agreement on the statements in the Senate report with respect to the purchase of steam generated power, the inequity in surcharges levied on various customers during the 1952 low-water period is recognized by the managers of both Houses, and the Secretary is directed to eliminate such inequities in the future.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$11,483,000 instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,746,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$1,725,000 is for soil and moisture conservation, \$210,000 is for fire suppression, \$1,300,000 is for weed control, and \$1,210,000 is for general administration. For other items which were in disagreement, half of the Senate increase has been agreed upon.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 12: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$52,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$52,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The language in the Senate report with respect to adult vocational education is agreed to and no funds are allowed for this program.

The conferees have agreed that \$50,000 is to be used for the Pipestone School in Minnesota, and that no action is to be taken to dispose of the school pending investigation of the entire situation. In accordance with the Senate proposals as stated in its report, a total of \$150,000 has been allowed for foster home care and general welfare assistance in Minnesota.

Commitments under existing contracts with the State of California for the education of Indian children are to be met in full.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$13,253,760 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,500,000 as proposed by the House.

The same amounts as were available in 1953 have been allowed for all items under this heading with the exception of the soil and moisture conservation item for which \$2,671,672 has been provided, and the repair and maintenance of roads and trails item for which \$2,020,000 has been allowed.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 15: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate to prohibit the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$3 million as proposed by the House instead of \$3,060,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 19: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate to authorize the purchase of motor vehicles.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22: Appropriate \$3,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that of this amount \$2,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24: Appropriate \$116,269,660 instead of \$108,369,675 as proposed by the House and \$123,589,450 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$52,509,206 of the amount allowed is to be derived from the reclamation fund.

The conferees have approved the construction program as set forth in the House report and modified in the Senate report except for the items listed below which have been approved in the amounts indicated:

Eklutna project.....	\$7, 750, 000
All-American Canal.....	250, 000
Colorado River front and levee system.....	300, 000
Boulder Canyon.....	350, 000
Davis Dam.....	3, 767, 920
Drainage and minor completion program.....	1, 000, 000
Missouri River Basin project:	
Lower Marias unit.....	7, 000, 000
Transmission division.....	14, 087, 441
Phases B, C, and D.....	2, 526, 000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	225, 000
Other departmental agencies.....	2, 500, 000

In addition, the 10 percent program reduction shown in the Senate report has been reduced to \$16,237,957, and the reduction to compensate for 1953 unobligated carryover has been increased to \$31,127,082. The conferees have authorized the use of carryover balances from fiscal year 1953 in the amount of \$1,109,517 to complete certain facilities of the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project which were under way in fiscal year 1953 but for which no program was shown in the House or Senate reports. None of these funds are to be used for the Lovell-Yellowtail 115-kilovolt transmission line.

The funds for the microwave program of the Davis Dam project, amounting to \$464,080, have been deleted.

The conferees have allowed \$656,686 for Folsom transmission facilities. It is to be understood that this action by the conferees is not to preclude the completion of the study which the House directed the Secretary of the Interior to undertake to determine the savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project by transfer of the Folsom transmission line at full cost to the public utility serving the area and by the integration and wheeling of Folsom and Nimbus power through the regional transmission system at no

additional cost to the United States under the power interchange and wheeling contracts executed after the line was authorized.

The managers on the part of both the Senate and the House agree that the Secretary of the Interior should continue the investigation, initiated at the urging of the House, of Central Valley project power sales contracts recently executed with public agencies to ascertain the legality and the effect of such contracts on project feasibility and on financial aid to project water users in order that appropriate action may be taken, if necessary, to protect the integrity of the project.

The conferees on the part of both Houses endorsed the Senate report language with respect to the Palisades project.

None of the funds allowed for the Weber Basin project are to be used to start construction of the two powerplants included in the project.

In adjusting the funds program for the Missouri River Basin project, the conferees have reduced the amount allowed for the Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge Garrison transmission line to \$4,500,000. The \$300,000 programed in the Senate report for the Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls transmission line have been disallowed. The amount allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown line is to be used for plans, specifications, and construction of a line from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown to Granite Falls.

Of the amount allowed for phases B, C, and D of the Missouri River Basin project, \$200,000 is to be used for aquifer well drilling and up to \$750,000 for investigations and advanced planning on the Garrison diversion development in North Dakota. The conferees have endorsed the language in the Senate report with respect to the Missouri diversion unit.

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate providing for the transfer of certain facilities to the city of Glen Ullin, N. Dak.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in disagreement.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31: Appropriate \$19,500,000 instead of \$18 million as proposed by the House and \$21,040,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$15,075,290 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

The amount of \$400,000 shown in the program in the Senate report for transfer to the Department of Agriculture has been disallowed. The conferees believe that the services which it was contemplated the Agriculture Department would finance with these funds should be provided to reclamation projects with funds appropriated directly to the Department of Agriculture, and require that a report be filed with the Appropriation Committees of both Houses at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill setting forth the extent to which the services contemplated have been provided.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate to transfer \$400,000 to the Department of Agriculture for services in connection with reclamation projects.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$4,500,000 instead of \$4,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 35: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$27,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$26,380,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Allows \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the Senate for cooperation with the states or municipalities for water resources investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 38: Strikes out language inserted by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$15,928,180 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,395,918 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$1,300,000 instead of \$1,086,300 as proposed by the House and \$1,325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 41: Strikes out language inserted by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$8,300,000 instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$13,916,300 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,435,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees have adopted the language in the Senate report with reference to repair of the seawall at Jamestown, Va., and the acquisition of lands through condemnation procedure.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$1,268,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 46: Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Amendment No. 47: Inserts language proposed by the Senate to permit the leasing and management of lands for protection of the Florida Key deer.

The conferees endorse the language in the Senate report to the effect that no specific project or installation has been disallowed, and the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to operate all of its facilities within the amount provided.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$4,460,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are in agreement that the cost of fish migration over dams should be included in the reimbursable costs for the dam. It is the desire of the conferees that funds allowed in this bill for research on fish migration over dams should be used to the maximum feasible extent for the development and adaptation of electrical devices now under consideration for controlling the movement of migrating fish.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$435,600 as proposed by the House instead of \$313,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$111,000 is for repair of flood damages at the Craig Brook, Maine, fish hatchery; \$20,000 is for the Attleboro, Mass., fish hatchery; \$15,000 for the Hebron, Ohio, fish hatchery; and \$122,600 is for the construction of a bridge across Indian Bay and the St. Charles approach roadway and ramps at the White River National Wildlife Refuge in Arkansas. Creation of this wildlife refuge has brought about the need for the construction for which this money is allowed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 50: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate to authorize the purchase of six aircraft for replacement only.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Amendment No. 51: Reported in disagreement.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$12,000,000 instead of \$14,325,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$14,600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount agreed upon, the Secretary is authorized to use not to exceed \$2,400,000 for construction work on the Cordova-Richardson Highway.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 54: Inserts 17½ percent as the amount allowed for work by force account out of the total appropriated for the construction of roads in Alaska.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$4,215,000 instead of \$2,715,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,750,000 as proposed by the Senate. No money has been allowed for the rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section of the Alaska Railroad.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 56: Eliminates language proposed by the House limiting the amount which can be spent for consultants.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Inserts language authorizing the purchase of not to exceed 50 motor vehicles for replacement only and inserts language proposed by the House authorizing the Secretary to transfer motor vehicles between bureaus and offices.

Amendment No. 59: Changes a section number.

Amendment No. 60: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$250,000 of the funds appropriated in title I of the act for personal services for information activities.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLAND CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates \$1,028,000 instead of \$753,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$825,000 is for power facilities, \$18,000 for sugar-mill equipment, \$150,000 for agricultural equipment, \$25,000 for housing, and \$10,000 for livestock development.

GRANTS

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$1,080,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount allowed \$930,000 is for actual operating losses for fiscal year 1952 and estimated losses for 1954, \$140,000 is for water and soil conservation work, \$5,000 is for the promotion of tourism, and \$5,000 for forestry.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 63: Allows \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates \$80,000 instead of \$85,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 65: Corrects spelling of a word.

Amendment No. 66: Rescinds \$1,264,300 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,447,800 as proposed by the House of funds previously appropriated to the Southwestern Power Administration for construction.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN
(Reserve SWP),
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON
(Reserve SWP),

Managers on the Part of the House.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 28, 1953
For actions of July 27, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 141*

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed famine-relief and customs-simplification bills. Senate committee reported foreign-aid, drought-relief, and supplemental appropriation bills. Senate ratified sugar-agreement continuation. Both Houses received President's recommendation for Korea aid. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House passed orchard-loans bill. House committees reported bills on famine relief, public-for-private timber-land exchange, and banking loans on forest tracts. President signed agricultural appropriation bill. House received conference reports on 1st-independent-offices and Labor-HEW appropriation bills.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending appropriation of \$200 million for rehabilitation and economic support of Korea (H. Doc. 215); to Appropriations Committees (pp. 10144-5, 10232).
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6391, the foreign-aid appropriation bill (S. Rept. 645)(p. 10231). Sens. Bridges and McCarthy submitted amendments which they intend to propose to this bill (pp. 10242-3, 10247-9).
Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of continuation of the International Children's Emergency Fund (pp. 10247-9).
2. DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 305, the drought-relief appropriation bill (S. Rept. 646)(p. 10241).
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6200 (S. Rept. 677)(p. 10241). Sen. Bridges submitted amendments which he intends to offer to the bill (p. 10323).
4. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5877, the customs-simplification bill (pp. 10268-79).
5. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report

on this bill, H. R. 4828, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 10308-23, 10162-72). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. Famine Relief. Passed as reported S. 2249, to enable the President, during the period ending Mar. 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the U. S. emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements (pp. 10279-301). Under the modified bill, the aid would be limited to 100,000,000.
7. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6287, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 643)(p. 10231).
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 2451, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference to disabled veterans for Federal employment (S. Rept. 679)(p. 10323).
9. FEDERAL REGISTER. Passed without amendment H. R. 1806, to provide statutory authority for publication by the Administrative Committee on the Federal Register from time to time as deemed necessary (p. 10264). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment S. 2348, to repeal the authority for collection and publication of red-cedar shingles by the Census Bureau (p. 10266).
11. REORGANIZATION. The Vice President appointed Sen. Ferguson, Sen. McClellan, S. C. Hollister, and Robert G. Storey to the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (p. 10231).
12. SAFETY. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (pp. 10301-2).
13. SUGAR. Ratified Executive L, prolonging the international agreement regarding production and marketing of sugar (pp. 10302-8).
14. REPORT. Both Houses received from the President a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 214). (pp. 10238, 10144).
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Langer inserted various local statements on the present status of the farm program, etc. (pp. 10239, 10246-7).
16. POULTRY. Sen. Bridges inserted resolutions from the N. H. Poultry Growers Assn. (pp. 10240-1).
17. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., spoke in favor of developing Texas water resources (pp. 10245).

HOUSE

18. Famine Relief. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6016, to make CCC commodities available to the President to meet famine or other urgent relief needs in friendly foreign countries (H. Rept. 983)(p. 10228).
19. FORESTRY LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (H. Rept. 969)(p. 10228).
20. FOREIGN TRADE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without

the United States participate, led to the signing in 1923 of a convention between the two countries for the preservation and the development of the halibut fishery. It provided for a 3-month closed season and established a 4-man International Fisheries Commission, consisting of 2 Americans and 2 Canadians. This first International Fisheries Commission was charged with making scientific investigations of the fishery and recommending measures for its preservation. The Commission recruited a scientific staff and began investigations into the reasons for the decline.

Scientific investigations carried on for several years established the need for regulation and a new convention granting regulatory power was signed in 1930, revising and replacing the 1923 convention. Experience with the regulations showed need for changes in the convention to permit more effective regulation by the Commission. This was accomplished through a second revision of the treaty signed in 1937. Each new treaty replaced the previous one.

The results of the scientific study and regulation stopped further decline in the fishery and was responsible for a recovery to the point where an annual catch of 56 million pounds is now being taken without harm to the fishery. This figure represents the average for the past 5 years. At present prices the value of the catch is approximately \$1 million a year to the fisherman. With the decline of the New England halibut fishery, west-coast production now represents about 97 percent of halibut landed in the United States.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS OF THE NEW CONVENTION

There is now substantial evidence that the yield may be even further increased, and revision of the convention is required if that objective is to be attained. The Commission's principal method of regulation is to establish an overall catch limit for each of the principal stocks of halibut or groups of interrelated stocks and stop fishing in the areas where these stocks are found when the limit has been reached. However, the intensity of fishing has increased in recent years to such an extent that the catch limit in 1 principal area, which formerly required about 9 months of fishing, is now taken in less than 2 months; while in another main area the reduction is from 3 months to less than 1. Because of the seasonal movements of the halibut, fish of some substocks do not appear on the principal fishing grounds until after the close of the present short season and therefore are not being utilized by the fishermen. The Commission has estimated that by permitting access to these stocks, that is, allowing some fishing later in the year, the yield could be increased by 8 percent or more without injury to the fishery. At present prices the value of this increase to the fishermen would be over \$1 million.

NEGOTIATION OF AND IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CONVENTION

The Commission, after consultation with the industry, came to the conclusion that a longer and therefore later fishing season might best be achieved by a system of staggered vessel departures. This called for a power to regulate the departure time of individual vessels and groups of vessels. A less desirable alternative was to set up a system of "split seasons," that is, the establishment of more than one open season during 1 year in any one area.

After a review of the 1937 treaty provisions, the Department of State was of the opinion that neither of the suggested regulations was permissible under the terms of the 1937 treaty. Upon the recommendation of the Commission and the industry, the Department of State entered into negotiations with Canada for a new convention which would grant power to the Commission to regulate the sailing of individual vessels or groups of

vessels. However, the Canadian Government was unwilling to agree to this change, preferring the more limited power of imposing a split season as a solution for the problem which should be tried first before attempting to regulate the departure of individual vessels or groups of vessels. The halibut industry reluctantly accepted the decision.

As a consequence the convention was negotiated and signed at Ottawa on March 2, 1953. It contains four important changes from the 1937 convention as follows:

1. It empowers the Commission to establish more than one open season in any one area during any one year (art. III, par. 2 (b)).

2. It enlarges the Commission membership from 4 to 6 members, 3 from each country (art. III, par. 1).

3. It provides that the power to limit the amount of halibut which can lawfully be taken by vessels fishing for other species, shall be extended to the open as well as the closed halibut season (the 1937 treaty limited this provision to the closed season) (art. III, par. 2 (d)).

4. It changes the name of the Commission. Since the 1923 agreement was the first fishery convention, it designated the Commission as the "International Fisheries Commission," which at that time was both adequate and appropriate. However, in light of the several new fisheries commissions which have since been constituted, the name is no longer descriptive nor does it identify the Commission. Hence, a new name has been agreed upon as follows, "The International Pacific Halibut Commission" (art. III, par. 1).

There are a number of stylistic and language changes designed to simplify the drafting and clarify the purposes of the convention.

MAKEUP OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission has at present 2 United States and 2 Canadian members. One of the United States members has always been an officer of the Federal fisheries agency. The second commissionership has been held by a Seattle publisher of a leading Pacific coast fishery journal (1924-32), and a Seattle lawyer well known in the field of fisheries and international law (1932-). There has been considerable feeling that the Commission should be enlarged to six members to permit a wider representation of area and interests. This the new convention has done.

The Commission operates as an entity comprised of individuals, not as two national sections. Decisions are made by majority vote, at least two being from each side. The Industry Advisory Committee is a group of Americans and Canadians, representative of all industry and labor groups, advising the Commission as a whole, rather than, as is the case with some other fisheries commissions, as national groups advising national sections (Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission; International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries).

The permanent staff consists of 7 senior and junior scientists, with 5 administrative and clerical employees, assisted periodically by both scientific and clerical temporary personnel.

URGENCY OF SENATE ACTION

It is hoped by the Department of State, Canada, and the fishery industry that the convention can be brought into effect for the 1954 fishing season, which means that advice and consent to ratification is necessary at this session of the Senate. Canada ratified the convention on May 4, 1953. The Commission meets in mid-January of each year with its industry advisers to consider and decide upon the regulations proposed for the season which opens about the first or middle of May. The fishermen must make their plans for the season, and the period between the meeting and the opening of the

season provides a minimum amount of time for regulations to be drawn up, approved by the Commissioners, by the Departments of State and Interior, and by the President of the United States, and the Governor General in council of Canada.

While the implementing legislation has not been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the committee wishes to call attention to the need for modification of existing implementing legislation in order that the terms of the convention shall be given effect. Until this is done, no penalties will attach to violations of regulations adopted under the new convention. The law presently in force, the North Pacific Halibut Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 325, 16 U. S. C. 772), refers specifically to the convention of 1937 by name and to the regulations promulgated under authority of that convention. It is the understanding of the committee that draft legislation has been sent to the Vice President in anticipation of favorable Senate action on the convention.

STUDY OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The committee took notice of the increasing number of fisheries commissions that have been provided for by international conventions drawn up since 1923 to which the United States is a party. Some of these conventions pertain to sockeye salmon, tuna, and certain fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic. The annual administrative cost to the United States of the halibut convention during recent years has been about \$49,000. The committee requested the representatives of the Department of State to canvass for the purpose of report to the committee at some future date the feasibility of consolidating or combining some of the commissions with a view to greater efficiency and a reduced overall cost. The committee does not suggest that any particular changes be made at this time. It simply wishes to review the present situation as a background against which to evaluate future action with respect to this problem.

CONCLUSION

The halibut convention of 1923 was a pioneering venture in dealing with a serious problem growing out of the depletion of the North Pacific halibut fisheries. It has been very successful and has been modified on two previous occasions as experience indicated the need for change. The present convention, a refinement upon that of 1937, has been the subject of wide consultation with all segments of the Pacific halibut industry, with the State of Washington and Alaska authorities, with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and with fishery-research agencies. The committee knows of no opposition; it is only aware of the great desire of everyone concerned for the speedy ratification of this convention. The committee therefore recommends that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The convention is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the convention will be reported to the Senate.

The convention was reported to the Senate without amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution of ratification will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution of ratification, as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive P, 83d Congress, 1st session, a convention between the United States and Canada for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on March 2, 1953.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] would vote "yea."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 77, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—77

Aiken	Gore	Malone
Anderson	Green	Martin
Barrett	Griswold	McClellan
Beall	Hayden	Monroney
Bennett	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bricker	Hennings	Murray
Bush	Hickenlooper	Neely
Butler, Md.	Hill	Pastore
Butler, Nebr.	Hoeey	Payne
Byrd	Holland	Potter
Capehart	Humphrey	Purtell
Carlson	Hunt	Robertson
Case	Ives	Russell
Chavez	Jackson	Saltonstall
Clements	Jenner	Smathers
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Dirksen	Kefauver	Stennis
Douglas	Kennedy	Symington
Dworshak	Kerr	Thye
Eastland	Kilgore	Watkins
Ellender	Knowland	Welker
Ferguson	Lennon	Williams
Frear	Long	Young
Fulbright	Magnuson	

NOT VOTING—18

Bridges	Kuchel	McCarthy
Duff	Langer	Millikin
Flanders	Lehman	Morse
George	Mansfield	Schoepfel
Gillette	Maybank	Taft
Goldwater	McCarran	Wiley

The VICE PRESIDENT. Two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed consideration of legislative business.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am about to ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, but first I suggest the absence of a quorum, so that all Senators may be notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the printed conference report, with the attached statement on the part of the House managers, is available. It covers in detail, of course, all the amendments which were in conference and the action taken with reference to them, both as to the money involved and as to language which was either inserted in the bill by the House and deleted or modified by the Senate or inserted by the Senate and objected to by the House. That information is all available to Members of the Senate. I shall, therefore, content myself for the moment with giving the Senate a brief statement in the nature of a summarization of the action taken.

The conference bill totals \$433,561,550, as compared with the 1953 appropriations of \$542,737,501, or a reduction of \$109,175,951. Compared to the 1954 original estimates of \$607,336,400, it is a reduction of \$173,774,850. As compared to the 1954 revised estimates of \$491,119,200, it is a reduction below the revised estimates of \$57,557,650.

The bill as passed by the House carried appropriations of \$406,130,343. The conference figure is an increase above that amount of \$27,431,207. The bill as passed by the Senate was \$452,956,940. The conference report is a reduction below that amount of \$19,395,390.

The two figures of particular interest are these: The conferees agreed on a figure which is an increase above the House total of \$27,431,207, and a re-

duction below the Senate version of \$19,395,390.

I have a summarization, item by item, of the decreases and increases in the bill, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the summarization was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE BILL 4828

Conference bill totals \$433,561,550, as compared to 1953 appropriations of \$542,737,501, a reduction of \$109,175,951; 1954 original estimates of \$607,336,400, a reduction of \$173,774,850; 1954 revised estimates of \$491,119,200, a reduction of \$57,557,650; bill as passed by House \$406,130,343, an increase of \$27,431,207; bill as passed by the Senate \$452,956,940, a reduction of \$19,395,390.

Changes were made in the following items in the Senate bill:

DECREASES	
Connally Hot Oil Act.....	\$25,000
Southwestern Power Administration:	
Operation and maintenance..	100,000
Continuing fund (see p. 5 of conference report)	(800,000)
Fine Arts Commission.....	5,200
Bonneville Power Administration:	
Construction (see p. 6 of conference report)	5,327,000
Operation and maintenance..	996,000
Bureau of Land Management:	
Management of lands and resources.....	263,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Health, education, and welfare	300,000
General administration expenses.....	60,000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
General investigations.....	500,000
Construction and rehabilitation (see p. 8 of conference report)	7,319,790
Operation and maintenance..	1,540,000
General administrative expenses.....	250,000
Bureau of Mines: General administrative expenses	25,000
National Park Service: Maintenance and rehabilitation.....	300,000
Office of Territories: Construction, Alaska R. R.....	5,535,000
Virgin Islands Corporation: Revolving fund.....	347,000
Total decreases	22,892,990

INCREASES	
Geological Survey	1,370,000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Construction.....	122,600
Office of Territories: Alaska public works.....	2,000,000
Mine Safety Board.....	5,000
Total increases.....	3,497,600

Net decreases..... 19,395,390

AUTOMOBILES

The Senate bill provided authority to purchase 561 passenger motor vehicles. The conference bill provides authority for 50 vehicles, and inserts the House provision which allows the Secretary to transfer vehicles within the Department.

CONSULTANTS

The Senate bill granted authority to employ consultants at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem without limitation as to the total amount. The conference bill provides authority to employ consultants at \$100 per

dium with a limitation of \$250,000 available for this purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. Just a moment.

I call attention to two items which may be of some interest. The Senate version of the bill provided authority for the purchase of some 561 passenger motor vehicles. The conference bill would provide authority for the purchase of 50 vehicles, and would insert the House provision, which allows the Secretary to transfer vehicles from division to division within the Department.

The Senate bill granted authority to employ consultants at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem without limitation as to the total amount. The conference bill provides authority to employ consultants at a per diem up to \$100, but has a limitation of \$250,000 available for this purpose.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I note on page 9 of the conference report the following language:

In adjusting the funds program for the Missouri River Basin project, the conferees have reduced the amount allowed for the Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge Garrison transmission line to \$4,500,000.

My understanding, as a member of the conference committee, is that that figure should have been "\$5,500,000." I wonder if that is not a typographical error.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct. The true figure is \$5,500,000. I am advised that the House conferees are in agreement that that is the true figure, and will so advise the Secretary of the Interior, as I expect to do on behalf of the Senate conferees.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. In voting for this conference report can we vote with the assurance that we are actually voting for the \$5,500,000?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. The items making up the total figure, of which this is a part, will bear out that statement. The total figure is correct, as it is set out.

Mr. MUNDT. The numeral "5" should be substituted for the numeral "4."

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I invite the attention of the distinguished Senator from Oregon to page 8, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation—General Investigations." I have talked with the Senator from Oregon previously about this item. As he knows, recently a tentative water report has been made by the Bureau of Reclamation with respect to Texas.

We are very much interested in seeing that work continued. We are hope-

ful that, as a result of the very exhaustive study which has been made in cooperation with all our State agencies and in cooperation with other Federal agencies which are interested in the same work, we may finally get sufficient information to propose legislation calling for a water program for the entire State, which will be coordinated between the Federal Government and the State government.

I notice that \$500,000 has been cut off since the bill passed the Senate. Nevertheless, I think the distinguished Senator from Oregon did a good job in conference. He succeeded in having the House figure increased from \$2 million to \$3 million. I am hopeful the Senior Senator from Oregon will agree with me that out of the \$3 million fund proposed such projects as I have outlined can be continued.

Mr. CORDON. I will say to the Senator from Texas that I join him in that hope. I can see no reason in the world why a general investigation of the importance of that which has been under way but is not yet finished, in the State of Texas, should not be hurried through to completion. That is the reason these funds are in the bill. That is the reason why the Senate half of the conference insisted upon the full amount, and dropped below it only because when one is in conference, after all he has an obligation to reach an agreement some time. I am certain that there will be funds available for that purpose, because in my judgment it is one of the important uses to which the money could be put.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to express the deep gratitude of the people of my State for the interest which has always been taken by the senior Senator from Oregon. He is a former resident of my State. One of the few mistakes he made was when he left Texas. He has not left us in spirit. I certainly do not want him to leave us so far as this water report is concerned. So if the Bureau of Reclamation finds half a dozen reasons why it should not go ahead with the program, I shall appeal to the senior Senator from Oregon again.

Mr. CORDON. I suggest to my friend from Texas that the Senator from Oregon left the State of his nativity because of the necessity of following his business. He was 3 months of age, and in the milk business. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator was only 3 months of age when he left, I can understand, and I excuse him.

Mr. CORDON. I now yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I call the Senator's attention to page 9 of the conference report, and I read:

The \$300,000 programed in the Senate report for the Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls transmission line have been disallowed. The amount allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown line is to be used for plans, specifications, and construction of a line from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown to Granite Falls.

That language is about as specific as it can be that the Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls area is not to be given even the advantage of planning funds. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. From these funds; that is correct. The House conferees insisted upon a program in that field which did not include planning beyond—I believe the terminus was Watertown, nearest Fergus Falls.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Watertown is the central point in South Dakota and Granite Falls is the next city in Minnesota.

Mr. CORDON. It is Granite Falls I had in mind. The Senate conferees did what they could do to get the funds which the Senate included in the bill solely for planning for a line from Granite Falls to Fergus Falls. However, we were unable to prevail. The action taken—and I want this to be absolutely clear in the RECORD—in no wise is a denial of the opportunity in another appropriation bill to provide funds for the extension of any of those lines.

The program upon which the House insisted insofar as these funds are concerned was that of taking the lines over the State lines of North Dakota and South Dakota, and stopping there. The same thing is done to the South, where the line crosses the Missouri River and into Nebraska, and then stops there; and so in the case of Minnesota.

I call the attention of the Senator to the fact, however, that the money appropriated is not only for planning but also for the beginning of construction.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Into Granite Falls.

Mr. CORDON. To that extent the program is being further advanced than had it all gone for planning.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not want to delay the Senate. I wonder whether the Senator from Oregon would permit me to make a brief explanation with regard to this matter, so that at least I may express my view as to what I feel is the inadequacy of the provision. I appreciate the difficulties of the conferees, but I do feel that we must maintain the position of integrity on the matter in the Senate that we have held through three successive sessions. I feel very strongly about it.

I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted, without the Senator from Oregon losing his right to the floor, to make a brief statement on the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am grateful that at long last \$300,000 is provided to initiate construction and to complete the planning of a high-voltage transmission line into Granite Falls, Minn. The western section of my State is in the drainage area of the Missouri River Basin, and the citizens of the State of Minnesota, and I as one of their representatives, have watched the development of the Missouri River Basin with keen interest and with support.

I have noted that Congress has been rather generous insofar as the great States of North Dakota and South Dakota are concerned—and I am delighted that is so—with respect to the building of a fine grid system for the transmission of hydroelectric power. However, we, in Minnesota, feel very strongly that we should share in the benefits. Knowing that the line to Granite Falls did not meet the requirements of the people of the State of Minnesota, some 20 electric

cooperatives and REA's in Minnesota, along with 3 major private utilities, the Northern Power Co., the Inland Power Co., the Otter Trail Power Co., and, I believe also, the Interstate Power Co., joined and entered into a common program of development of a high-voltage, 250-kilovolt line in the western section of Minnesota.

The original plan called for the line to come in at Worthington, in the southwestern part of Minnesota. The northern point was to be at Benson, in the northwestern part of the State. The central point was to be at Granite Falls. The latter was the line coming in from Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., a very short distance, just across the border. It will afford the connection for hydroelectric power with the high-voltage transmission system of the Northern States Power Co., but it does not meet the needs of the REA cooperatives or the cooperatives in the northwestern and northern parts of Minnesota.

We had hoped that we would be able to utilize some of the surplus power there for other parts of the State, along with the Missouri River power coming into the State of Minnesota. As it is now—and I want the RECORD to be crystal clear—the line into Granite Falls will connect with the load station at Granite Falls of the Northern States Power Co., and will be able to feed a very small area of the State.

I hope that, as the Senator from Oregon has pointed out, this is not the end.

My senior colleague and I fought a hard battle here. Three times now we have fought to get the money for this project into an appropriation bill. The Senate has been kind and generous. The Senate has tried to help. I submit that heretofore every time the appropriation has gone to conference we have come out with nothing. This is the first time that we have come out with anything; most of the time the answer has been "no." A point has been reached where the power development of western Minnesota has been jeopardized, because the private utilities have not known what to do, namely, whether to expand or to wait, and the REA's have not known what to do. They have not known whether they should expand or wait for hydroelectric power.

Now what do we get? We get \$300,000 for a State of 3,000,000 people. It is a very productive State, and it is highly agricultural, and also has large industrial establishments. It will take a long time for us to get the benefit of the power.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I may say that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], worked very hard for the people of Minnesota in the effort to get this transmission line. I am in complete sympathy with the views expressed by the Senator from Minnesota. I am hopeful the transmission line will be extended, for it is essential, not only for the REA's, but also for the municipalities in that area.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish publicly to express my thanks to the senior Senator from Oregon. As I

said, at least it is a beginning. However, I hope the Senator appreciates my feelings in the matter. Every REA cooperative in western Minnesota has united on this program, and every private utility has done so. For the first time we were able to bring together the private utilities and the cooperatives into common agreement for a common objective. All we are getting is a beginning of the extension of the line into Granite Falls.

I point out that Granite Falls, while it is an important load center and distribution center, is not the strategic point for the development of a grid system in Minnesota. The line must be brought up to Benson, Minn., in order to make it fully effective to utilize the investment which is already there from the REA generating cooperatives, particularly the Otter Tail Power Co.

I will delay the Senate no longer. I wanted to set the record straight. God willing, I intend to press for the item next year, and, the voters of my State willing, I will press for it the following year and the following 3 and 4 years, until we get the benefit of hydroelectric power such as my good friend, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] has seen developed by a great grid system in North Dakota, as the Senator from South Dakota has seen developed by a great grid system from the Missouri hydroelectric power, and as our good friends from the Northwest, including the Senator from Oregon, have seen developed by a great high voltage transmission system. Up to now, we in Minnesota have had hope. Now we have hope plus a beginning. For the beginning, we express our gratitude.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, with respect to the situation which has just been discussed by the Senator from Minnesota, let me say that the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] had offered the amendment, which the Senate accepted, for extension of the planning or survey work into Fergus Falls. Although in the conference the conferees on the part of the Senate were unable to hold to that additional amount—which, incidentally, did not appear in the budget, but seemed to the Senate committee to be a sound approach to the overall problem, and therefore was adopted—again I call attention to the fact that the item which is in the bill is now broadened to include not only planning but also the commencement of construction. To me, that is very important.

Mr. President, I had not thought to go through the conference report item by item. I shall be happy to discuss any items with respect to which inquiry is made. I do desire to call attention to one other matter in the transmission and hydroelectric power field, and that is the Southwestern Power Administration and its so-called continuing fund.

In the bill as passed by the House, no provision, except to the extent of \$150,000, was made for furnishing funds to the Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of the leasing of transmission lines and the purchase of power. Of course, that would represent only a fund which would have been used to bal-

ance deficiencies in the contracts existing in the lower portion of the Administration's area where there are wheeling contracts, and the payment for the wheeling service may be made by diversion to the wheeling agency of peaking or interruptible power and, of course, its translation into dollars, with the result that there is always a balance on one side or the other. Of course these funds could have met that payment.

They could not have met payment for use of the transmission lines in the northern area—which is northern Oklahoma and on into the State of Missouri and easterly into the State of Arkansas—nor could they have handled the acquisition of power from steam generating plants now approaching completion, and being constructed by local cooperative effort.

The Senate included in the bill, as passed by it, the sum of \$2 million for the latter purposes, and specified that they were to be available for 8 months or until the end of February of next year. The view taken by the Senate was that the 8-month period would be adequate for a final solution to the most vexing problem of the area, namely, the inter-relationship between the Federal Government and its hydroelectric power, the local cooperatives and unions of cooperatives in connection with their transmission lines and their separate hydroelectric or steam generating facilities—I believe all of them are steam facilities—and private generation by means of hydroelectric and steam facilities.

The Senate particularly directed the Secretary of the Interior to solve that problem by reaching contractual relationships with the groups; and the Senate felt the 8-months period would be adequate in which to do so. That was the status of the matter when it went to conference.

The conferees on the part of the House were adamant in their opposition to the Senate's position and the Senate's argument. We were unable to prevail either with respect to the total amount or with respect to the language which would have permitted, for some period of time, application of funds to the leasing of transmission lines and the purchase of the total output of steam-generation plants, both owned by cooperatives in Missouri.

We were faced with the alternative of either making a major concession or having the matter come to both Houses in disagreement. The request for funds along the line finally determined by the Senate, and set forth in the bill as passed by the Senate, was made twice to the House, while the measure was before the House, and both times was denied. It was apparent from the record, at least, that there was faint hope of being able to hold the figure as it was, if the matter was returned to the House, and particularly so in view of the conference picture itself.

Three separate times the conference was prepared to adjourn and let the matter be taken to the two Houses.

Finally we were able to obtain agreement upon the provisions which are des-

cribed in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, on page 5. However, it is to be noted that amendment numbered 6 appropriates \$1,200,000, instead of \$150,000 as voted by the House or \$2 million as voted by the Senate. I think that amount would be adequate for our purposes, if that were the only question in issue. The Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration advised both the conferees on the part of the House and myself that after a careful check of the construction in the area and the application of the available funds, even the full 8-month period could have been handled without question with the \$1,200,000, instead of the \$2 million as voted by the Senate in passing the bill.

In view of the progress toward completion of the facilities of that character, I would not have questioned the allowance of \$1,200,000 for the purpose of getting the job done, so far as that is set forth in the bill as passed by the Senate.

However, the statement of the managers on the part of the House includes the following:

None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities. The funds may be used only for the purchase of electric power and energy and the payment of wheeling service charges at rates and in amounts comparable to those paid in the Southwestern Power Administration area under existing contracts based only on use value received with no additional allowance for purchase or lease of facilities. Such arrangements may be made with REA cooperatives in the area but no funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954.

Agreement with that statement was a condition precedent to there being left in the conference report provisions for any of the funds voted by the Senate.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Bush in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. CORDON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on the Department of the Interior appropriations whether the understanding of the Senate conferees is that Congress cannot act prior to February 28, 1954, to implement other funds for continuation of such contracts as might be made, under the agreements and understandings had between the conferees.

Mr. CORDON. I am quite sure that Congress can act at any time from now on with reference to any of the matters included in the conference report.

Mr. MONRONEY. I was trying to say that the February 28, 1954, date is the date applicable to the \$1,200,000; and it can be used during the intervening months; and then Congress can implement it, at its discretion, at a later date. In other words, by means of the conference report we do not give a death sentence to the right of the Southwestern

Power Administration to purchase power and to sell power to the cooperatives. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. The date which remains in the conference report represents both a maximum period of time for the use of the funds and the maximum length of time in which the funds may be expended. They may be expended only for that length of time. They are authorized for that length of time. If any remain unexpended, the authorization for expenditure ends with that date. That is the sole purpose. The date is fixed, to give to the Secretary of the Interior a further understanding of the need for urgency in getting the problem settled. It has no other legal effect.

Mr. MONRONEY. It does not terminate the Southwestern Power Commission's relationship. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. It does not.

Mr. MONRONEY. I may ask the distinguished Senator, also, whether the buying and selling of the power mentioned, at comparable rates, would not force the Southwestern Power Administration, in its purchase of power from the generating-transmission co-ops, to pay the very lowest rate at which it buys power from the private utilities under private contracts. That would mean more or less to barter for power, kilowatts for kilowatts, with a very small amount either owed by the Government to the private utilities or sometimes owed by the private utilities to the Government.

That is the way the accounts balance off. The private utilities, in the case of the Southwestern Power Administration, get a very valuable contribution in the way of power, which the distinguished chairman knows is worth a great deal more than the ordinary run of power which is going through the lines at all times. So, as I understand, it is not the contention of the conferees that the rates which might be agreed to in the wheeling agreement with the generating-transmission co-ops must be equal to or lower than the private power contracts that are in existence today.

Mr. CORDON. If there are any contracts in existence which provide for the sale and delivery of firm, steam-generated power, that would be a proper yardstick. In the provisions of the existing contracts, some figure may be set up for bookkeeping or accounting purposes, but, in truth, the value of the power given and the power received is predicated upon (1) transmission for some distance and (2) the nature of the power, whether it be firm and available power on the one hand, or wheeling power on the other. In the opinion of the Senator from Oregon, that sort of contract could not be used as a yardstick for measuring the reasonableness of the price in the purchase of power from a steam-generating plant. It must be purchased from a steam-generating plant to be related to it. The Senator from Oregon would go one step further, and say that the rule would appear to be mandatory in the construction of the statute that, if there be no going rate established, the price could be settled on

the determination of the reasonable value of the thing purchased.

Mr. MONRONEY. The contingencies involved are before the Senate only because they are written into the House report, not into the bill itself, which, of course, as the statutory law will control. It would not be the idea of the conferees, would it, that in the case of agreements between Southwestern Power and the REA generating-transmission co-ops the rate would be a figure so low as to force into bankruptcy or into default the REA generating-transmission co-ops, in their contracts with the Government for repayment of their loan. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. As the Senator from Oregon understands the situation, and as he followed the views expressed by the House, there is no relationship between the action to be taken here, for which funds are furnished on the one hand, and the existing and presently disputed contract between Southwestern Power Administration and the super cooperatives. I think there was 1 contract; perhaps there are 2, perhaps there are 3 in the area.

If the Senator from Oregon is correct in his understanding, there is some agreement for the payment of level rates over a period of time, irrespective of the amounts of power which may be transmitted over the lines, speaking, now, of the transmission lines. There is no relationship between what is here spelled out and the implementation or execution of all those contracts.

I want that to be clear, because I do not desire anybody to be misled about the matter. I was not in agreement with that. I agreed to it, in the end, in order to get the bill through. The point raised by the House conferees, in my understanding, is that the objection which had been raised on the floor and fought out on the floor, against this particular item, when it was debated, went to the contracts themselves. Under those circumstances, I would not care to say to the Senator from Oklahoma that the same question was not presented in the Senate and decided. I think in all fairness thought ought to be on the record.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it not a fact that the principal objection raised to the contracts was that they contained a clause providing that the lines would revert to the Federal Government after 40 years, and become the property of the Federal Government?

As the junior Senator from Oklahoma reads the House report, while it has a bearing on the legislation, it is not statutory law. In spelling out the provisions the report refers to the lease-purchase agreements, which is the matter, as the Senator has just mentioned, which raised the objection because the Congress feared that we were permitting the Southwestern Power Administration to do by indirection that which it was not permitted to do directly. It was the reversionary clauses, which gave these lines to the Federal Government after 40 years or so, at which the Congress was striking. Therefore, all the ordinary costs of service or operation, in the generation or the supplying and wheeling

of the power, under normal accounting practices, for that service, would still be permitted under new types of contracts; would they not?

Mr. CORDON. Without question, the reasonable charge for wheeling the power must include the operation and maintenance of the line or the portion of operation and maintenance chargeable to the wheeling of the power in question. It must include the amortization of the line, or that portion of it attributable to this power, or if it is the only power, then that portion which is proportionate to the amount of power carried over as against the capacity of the line or the amount it would ordinarily carry in order that amortization could be taken care of, plus, of course, interest on the amount invested. In other words, the language can mean only that the administrator may pay the reasonable value of the thing he gets by the use of the thing which is made available to him.

Mr. MONRONEY. But not to acquire ownership of the lines within a period of years.

Mr. CORDON. Nor, let me say, would he be authorized, in order to carry a minor portion of the capacity of the line, to pay for the full capacity of the line unless that were the only way he could get his power.

Mr. MONRONEY. It is not the feeling of the Senator from Oregon, is it, that the co-ops would be forced onto the tender mercies of the private utilities which could, because there was 25 or 30 percent unused capacity which the Southwest Power Co. could not use, compel them to negotiate a very disadvantageous contract for the balance, which would put them into bankruptcy?

Mr. CORDON. I would suggest to the Senator that I believe we can look at this picture solely from the standpoint of this appropriation. It will neither save the co-ops from bankruptcy nor throw them into bankruptcy. It will not aid them as they would have been aided under the Senate version. It will not give them a guaranty such as they would have under the contract. In other words, these are funds for necessary use contracts to move Federal power and to fill Federal orders to the extent of Federal purchases of power to fill those orders where they cannot be filled through unforeseen circumstances, such—to give one example of what I mean—as the application of Bull Shoals power to a certain purpose, namely, aluminum, and the resultant inability to fill out contracts.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am sure the Senator is well aware, but I do not know whether other Members of the Senate are well aware, that this \$2,300,000, at least the portion which will be used by the Southwest Power Co. for its G. & T. contracts, is in the nature of a stamp drawer. It is put up to buy the power from the G. & T. co-ops, and it eventually goes into the Treasury under an account showing its origin, but it is not in a revolving fund.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to ask one further question. I appreciate what

the distinguished Senator has done, and his attitude with reference to this measure when it was before the conferees. Had the House conferees accepted the Senate version, the sound operation on a sound fiscal basis would be unquestioned. The Senator has always shown a great willingness to see that the financial affairs of the REA and the Southwest Power were in good shape. But can the Senator tell us how much time they will have to arrange the new contracts? We are now in the new fiscal year, and when this bill is signed, automatically there must be a cutoff. There should be some degree of tolerance which, by the will of Congress, expressed or otherwise, would permit them to make adjustments which perhaps will require the rewriting of the contracts to some degree.

Mr. CORDON. I was hoping they would not do that. They do not have to. I am one of those who felt that the contracts were illegal in the first instance. I want to be perfectly clear in the RECORD about it. Since that time the matter has gone through at least one court which has disagreed with me. It is not the first time a court has disagreed with me in my time, nor probably will it be the last time. I felt the Administrator went beyond his power in doing what he did. But that is beside the point. The contract was made. It is outstanding. The first court looked at it, at least, and said it was a valid contract. If it is a valid contract, in my opinion the Government of the United States has no right to dishonor it. The provisions of the contract are predicated upon money appropriated by the Congress. Failure to appropriate the money does not void the contract. It makes the implementation of the contract impossible as of that period of time. But Congress could, by failing to appropriate at all, nullify the contract. It would still be a valid contract, but it could not be enforced. But if the contract remains as it is, if that be the will of the parties who executed it, and they cannot themselves agree upon a sound substitute, I should like to see it tried out and finally determined as a matter of law.

I can see no reason why, so far as these funds are concerned, inasmuch as the same parties are contracting, and so long as they must agree, they cannot make a contract for the use of the power from the plants and the use of the lines for transmission limited to these funds, for this purpose and with these yardsticks, but let it be supplemental, separate, and apart from the other contracts.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield for a question?

Mr. CORDON. Certainly.

Mr. JACKSON. First, let me say that I am sorry the House conferees did not see fit to go along with the transmission lines and the funds appropriated therefor by the Senate, under the able leadership of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from Oregon.

I should like to invite the Senator's attention to the language of the state-

ment of the managers on the part of the House with respect to amendment No. 8, appearing on page 6 of the conference report. I refer more specifically to two principal items at the moment, namely, the restriction of the funds for the Chief Joseph-Snohomish lines Nos. 3 and 4, limiting the length of the line from Chief Joseph to Goldbar instead of to the substation at Snohomish, and, secondly, the Snohomish-Kitsap line, which would be, in part, a submarine cable from King County to Kitsap County.

It is my understanding, I may say to the distinguished Senator, that the two lines from Chief Joseph to the Snohomish substation were designed to handle a total capacity of 345,000 volts, or 345 kilovolts. In the beginning they were to take care of 230 kilovolts with the last generator on the line at Chief Joseph to be stepped up to 345 kilovolts.

It occurred to me that the House conferees must have been in error when they placed a limitation on the line terminating at Goldbar, Wash.

It is my understanding, that even if the submarine cable to Kitsap County should be terminated, nevertheless one 345 kilovolt line would have to be built into the Snohomish substation; that if the submarine cable to Kitsap County should be terminated, then one of the two lines would run from Goldbar to Covington substation, and from Covington substation a line would run to tie into the, shall we say, backdoor approach to Kitsap County, in lieu of a submarine cable.

In other words, I am certain the House conferees did not understand that even though the Kitsap cable might be terminated, nevertheless, in any event, there would have to be one 345 kilovolt line to the Snohomish substation, to meet the requirements in the area. I think the House conferees were in error in eliminating, for the time being, the Kitsap cable. I believe the record will disclose that more than a million dollars has so far been obligated in connection with that cable. I was a member of the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations in the 82d Congress, and it is my recollection that that cable was fully authorized in that Congress.

I wish to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee whether the Senate is bound by the unilateral statement of the House conferees in attempting to terminate two lines at Goldbar. It seems to me they are in grave error, and that engineeringwise it can be demonstrated, without question, that in any event, one line will have to go all the way to the Snohomish substation.

I make the point because I believe some money will be wasted when a contract is let to clear the right of way. It would be far more practical to make one award all the way into Snohomish than to terminate the line at Goldbar. For the RECORD, I may say that Goldbar is about 25 miles from the Snohomish substation. It is on the direct route. In any event it would be necessary to go through Goldbar. Nevertheless, to terminate construction at Goldbar would be a waste of funds.

I am certain the House conferees were not familiar with those details, so I ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee whether the Senate is bound by such limiting language on the Chief Joseph-Snohomish lines 3 and 4.

Mr. CORDON. The conference understood from a statement made by the chairman of the conference, Representative JENSEN, concurred in by the Senate conference chairman, that the language change from Chief Joseph to Snohomish, which would indicate just 1 line between those 2 points, and nowhere else, to Chief Joseph to Goldbar, was made in order that it would clearly appear that the Department of the Interior was not to go forward with the construction from Goldbar to Kitsap.

Let me be certain about that. A study was to be made from Snohomish to Kitsap to determine whether that project would be engineeringly sound. The study was to include an alternative route or routes, and the funds were not to be tied to any particular area beyond Goldbar, until a study should determine where the lines should go.

Mr. JACKSON. In view of the statement by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, it is quite clear to me that if the House conferees had understood the geographical situation a little more clearly they would have approved going ahead with one line, in any event, from Goldbar to Snohomish. I say that because even though all funds might be eliminated in the future for the so-called Snohomish-Kitsap line, which involves a large submarine cable, one line into Snohomish from Goldbar would nevertheless have to be built.

Mr. CORDON. There is no bar in this language, beyond there being no commitment for extension to any place beyond Goldbar.

From that point on, the language orders a determination by the Department of the Interior as to where the line should go.

Mr. JACKSON. In other words, was the limitation fixed at Goldbar so there could not be any misunderstanding about the Snohomish-Kitsap line?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. In view of the fact that the statement on the part of the managers of the House is a unilateral statement, not a bilateral statement of the conferees, it seems to me the legislative record is quite clear with reference to at least one line going from Goldbar into the Snohomish substation.

Mr. CORDON. As the Senator from Washington has so clearly said, the statement on the part of the managers of the House represents the view of the House conferees in every instance, except where it indicates that the statement is concurred in by the conferees of both Houses.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the senior Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Oregon and I attended the hearings. I think the record is clear. I wish to place in the RECORD some of the testimony of Dr. Raver, in which there was pointed

out, first, the necessity of going ahead now with the lines out of Chief Joseph, to coincide with the installation of generators, to go to Snohomish. I think I agree with the Senator from Oregon.

I may say to my colleague, the junior Senator from Washington, that although this language was placed in their statement by the managers of the House, going on from Goldbar with, say, one line, would not violate the intent of Congress.

Mr. CORDON. The sole purpose of having the terminal at Goldbar was to indicate that, so far as the conferees were concerned, the line from Chief Joseph to Goldbar was to be constructed, and that the construction of lines from that point on, with a stop at Goldbar, would have been useless construction. Other lines of transmission are still to be determined by the Department of the Interior with reference to which the conferees had no knowledge as to the exact location.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So that the record may be clear, the statement of the House managers is not binding upon the Senate. The Senate has not agreed to it. It is merely a statement on the part of the managers of the House.

Mr. CORDON. That is true. As I have gone over it, I would say that, in my opinion, it is a very fair and accurate statement of the views of all the conferees. There are instances, such as the one the Senators from Washington have brought up—and I am happy they have brought it up—where there might have been a misconstruction of language, because there was not the same care taken with the statement that would be used in writing a bill. I am happy the question has been raised. But, generally speaking, this is a fair summation and report of the action taken by both sets of conferees.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Oregon and I heard a great deal of testimony, with which the Senator is quite familiar, going to the matter of the Snohomish-Kitsap line across Puget Sound.

In connection with the construction of these lines, I note that, with respect to amendment No. 8, the bill as it came from the House proposed to appropriate \$38,300,000. As the bill came out of conference it would appropriate \$38,866,000. The amount proposed by the Senate was \$44,193,000. That includes the Snohomish-Kitsap facility, which apparently was one of the major reductions to make up the difference, the Dalles area service facility, which was also reduced \$1 million. It seems that those were the two major items in the conference with respect to which the House conferees would not agree.

Mr. CORDON. They are two of the items.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If I recall the testimony, the Dalles service area facility was somewhat similar. It was not similar in character, but the McNary Cable, which would correspond to the Chief Joseph cable, was not taken out. The McNary cable will be necessary for the McNary project when the generators start to produce.

Mr. CORDON. The substation, and so forth, which will be at The Dalles,

will be used to carry McNary power which comes in in December. There will be integrated with this project, when it is finished, the power from The Dalles. The only item taken out was the Harvey Machine Co. connection, for which \$1 million was provided in the bill.

The House refused to go along with the item, and insisted upon its position, and upon a further study being made, because there were some rumors afloat, first as to the ability of the beneficiary company to go ahead, and second, its good faith. Some other questions were involved, which I again emphasize were purely rumors, but they were sufficient to make the House stand pat on that item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So that the RECORD may be clear, the only transmission line taken out of the bill, as passed by the Senate was the Snohomish-Kitsap line.

Mr. CORDON. Yes, it was taken out for further study.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is the only casualty of the conference report.

Mr. CORDON. I suggest that that is probably a temporary casualty, until the engineering study is completed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Oregon and I sat through some of the hearings together. He was very helpful. I do not know what the House conferees are talking about when they say that there ought to be some further engineering reports. The subject has almost been reported to death. The record is full of reports as to what can be done and what cannot be done.

With respect to some of the other cases, I think the House did not understand that if the line is built around the southern end of Puget Sound, from Covington up—and it will have to be done some day to service the big Kitsap area, with the navy yard, and to take care of the power load which will be involved—

Mr. CORDON. I think everyone realizes that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the line is built around Puget Sound, they will be coming back to the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Washington and asking for more money than would have been necessary had they gone ahead with the cable. I think that was in the mind of the Senator from Oregon when we approved this item.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sorry to see this casualty, and I hope the Senator from Oregon and I, if we are on the committee next year, will see to it that it is only temporary.

Mr. CORDON. I join the Senator in that hope. I have seen a number of casualties which have proved to be only temporary. I have seen some dead ones come to life.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Following what my colleague the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has said with reference to the Snohomish-Kitsap facility, I should like to say that Kitsap County, and Bremerton in particular, are in dire need of a reliable

source of power. I should like to have the RECORD show that the House conferees are making a serious error in placing a limitation of funds on this item. There has already been obligated about \$1 million.

I understand that surveys have been made, and that some land acquisition has occurred between the Snohomish substation and Puget Sound, where the cable will run from the King County side of Puget Sound to Kitsap County. I only hope that possibly funds will be included in a supplemental appropriation bill after the first of the year, so that this work can go forward. It is my understanding that 2 years ago funds were appropriated and the project was authorized. We then followed through with an additional appropriation, so that, all told, there remains, I believe, about \$3,684,000 in carryover funds for this particular item, with about \$1 million of that total figure being obligated.

I say again that I am sorry that the House did not follow the sound advice of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, who had charge of the bill on the part of the Senate. I know that my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. CORDON] did a fine job in restoring the transmission lines which had been knocked out by the House before the bill came over to the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon will bear with me for a moment, I shall be through.

Mr. CORDON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. With respect to the Snohomish-Kitsap temporary casualty, on the question of the necessity for a further study, I wish to point out in the hearings, part 1, page 721, the following testimony by Mr. Shultz:

We have devised a number of ways and means of trying to accomplish that purpose.

Meaning the Snohomish-Kitsap line—

We have worked out something like 7 alternative routes, but 6 of them had to do with routing the circuit somewhere from Snohomish down south around Puget Sound and back up into the Bremerton area. That is a long haul and very, very costly.

In regard to the tests, the testimony is that they have studied the cable-installation problem; they studied the installation of pipes; they called in leading cable manufacturers, and held long discussions with them; they even had lengthy testimony and investigation as to the type of voltage which the line would be required to carry. All these tests were very exhaustive, and the testimony was very exhaustive. They have even gone into the matter of salinity tests and the question of deterioration. They have tried to estimate the length of time the pipe would last. They know that to the month. They have even gone into the effect of the tides and the effect of sea borers. It was determined that sea borers would not bother the pipe too much. I think the testimony was that after 50 years the pipe might go down one-eighth of an inch.

That shows the exhaustive nature of the tests. I hope the House will be satisfied next year, because I do not know what more we could examine with re-

spect to this line, for the benefit of the House conferees.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to ask my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Oregon, with respect to certain language in the conference report. I have received quite a few telegrams and several telephone calls today stating that, in effect, the result of this language would be bankruptcy for some of the REA cooperatives which are involved. As I understand, the problem is that those cooperatives have borrowed a great deal of money—many millions of dollars—and they plan to be reimbursed for the additional cost over the usage cost, and in that way pay back the loans they have made. According to the language in the conference report, it would appear clear that the only price which they can charge is a price which does not include anything but usage, because it must be the going rate in effect in that area.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman, if I may, whether he feels that the co-ops and those interested in co-ops are justified in saying that the result of the proposed legislation will be probable bankruptcy for these units.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon would feel it would be a most tragic result if that were to happen. He does not see any reason why it should happen. It is true that the funds made available will not permit of the payment to those groups of the amount reserved under the contracts, as the Senator from Oregon understands the contracts.

The contracts provided for a payment per annum, not predicated upon use for the year in question, but predicated upon the amount of money necessary for the amortization of the property, looking toward complete amortization in 40 years, and a right in the Government, for a dollar, to take title.

Any such amortized payments, if they be level, would of necessity, in a situation like this, represent more money being paid in the earlier years, before there was a development of the full power potential, than would be the case in later years. Therefore any payment predicated upon actual use in the earlier part would of necessity be less than that level amount. If the co-ops were to say the payment this year would not be adequate to meet the contractual engagements this year, they would be correct.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from Missouri. I know he is interested in getting at the facts, and I want to help him as much as I can.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the Senator. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Oregon that the position of the co-ops is not justified?

Mr. CORDON. I think they are perhaps more scared than they ought to be. There would be an opportunity for one of two things to happen. Either these contracts will be held to be valid contracts and will be redeemed—and insofar as I am concerned they should be redeemed by the Government—in which

case the amount in question in the bill would represent very little; or, if on the other hand there be some finding along the road that makes them invalid, then I believe there is still enough interest in the welfare of the people of this country as a whole, and with respect to any segment of them in particular, to go to their aid in helping to bail them out.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD four telegrams on the subject.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 27, 1953.

Senator STUART SYMINGTON,

Senate Office Building,

The language of amendment No. 6 of Senate House conferees report Interior appropriations has the effect of immediately canceling our contracts with Southwestern Power Administration as there is no other proposal being negotiated and no funds to fulfill present contracts. Any new arrangement will require months of time to negotiate and in the meantime we have no operating crews to maintain service to 50,000 rural homes now being served.

TRUMAN GREEN,

Manager, Central Electric Power Co-op.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1953.

Hon. STUART SYMINGTON,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

As we understand the language of conferees report on Interior appropriations bill, it would abrogate the Government's contracts with the rural electric cooperatives in Missouri and Oklahoma, deny them benefits which the power companies would continue to enjoy and throw the farmers to the mercy of the power companies which are doing everything possible in the courts and elsewhere to destroy the farmers' co-ops. It would wreck the rural electrification program in the southwest. We urge you to do everything possible to reject this part of the conferees' report and hope you can also get a record vote. If what is desired most by the enemy is to remove the provision permitting SPA to purchase certain co-op lines at the end of 35 years, then why not require the committee to do that much and stop.

CLYDE T. ELLIS,

Executive Manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 27, 1953.

Senator STUART SYMINGTON,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Please do everything possible to defeat conference committee report on SPA continuing funds which has just been approved by House. MFA, Farm Bureau, and our association is 100 percent opposed to House action. Have been assured by Mr. Slusher that Farm Bureau leaders in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana are unanimously opposed to committee and House action. Sincerely appreciate anything you can do to offset the action of the House.

JULIUS HELM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1953.

Senator STUART SYMINGTON,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Conferees report on Interior appropriations bill dealing with Southwestern Power Administration contracts with rural electric co-ops abrogate contracts absolutely essential

to rural co-ops in the Southwest. Passage of this amendment will bankrupt the farmers generating and transmission co-ops, crippling the whole electrification program, and place the farmers at the mercy of the power company. Urgently recommend that conference report be rejected and recommended with instructions to report full funds and authority for administration with these contracts, the validity of which was upheld this month by the United States District Court of Washington, D. C. Insist on record vote.

JAMES G. PATTON,
President, National Farmers Union.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. HENNINGS. I should like to undertake to pursue the subject for the purpose of clarification of my own mind and the minds of other Senators, as well as some persons who are very deeply concerned about the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill, with particular reference to the effect it has, in the opinion of some people, on the cooperatives in my State and in the State of Oklahoma and other States within the orbit of the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. Truman Green, the manager of the Central Electric Power Co-op, telegraphs me as follows:

The language of amendment No. 6 of Senate-House conferees' report Interior appropriations has the effect of immediately canceling our contracts with Southwestern Power Administration, as there is no other proposal being negotiated and no funds to fulfill present contracts. Any new arrangement will require months of time to negotiate and in the meantime we have no operating crews to maintain service to 50,000 rural homes now being served.

I am sure it was not the intention of the conferees to have any such impact upon the electric co-ops as some of the persons, who seem to be in a position to know their circumstances, have indicated.

Mr. CORDON. If I may interrupt the Senator, I believe we ought to have in mind, first, that of the electrical generating plants in question none of them at this time is furnishing power, nor has any of them furnished power in any part of the area. I believe one of them has just been finished, or is being finished, in western Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. It has been finished.

Mr. CORDON. It has been finished, and it is either on the line or will be shortly. The others are not even completed. So even under the contract, in the full implementation there would be no power from any of the others until October next, if everything were to go exactly right and the contracts were completed on time.

The transmission lines are being finished. There are some grave questions forming with respect to the right-of-way titles, and so forth. I am astonished to find that that could be true, but it is true. Those lines have not as yet been utilized in the furnishing of power, although all the power of the Government is being delivered at the present time, and used. These lines will do a better job; they will aid not only in carrying the Government's power from its present

sources, but in carrying the added power which will be available presently in western Oklahoma, and late this year in Missouri. They will do a better job of getting a wholesale distribution of that added load. So far as the service up to now is concerned, it is not even dependent upon the lines themselves or on any of the generation.

From the standpoint of the user no one is being hurt in the sense that he will have less power than he has had. There are many people who might not get as much power were it not for these provisions.

Mr. HENNINGS. If the Senator will permit me to continue I should like to refer to a telegram which I received from James G. Patton, president of National Farmers Union, in which he says, in effect, that the bill dealing with the Southwest Power Administration contracts will abrogate contracts absolutely essential to the rural co-ops in the Southwest, and that the adoption of the report will bankrupt the farmers' generating and transmission co-ops and will cripple the whole electrification program, and place the farmer at the mercy of the power companies.

I realize the distinguished chairman has done the best he could to put us in a far better position than when the bill came from the House. Do I understand that the interested or affected persons may come back in February or March, should these continuing funds require an extension, to present their situation at that time, and have a review of the situation?

Mr. CORDON. I do not know about February or March, but whenever Congress is in session it may undo anything it is doing now. I do not want to be understood to say that it was not the view of the conference that some finality to the mess should be had before that time. I shall do everything I can do—and I hope others who are interested will do the same—to get the most rapid action and the most concerted action possible, through the Department of the Interior, with the competing parties in the locality to get it all wrapped up in one package and finally concluded.

Mr. HENNINGS. I thank the distinguished chairman for his clarifying statement. I am sure it was not the intention of the conferees on the part of the Senate to effect any such results as have been indicated by the telegrams.

Mr. CORDON. No; and I think it was not the intention on the part of the House, either, let me say in fairness to that body. Let me further say that nothing in this action abrogates any contract.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon will permit, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement and three telegrams.

There being no objection, the statement and telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The language concerning the SPA Continuing Fund contained in the Conference Report on the Interior Appropriations bill would have the following effect:

1. It would effectively abrogate the 40-year lease and power sales and exchange

agreements between SPA and five generation and transmission cooperatives in Missouri and Oklahoma. These contracts provide for the integration of cooperative steam generation and high voltage transmission facilities with the SPA hydroelectric system. Their legality was upheld on June 17 in a decision by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the much publicized case of *Kansas City Power & Light Co. v. Oscar L. Chapman, et al.*, a case brought by the 10 power companies of Missouri against the SPA and REA Administrators and the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Treasury.

2. These contracts would be voided retroactive to June 30, 1953.

SPA is specifically prohibited by the conference report from using any of the 1954 appropriation for "implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities."

3. It has been suggested that the cooperatives enter into temporary interim agreements with SPA under which the cooperatives would wheel certain amounts of power for SPA over the cooperative transmission system. However, the amount of such wheeling service which SPA could use under present load conditions would not constitute a load on the co-op transmission system sufficient to reimburse the cooperatives for the amortization and operation cost of the lines. The original contracts which this language would abrogate provide that SPA pay the amortization costs of the cooperative lines for their lease, and over the long term of the contract this arrangement would be equitable for both the Government and the cooperatives whether it was based on a month-to-month lease or on a unit wheeling charge per kilowatt hour. However, admittedly during the first years of the lease arrangement the Government would pay more than the value received for the lease of the lines. Any attempt to substitute an 8-months agreement based on a unit wheeling charge per kilowatt hour for the long term lease agreement must be unsuccessful.

4. Furthermore, the conference report specifically prohibits even the suggested inadequate temporary wheeling agreements and specifically prohibits any and all similar agreements that would allow integration of G-T cooperatives with SPA after February 28, 1954. No such prohibition is imposed on agreements between SPA and private utility companies.

It is virtually impossible to sell electricity based on anticipated delivery for only 8 months, and for this reason SPA could hardly be expected to enter into any suggested temporary wheeling agreement with the cooperatives. Who would agree to take power for 8 months only?

5. Inasmuch as the original contracts now in force between SPA and the cooperatives provide for operation and maintenance of the cooperative transmission systems by SPA personnel, the cooperatives have no funds, equipment or personnel to operate their high voltage systems. The Central system in Missouri and the Western Farmers system in Oklahoma have already been energized to a large extent by SPA, and in these instances at least the cooperatives will have to assume responsibility for the operation of a high voltage transmission system without preparation and without any funds, personnel or equipment to handle it.

6. The cooperatives are then faced with the existence of large amounts of steam generated capacity for which they have no market and with extensive high voltage transmission systems for which they have no load. To create such a market at this time means the co-ops must either go into competition with both SPA and the private utilities, which is practically impossible in

view of the large integrated systems of both these agencies, or integrate with the utility companies which have been their mortal enemy throughout their existence.

7. In addition, the language places SPA in the position of being completely dependent on the private companies alone for all firm energy required by SPA to render integrated service to preference customers and others.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 27, 1953.

Senator THOMAS C. HENNING, Jr.,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Please do everything possible to defeat conference committee report on SPA continuing funds which has just been approved by House. MFA, Farm Bureau, and our association are 100 percent opposed to House action. Have been assured by Mr. Slusher that Farm Bureau leaders in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana are unanimously opposed to committee and House action. Sincerely appreciate anything you can do to offset the action of the House.

JULIUS HELM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1953.

Senator THOMAS C. HENNING, Jr.,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Conferees report on Interior appropriations bill dealing with Southwestern Power Administration contracts with rural electric co-ops abrogate contracts absolutely essential to rural co-ops in the Southwest. Passage of this amendment will bankrupt the farmers (generating and transmission co-ops), crippling the whole electrification program, and place the farmers at the mercy of the power company. Urgently recommend that conference report be rejected and re-committed with instructions to report full funds and authority for administration with these contracts, the validity of which was upheld this month by the United States District Court of Washington, D. C. Insist on record vote.

JAMES G. PATTON,

President, National Farmers Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1953.

Hon. TOM HENNING,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

As we understand the language of conferees report on interior appropriations bill, it would abrogate the Government's contracts with the rural electric cooperatives in Missouri and Oklahoma, deny them benefits which the power companies would continue to enjoy and throw the farmers to the mercy of the power companies which are doing everything possible in the courts and elsewhere to destroy the farmers' co-ops. It would wreck the rural electrification program in the Southwest. We urge you to do everything possible to reject this part of the conferees report and hope you can also get a record vote. If what is desired most by the enemy is to remove the provision permitting SPA to purchase certain co-op lines at the end of 35 years, then why not require the committee to do that much and stop.

CLYDE T. ELLIS,

Executive Manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. One of the things that have worried me about the amendment—being fearful that it might drive

the generating-transmission cooperatives into bankruptcy—is that the load will not reach a paying amount automatically with the energizing of the line. I hope the Senator can assure those who are fearful about this matter that by means of the contracts—that is, by carrying out the old ones, and perhaps disregarding the purchase of the lines by the Federal Government through payment therefor—adjustments can be made, so as to make it possible to carry through the 1-year or the 2-year period until the market the line is designed to serve can be connected with the various lines.

Mr. CORDON. I wish I could help the Senator in that field more than I feel I can. The language is intended to do what I believe it clearly spells out and does do, namely, provide authority, first, for funds, and, second, for use of the funds to pay the reasonable costs for transmission of the output of the hydroelectric branch over the lines purchased by the Government at a reasonable price.

We need not give too much attention to the latter, because they will be operating shortly after October. They may not then be operating at full capacity; they may need a little more time before they operate at full capacity. I do not know about that.

But with respect to the lines, frankly it seems to me that the rates which can be paid under this language could not reach an amount which would represent a value equal to what would be paid if the lines were completely energized, with the full load they were expected to carry and were built to carry.

Mr. MONRONEY. A while ago the Senator said Congress objected to a level rate over a period of 40 years. If Congress did not want the lines to come to the Government at the end of 40 years, I can understand why Congress would object to a level rate. But it seems to me that in all fairness, when it is obvious that by congressional mandate \$11 million or \$12 million worth of western cooperatives will be bankrupted, some consideration must be given to the fact that a line cannot be completed today and fully energized tomorrow, and thus in one day become a full-grown line, with all of its subscriber area and service area fully hooked up.

If this language must be construed in the way the Senator from Oregon stated, I fear that bankruptcy will literally be forced upon the REA generation-transmission cooperatives, because they do not have reserves. They have only the money which has been loaned them by the Federal Government REA on faith and trust that a contract which has existed and has constantly been approved by the Congress, for a number of years—last year and the year before and the year before that—still continues; and I point out that the courts have held it is a legal contract.

I do not like to see us do by legislation something that we would object to if it were done by a private concern. If time cannot be allowed to build up the load—for instance, perhaps a 5-year period in which the rate base will be sufficient to

take care of the lack of subscribers for the moment—then it seems to me that Congress by legislative mandate will be decreeing the bankruptcy of the g-and-t cooperatives, and will be forcing them to be sold, and thus will be making it possible for lines which were built by the use of Federal Government tax money to be placed on the bargain counter and sold to private utilities for perhaps 25 cents on the dollar.

This language on the part of the conferees—which has received very careful, candid, and honest interpretation by the Senator from Oregon—is such that I can see nothing but bankruptcy ahead for a successful concern which was placing the power at the load centers and was also carrying the power to the farthest reaches of a State in which there is a power desert. I do not see how that can be avoided if the matter is to be handled in the way the distinguished Senator from Oregon has stated.

Mr. CORDON. Let me say that I hope the Senator from Oklahoma does not overlook the fact that there is to be an 8-month interim, and it may be shorter than that. I say to him very frankly that if it were a 5-year period, with the same provisions, there would be very little hope—in fact, none at all, so far as this arrangement is concerned—that the owners of the lines could pay their installments of capital funds with the funds they could get from this contract. There is simply no question about it.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me for a question?

Mr. CORDON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KERR. Bleak as the Senator from Oregon has indicated the prospects are for the next 8 months, is not the prospect beyond that period of time even bleaker, in view of what seems to be the pronounced attitude of the House of Representatives, and in the absence of a positive stand by the Senate to make this measure more equitable than the House made it, rather than to permit the finished product more nearly to approach the limited provisions of the House of Representatives?

Mr. CORDON. I do not agree with the Senator from Oklahoma that it is more bleak. I will go along with him that it is not as happy as I should like to have it. But of course we have always the question of the legality of the contract. That question has arisen, and must reach finality in the courts. Finally the contract will either be approved and be legal or will not be found to be legal.

I do not apprehend that the situation will be very bleak, from the financial aspect, even if the contract is found to be illegal. I can see no reason in the world why there should be a financial loss in the area, even if we were to take the view that the ultimate conclusion would be that the contract would be declared invalid. Those transmission lines are there; they are needed. It is probable that they were erected at a time when they could be built more cheaply than they could be built 5 years from now, or at some other future time. They have a definite place in the electrical

transmission picture of that area. There is no reason in the wide world why whoever operates in that area should not take them at their full value.

Mr. KERR. Even if they are taken by a private utility?

Mr. CORDON. Even if they are taken by a private utility. I can see no reason why that should not occur; and I know that when a similar situation has developed elsewhere that has been the result.

This measure carries a provision with respect to an incomplete line in South Carolina, where the Government was enjoined from completing the construction, and where the Comptroller General held that the contract was invalid. This measure carries provision for the sale of that incomplete line to a local power authority, so as to pay the Government in full; and the local power authority is prepared to take over the line. I am quite sure, from the discussion I had, that two private power companies would have been happy to have had the same opportunity.

So the lines are valuable.

The use of power is growing by leaps and bounds, every day; and under the most adverse picture which could be developed, there will be plenty of bidders for the purchase of the lines. So the co-operatives undoubtedly will be in a position either to operate the lines or to get the benefit of them through a contract such as the one they outlined.

I do not feel too badly about it. I should like to see finality written here, and, when it is written, know that the people in that area have what the 1944 Flood Control Act gives them.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman a question, inasmuch as the adjudication in the pending bill, to date, has been in favor of the contracts, and inasmuch as the language of the report reads that—

No funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954.

Is there any merit in the position of REA co-ops that this bill will result in bankruptcy for some of them? In the opinion of the distinguished chairman, would it not be possible for them to stretch the nature of the language of the report at least until February 28, 1954, in order that they may not go bankrupt?

Mr. CORDON. From the language, they can certainly reach a conclusion that the funds are available, or that applying the yardstick, their use is possible. I hope they do not construe the language as being a death sentence that is to be executed on the 28th day of February. The 28th day of February is included as a warning to those within the executive departments that they have got to start moving, if they are to get this matter settled within the time limits fixed by the bill; and that is all. That is the sole purpose.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, unfortunately I note that under the conference report we in Minnesota had to suffer certain casualties in connection with the pending measure. I note that the specific provision of the Senate bill that a transmission line should be constructed from Big Bend to Watertown, Granite Falls, and Fergus Falls, as well as Benson, was eliminated.

Everyone in Minnesota who is at all acquainted with the situation would fully agree that the Senate was entirely justified in providing that transmission lines should be constructed to Fergus Falls and to Benson, Minn. Therefore, I am greatly disappointed that the House conferees would take such a shortsighted view of the matter; because that provision certainly was justified, and there could be no reason in the world for its omission. Could the Senator give me some comfort as to why that attitude was taken?

Mr. CORDON. I cannot, I am afraid, give the Senator as much comfort as I should like. I would say to him that a valiant battle was fought by the Senate conferees, but, unfortunately, it had some of the aspects of the recent unpleasantness in Korea—the outcome was not so satisfactory as we would have liked. I may say to the Senator that the deletion of the amendment offered by the Senator, which was included in the bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee when he offered it and retained by the Senate, does not represent any finality so far as the program is concerned.

The House took the position that the appropriation this year should be such as would extend the fingers of the transmission lines south into Nebraska, southeast into the edge of Iowa, east into the edge of Minnesota, and north part way through North Dakota. The idea was that, within that area, funds should be furnished not only for planning, but also to allow construction to be started.

Opposition was voiced to the line's being constructed to Fergus Falls. Of course, that appears in the debates in the House; so I am not saying anything to the Senator which he cannot find by reference to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Senate conferees supported, as long as there was any possible hope of maintaining their position, the line or system of lines the Senate had agreed upon. I would say to the Senator that the final language at least provides not only for planning, but also for application or construction, which takes the line out of the planning stage; but there is nothing here that provides for any extension beyond the limits at Granite Falls.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon will yield further, I should like to make an observation regarding this entire matter. Those of us who speak for Minnesota, and the REA's in Minnesota and the 16 western county associations, have had the full concurrence of the Northern States Power & Light Co. Northern States Power and Light is one of the large utilities of the Northwest. It has agreed with us that it would be sound to have a transmission line constructed from Sioux

Falls northeasterly toward Granite Falls, including Fergus Falls and Benson. That would give us a circuit. We have within the past 3 years endeavored to accomplish that; in fact, during the past 2 years we have gone before the Appropriations Committee with a proposition like that. Each time we were asked to aid in voting appropriations to construct not only the flood-control projects on the Missouri, but also the power units which would go into those flood-control projects on the Missouri. We were asked to assist in providing funds. But every time we have asked those on the House side to approve funds for transmission lines which would serve Minnesota, we have run into what appeared to be an insurmountable barrier.

I do not know what the House Members are thinking, but it seems unreasonable to me that we should constantly be asked to appropriate funds for transmission lines, as well as for flood-control projects, on the Missouri and in South Dakota and North Dakota; but that, when it comes to getting one penny for transmission lines into Minnesota, the House managers of conferences, or the Members of the House, either say, "It is against our principle," or they give some other reason for not being willing to permit us to have transmission lines in Minnesota.

Frankly, I am getting to the point where I am not satisfied. I certainly am not pleased about what has been happening. The Northern States Power & Light Co. and the 16 REA's in western Minnesota all agreed that there should be a transmission line constructed from Sioux Falls, Minn., across to Pipestone and up to Granite Falls, including Fergus and Benson; and then on to Fargo, making a circuit between Randolph and Garrison Dam, tying up with the big utilities which could give us steam power for the purpose of firming up, if we had to firm up the hydroelectric-generated current.

Never at any time, however, was I able to make the Members of the House see any logical reason or any economic reason in the proposal. Whether they simply did not want to see it, or whether they would not concern themselves with it, I have never yet learned. But I want to say for the RECORD that it was disturbing to me when, a year ago, I saw that a transmission line was authorized and constructed from Big Bend north, across a part of South Dakota and into North Dakota, to Jamestown, then east to Fargo, exactly what we had begged and pleaded for just across the line in Minnesota.

Mr. President, are we forever to appropriate funds for every other conceivable power unit, including transmission lines, but when we ask for a penny, when we beg for a few measly lines from Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., and the line from Fergus Falls to Benson are eliminated. Both are commonsense and reasonable proposals.

Mr. President, I am merely indicating that I have reached the point where I am going to tell the general public just what kind of a deal Minnesota has been given in connection with this matter.

It is not merely one person who has asked for it. It is a question on which the power companies, the REA, and the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota have been in agreement. But we do not get anywhere when we sit down with the House Members.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Senator knows that the Senators from North Dakota and South Dakota have joined with him in his request.

Mr. THYE. I am happy that the Senators from those States support me in this statement. The request which has been made by the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota and by the REA and the power companies is an absolutely logical one. Nothing could be more reasonable than to construct the lines I have described. There are not only steam plants, but there are the REA's with diesel and steam plants that are willing to firm up the hydraulic energy available for use. The Bureau of Reclamation joined with us, but on the House side they take the attitude that they are lords and masters over the power of the Missouri installation. They will not let the power go anywhere except where they think it should go.

Mr. President, I am not blaming the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], because he knew what the situation was. He stood with us and supported us in committee, and he supported us on the Senate floor. I know the difficulties with which he was faced in conference, because I have talked to some of the other conferees, myself. If I were to go into the Black Hills and look at the chiseled faces on Mount Rushmore, I would get as much response as I get from some of the House Members.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. If the Senator should look at those great faces of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln which are carved on Mount Rushmore, he would receive a great deal more inspiration.

Mr. THYE. I agree that I would get inspiration, but I would meet the same stony faces that I meet when I talk to some of the conferees with reference to transmission lines. [Laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. May I say that everytime we talk about it to the House conferees it is like coming in contact with a blank wall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the conference report. I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Thye] as to the response received from the conferees of the House being inadequate, and as to their being hardhearted, and as to their being hardhearted, and stony-faced. [Laughter.] I believe, however, Mr. President, that the Senate has its remedy in declining to be a party

to the attempt on the part of the House to do that which, in the judgment of the senior Senator from Oklahoma, will destroy the rural co-ops progressively. Those that are not impaired fatally during the 8-month interim provided in the conference report will, in the judgment of the senior Senator from Oklahoma, be fatally stricken thereafter.

Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the distinguished members of the conference committee of the Senate. I do not believe there are anyabler men in this body than are those who represented us in the conference. I am convinced that their purpose was to secure at the conference that which has been put into the bill by the Senate. I am convinced of that, because the provisions adopted by the Senate had been written in the appropriation bill by the participation and cooperation of the distinguished Senators who represented us at the conference.

As I discuss this matter, Mr. President, I want it distinctly understood that I do so with deep respect and regard for the Senate conferees and their purpose.

I believe the Senate should reject the conference report, because, in my judgment, it no more reflects the desire of our conferees than it reflects the mandate of the Senate.

Mr. President, we are dealing with groups of American citizens. The rural electric cooperatives are creatures of the Congress. They were organized under authority of the Congress. They have developed their program in accordance with the policies written by the Congress. They have come a long way, Mr. President, and they stand on the threshold of the realization of the fondest dreams any group of American citizens already free have ever had to improve their way of life.

If we adopt this conference report, Mr. President, Congress shall have betrayed the faith of those people. If we adopt this conference report we are seeing how much we can restrict the creatures of the Congress rather than how we can enforce equity for them. If we adopt the conference report, the most favorable interpretation is that we are seeking to give them artificial respiration for a brief period of time during which they will be aware that they have received a mandate to prepare themselves for their demise in 8 months.

The great Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] said he was sure there would be purchasers to bid for their assets. I say to him that if it were necessary I could name them. They have been in the Halls of Congress, telling Senators that their program is to bring about such a condition that they will be the only alternative of the REA cooperatives. They are saying to the cooperatives, "Have no fear. In your last hours we will be there to hold your hand and comfort you as you leave the realm of vital, active operation and existence and take your way yonder across the Great Divide." They say, "We will give you the comfort of knowing that we will bid something for the properties which have been the pride of your hearts and which have done much indeed to brighten the lives of your members and their families."

Mr. President, I shall not be a party to that kind of treatment of the people constituting the rural electric cooperatives.

In the early days, in the Indian Territory, shotgun weddings were not unusual. But ordinarily they were arranged by the irate father of the bride, operating upon the prospective groom. This is the first time I have ever seen a shotgun wedding where the parent took the shotgun to his daughter, and coerced her, without benefit of clergy, into a union with one who had nothing but rape in his heart.

Private utilities are not seeking a happy home with the REA's, but a final resting place for them. If I am to be a party to Congress being a parent of a bride, and seeking by shotgun methods to find a groom for my daughter, I would at least try to find one in whom, at one time in her life, she had some confidence, and for whom she had some respect.

If we adopt this report, we shall be the befuddled parent, waving a shotgun in the face of our offspring. We would not be providing a trousseau for our daughter, but a shroud. I say we would not be opening a better way of life, but we would be compelling the REA's to go into bankruptcy.

Mr. President, let us look at the language of the report:

None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities.

I do not believe I ever before heard the Congress of the United States say it was passing a law to prevent the carrying out of a valid contract. I can understand how Congress would seek to persuade the implementation of a contract. The great Senator from Oregon said he had not thought the contracts were valid. I respect his opinion. There is no abler man in the Senate. I have always felt the contracts were valid. Certainly they were made in accordance with legislation of Congress. If they were invalid contracts, no one was to blame but Congress, because Congress wrote the laws whereby the contracts were authorized by and between creatures of Congress, whose duties and opportunities were fixed by Congress. They were contracts between creatures of Congress—between the Rural Electrification Administration, on the one hand, and REA cooperatives and the Southwestern Power Administration on the other hand.

Congress by its legislation said those contracts could be made, and by subsequent acts approved them. Although there were distinguished Members of the Senate who did not feel they were authorized, the contracts were made in accordance with legislation passed by Congress, and they have since been approved by the appellate court for this district, the court which passed on the question specifically, and said they were valid contracts.

Yet, Mr. President, here is a legislative mandate which says:

None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which pro-

vide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities.

Why should we single out a group of farmers and say, "You cannot be permitted to carry out the contracts which you have made for your benefit in accordance with the legislative authority of your Congress"? Why should we do that? I will tell you why. We do it because the House committee has held up a big stick and has said, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther. If you do, here is where you will be knocked in the head."

Why do they say that? They wrote it into their report on the bill when it came to the Senate. They said:

With respect to construction activities, essential and completely justified projects in the construction stage should be carried to completion to avoid waste of Federal funds, but wherever possible, private enterprise shall be taken into partnership to build, own, and operate that part of each project that can be handled by private ownership under conditions that protect the interests of all the people.

I know of no more fallacious concept than that, as between utilities and REA cooperatives, the utility is the only one that represents either private ownership or private enterprise. I submit that an REA cooperative, owned by a group of farmers, is more of a free, competitive, private enterprise than is a utility. I have nothing against utilities. I would fight just as hard for the protection of the rights of utilities as I would for the protection of the rights of rural cooperatives. But, by the same token, I would fight just as hard to prevent private utilities from usurping and consuming rural cooperatives as I would to make it possible for them to continue in their regular orbit of business.

REA's are not protected by the statute with an exclusive franchise. REA's cannot go to a State regulatory body for the purpose of getting increases in rates. When private utilities seek to increase their rates, they do it of their own free will, in accordance with the action of their own boards of directors, elected by their own members.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to compliment my distinguished colleague for stating the case of REA so correctly, and to supplement what he has said. I believe the Senate should realize that these contracts, which have been made invalid by the action and insistence of the House, have been ratified year after year after year by action of Congress.

Now, when projects are ready to go into production to supply electricity to farmers and other preferred users, when the apple is ripe, when the groundwork is prepared, when the ground is plowed and is ready to serve the people, it is proposed to let the apple fall into the laps of private utilities that have fought REA through many years.

I say to my distinguished colleague that the REA has planned a program of engineering and has made loans to make generating and transmission facilities available not only for the hours that

farmers use electricity, but to run generators, not for 8 or 10 hours, to supply the farm load, but for the full 24-hour period, to get maximum production of electricity, so that all preferred users can share in the benefits from the investment of Government funds through REA loans.

The language in the statement on the part of the managers of the House would bind the Senate, against its parliamentary rules, to cause the REA to go into bankruptcy, because REA would be denied the fulfillment of a carefully designed plan that would make the REA program successful.

Bear in mind that when this legislation becomes law, when the REA's go bankrupt, when the properties are sold on the bargain counter to the first takers, we shall hear a hue and cry from the propagandists who have fought REA all these years. They will be saying, "You see, the government cannot run anything. We told you REA would fail."

Yet, by congressional mandate, we are directing the failure of these carefully engineered and designed projects which, if left to operate according to design, would serve the best interests of the people. We are using vicious language in the bill, which the House conferees have insisted be inserted. We are to create bankruptcy, and eventually the sale of these properties for the benefit of some privileged utility which can come in and pick them up on the bargain counter, because we made them go bankrupt by congressional order.

Mr. KERR. I thank my distinguished colleague. He could not be more nearly correct, with one slight exception. He stated that we would be arranging matters so that the apple would drop into the lap of the utilities. I believe he will agree with me that we would be plucking the apple ourselves and placing it in the lap of the utilities.

Mr. MONRONEY. The junior Senator from Oklahoma stands corrected.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to tell the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that every REA cooperative in the State of Missouri is up on its interest payments, and every one is either up or ahead on its payment of principal.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma a question. As I understand his line of reasoning, if we go through with this action and this language, despite the fine effort of our representatives in the conference, there will really only be one purchaser of the equipment, and that will be the private utilities. Because of the nature of the setup they will, in effect, be able to name their own price for what is actually now owned by all the taxpayers. Is that not correct?

Mr. KERR. It is owned by all the taxpayers who are members of the cooperatives which constitute a great segment of our taxpayers. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator another question.

Mr. KERR. Just a moment, before the Senator asks his question. He said that the REA membership and cooperatives were up in their payments of principal and interest. No doubt he is aware of the fact that tonight they are up on their hind legs fighting the adoption of this conference report by their representatives in the United States Senate.

Mr. SYMINGTON. That is correct.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma one further question. Many of the cooperatives in the State of Missouri say that the adoption of this report would bankrupt them. That means that they would not be able to pay back their loans.

Mr. KERR. That is correct.

Mr. SYMINGTON. In effect, therefore, would that not represent a loss to all the taxpayers?

Mr. KERR. It would indeed. It would mean that this Government, which made it possible for them to launch that enterprise, this Government, which authorized certain methods of operation, now says, "We will arrange matters so that it will be impossible for you to repay to your Government the money which you borrowed from it in accordance with legislative authority and a noble concept and lofty principle for the betterment of your conditions."

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. HENNINGS. Does not the able and distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, who has just made an excellent presentation of the circumstances and the unhappy future of the electric cooperatives in our section of the country, believe that this is the beginning of a concerted effort to reach out over the length and breadth of the land and drive the rural electric cooperative associations to the wall, destroying public power wherever it can be destroyed, to the ultimate advantage and benefit of the private utilities?

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Missouri is eminently correct. The Senator from Oklahoma was in the process of reading the language in the House report on the bill. With the indulgence of the senior Senator from Missouri, I shall now complete the reading. It will require only a moment to confirm his worst fears and the answer given by the Senator from Oklahoma in the affirmative to his question.

Reading further from the language of the House committee report:

In all future projects or new starts which include transmission lines, private enterprise shall be urged to take the initiative in constructing, owning, and operating such works before money is made available for Federal construction.

This committee recognizes that this policy cannot be fully put into operation in the fiscal year 1954, but all interested parties are urged to keep this policy in mind and to plan accordingly.

A careful review of the committee's actions on this bill will clearly indicate its adherence to the policy it has adopted.

Therein the House committee, later the House itself, and later the House conferees on the bill, served notice that, regardless of the Food Control Act of 1944, regardless of the provisions of every

public power bill written by the Congress in more than 50 years, they intend to implement, by the report of a committee, by a conference report, and by any other possible method, a policy whereby the day will soon come when the utilities will be the only purchasers of public power at the busbar, and the only sellers of power to every REA cooperative in this country. When that time comes the REA cooperatives in Oklahoma might just as well get ready to pay twice as much for power as they now pay. The same thing will be true across the length and breadth of this Nation. I do not believe that the Senate tonight, even if we are drawing near what we hope will be the close of this session, should make itself either the victim of that policy or a party to it.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HENNINGS. Is it not true that this vote will, in effect, be a test vote which should be of the greatest interest to all Members of this body who believe that the REA system of cooperatives should be protected?

Mr. KERR. The Senator is eminently correct.

Mr. HENNINGS. This is not a crisis which affects only those companies affected by the Southwestern Power Administration. People over the length and breadth of the land will view this action as a repudiation by the Congress of the efforts of the rural electric cooperatives to bring power to the farmers and to the rural communities of this country.

Mr. KERR. Through their own instrumentalities. The Senator is eminently correct.

Mr. HENNINGS. Is it not true that those of us who wrote to recommit, as I propose to do, will be going on record as unalterably opposed to the attempt to destroy all that those people have built up over the years, by taking away their lifeblood?

Mr. KERR. The Senator is eminently correct.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. I should like to commend the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma for his very fine statement in connection with the Southwest Power Administration. I may say that I served on the House Interior Appropriations Committee for several years, and had the privilege and honor of helping to provide for some decent transmission lines to the Senator's people in Oklahoma and the people in the Southwest area generally.

I wish to add my voice to that of my colleagues by saying that I shall be happy to join with the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma and vote to recommit the bill to conference, in order to achieve the objective which we should achieve in order to get a decent bill.

Mr. KERR. I appreciate those remarks from the great Senator from Washington.

The Senate can express itself on this subject in a manner which will preserve the rights of these people, or we shall have been a party to their impairment, and in my judgment, their ultimate destruction.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. Just a moment.

A few weeks ago we had before us a bill to authorize \$150 million for what was a noble, worthy, but entirely inadequate effort to help alleviate suffering and prevent bankruptcy among the cattle producers and farmers in the drought-stricken areas.

In this action, Mr. President, we are imposing bankruptcy upon a far greater number of cooperative farm operations. To the senior Senator from Oklahoma it is fantastic that Congress would move to meet emergencies in which people and families and institutions were threatened with bankruptcy, and then by its own action inflict bankruptcy upon certain groups of people and organizations which Congress itself has created.

Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will rise up and say to the sheriff that no foreclosures are going to come to the REA co-ops by reason of any action of the Congress of the United States, rather than do that which in the opinion of the senior Senator from Oklahoma will be to put the hammer in the hand of the sheriff and start the tolling of time, at the termination of which at an early day the sheriff will have to stand up and sell the REA co-ops under foreclosure by reason of bankruptcy and failure. I now yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the distinguished and able senior Senator from Oklahoma for one of the most brilliant and able arguments it has been my privilege to hear since I have been a Member of this body. I wish to join with him, stand side by side, and stay as long as is necessary to force the conference report back into conference with the House, in order that the death sentence on the cooperatives may be eliminated.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. I say to him that I have never yet failed to see him stand up in this body and take a stand for the benefit of the REA co-ops and the farmers of our country.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. I should like to congratulate the Senator from Oklahoma and to say to him that I will be one of those who will fight with him to recommit the conference report.

Mr. KERR. I appreciate the remarks of the able Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. I wish to commend the Senator from Oklahoma. In my long years in Congress I have heard many speeches on public power policy. I have never heard a more forceful or brilliant

speech than he has made tonight. He has very ably described the onslaught which has for its purpose the destruction of the public power policy of our country, which began 50 years ago with Theodore Roosevelt, which we have strengthened and defined through the years, and which now under the language of the House of Representatives would be torn down and destroyed. It would create a situation under which our REA co-ops could not continue successfully to operate.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator from Alabama for his eloquent and appropriate words.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. I wish to join my colleagues in commending the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for the vigorous fight he is waging tonight. I think what the conference report proposes constitutes one of the most unjust acts ever perpetrated upon the American people since I have been in the Senate. It does seem to me that there ought to be some way in which we could prevent such corruption and dishonesty being put over on the American people.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator from Montana.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I should like to congratulate the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma on the magnificent attack he has made. I should like to associate myself with him in his effort to recommit the bill to conference.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am very happy to join my distinguished senior colleague in the fight. I do not believe the Senate should be forced to surrender to the House of Representatives on a policy which I believe ultimately will mark the beginning of a giveaway of the REA's to the private power interests. I wish to be recorded on the side of voting for a recommitment of the report to the conference committee.

Mr. KERR. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. President, I believe we would serve the interests of equity and justice and fairness to the REA co-ops and to the farm families of America by refusing to approve the conference report, and by insisting that it be returned to conference, where the provision of the bill as passed by the Senate could again be brought to the attention of the conferees, in the hope that it would be accepted by the conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have listened with interest and with undivided attention to the magnificent argument of the great Senator from Oklahoma. In the face of his sound analysis of the effects of the conference report, I do not see how any Senator could subscribe to it. I hope the conference report will be rejected. I congratulate the Senator from Oklahoma on the great argument he has made.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I am glad to yield to the great Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. In view of the treatment we in Minnesota have received by the House members of the conference committee, I cannot support the conference report. I regret exceedingly that I shall have to vote to reject the conference report. I tried for 3 years to accomplish what the Senate had written into its legislative bill. If the House conferees could not see fit to concur in what the Senate had done with respect to the very small amount which we in Minnesota had asked for, I certainly cannot support the conference report.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I now yield to the junior Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to join the Senator from Oklahoma in voting against the conference report. As my senior colleague has pointed out, the conference report is not too kind to the State of Minnesota. I pointed that fact out in a few remarks earlier this evening. I suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma that the fight to maintain public power is not over. After all, it is a continuing battle, and the fight that has been put up for a half century is not to be lost in one bill.

While the Senator has pointed out very clear weaknesses—and they are almost death blows to the REA and to the REA co-ops—in the conference report, I believe he has given the signal for the continuing battle. I expect to see him in the forefront of the battle, and I say to him that he can depend upon my support as one of the soldiers in the ranks.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I have been inspired by his constant adherence to that principle and the vigor with which he has supported it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma is a great Baptist and a great churchman, and I know he has seen many fine testimonial meetings. I do not know of any better one than the one being held tonight, and I do not know of any other subject that ought to bring Senators to their feet more than a discussion of the REA. The fight the Senator from Oklahoma is waging on the floor tonight is in essence a fight to save REA, the rural farmer-owned and farmer-operated electric co-ops. Of course, the able Senator has seen in the course of the past few

months other conference reports come to the Senate, and other bills presented to the Senate, which had for their purpose the doing away with some worthwhile agency. I believe that in every one of those instances it was possible at least to suggest something that sounded like a logical reason. However, can the Senator from Oklahoma think of a single reason which is being urged as logical for dissolving or starting the dissolution of a fine program that has been carried on by the REA for the past many years?

Mr. KERR. I appreciate that question from the distinguished Senator from Alabama. I join him in expressing the highest praise for the concept, operation, and carrying out of this great program; and I share with him his great concern and distress over the effect on the REA's of the adoption of the conference report.

For that reason I thank him for joining me in the effort to prevent adoption of the conference report.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield further to me?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wish to commend the Senator from Oklahoma for making this fight. I hope he will request a yea-and-nay vote on the question of agreeing to the conference report. I assure him that I shall stand with him and shall vote with him.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, I wish to say to the Senator from Oklahoma that his able presentation seems like old home week to me. In our area we have had this problem for a long time, and we have fought it out.

The Senator from Oklahoma did not go quite far enough when he said perhaps this measure would mean the death of the rural electric cooperatives.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to another factor that is involved. On page 1323 of part 2 of the hearings of the Appropriations Committee, we find the testimony of Mr. Gajan, who said, among other things:

Mr. GAJAN. My name is U. J. Gajan. I am manager of the Southwest Louisiana Electric Membership Corp., domiciled in Lafayette, La. We serve in excess of 21,000 farm families in southwest Louisiana. I have been directed by the Louisiana association to represent them before this committee.

We certainly urge that this committee give favorable consideration to the Eisenhower budget for the SPA appropriations.

In Louisiana, Mr. Chairman, we are strictly dependent upon an outside source for our power supply; not only the rural electric co-operatives, but also the municipalities.

For the small towns that have decided to have municipal plants, this is the end, unless they pay rates from 9 to 13 or 14 mills per kilowatt-hour, after the private utilities gobble up those facilities.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Washington is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND rose.

Mr. KERR. Does the Senator from California wish to ask a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wonder whether the Senator from Oklahoma realizes that it is not in order to move that the conference report be returned for a further conference, but that the pending question is only on agreeing to the conference report, with the result that the conference report can be either accepted or rejected, only.

Mr. KERR. I have not made a motion to recommit. I have said I oppose approval of the conference report, and I have asked my colleagues to join me in voting it down, so that it may be returned to a further conference and there changed in order to conform to the legislative will previously expressed by the Senate.

Did the Senator from California understand me to make such a motion?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Perhaps I had misunderstood the Senator from Oklahoma. I thought he intended to move to recommit the report.

Does the Senator from Oklahoma understand that the House has already accepted the conference report, and that the conferees on the part of the House have been discharged?

Mr. KERR. That does not give me great concern. If such action were binding upon the Senate, I would say we should ask that the House give us at least the status of some kind of junior position.

Certainly the Members of the Senate are bound by their own conscience and their obligation to their own constituents. If the Members of the Senate were of a mind to let the House settle all these matters, then we might as well resolve ourselves into impotency, rather than maintain the stature and dignity and usefulness given us by the Constitution and accepted by us when we became Members of this body.

Mr. President, as I understood the distinguished senior Senator from California, we were to settle this matter tonight, and I am very hopeful that may be done. I have received a message which will require me to return to Oklahoma early in the morning.

I certainly hope that, as the Senator from California has stated, this report will be voted upon tonight, and that there will be no change in that program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as one who signed the conference report, I should like to say that, while I concur in practically all that the Senator from Oklahoma has said with respect to the situation in the Southwest area, we are faced with a practical situation.

The House of Representatives voted to appropriate only \$150,000 for a continuing fund to carry on the operations of the Southwestern Power Administration. That is not sufficient money to operate the program and do the things which are necessary to be done, for more than a month or possibly 6 weeks. That was the way the bill came to us from the House of Representatives.

The conferees on the part of the House insisted that the House would not agree to appropriate an additional dol-

lar under any circumstances if that would result in implementing the contract which provides for amortization of the power plants and transmission lines. The House conferees simply refused to agree to have that done. We talked over the matter again and again. On 2 or 3 different occasions we said, "Very well, take the question back to the House of Representatives."

Finally, the arrangement now appearing in the conference report was worked out. It is an interim arrangement. It is good only until next February. It is proposed in the hope that between now and next February the new Secretary of the Interior and the power companies and the others in the area will be able to work out a contract which will solve the entire problem.

The unfortunate part about the act of Congress to which we refer in this case, and which is authority for the making of a contract of the kind which would permit funds to be collected by means of rates sufficiently high to pay for the transmission lines and to pay for the erection of the steam power plants, is that all the contracts are conditioned upon the making of appropriations by Congress. If at any time Congress does not provide the appropriation, there will be no money with which to carry on the operations.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KERR. I recognize that no Member of the Senate has done more in this great fight than has the great Senator from Arizona, and I pay tribute to him. But in view of what he has stated, does not that put upon us the responsibility of making every effort within our power to see to it that sufficient funds are appropriated to carry out the contracts which have been made in accordance with the authority granted by the Congress?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Oklahoma qualifies his question by using the words "within our power." In my judgment, it is not within the power of the Senate to make the House of Representatives appropriate more than \$150,000 for this purpose.

I do not think any good result will be accomplished—I say this frankly—as a practical matter by returning the conference report for a further conference.

On the other hand, I believe that the provision contained in the conference report can be lived with; we can get along with it. The cooperatives that own the steam plants can be paid for the power generated there. The cooperatives that own transmission lines can be paid for transmitting the power over them. On the other hand, the payments cannot be made at a rate sufficiently high to make it possible to amortize either the steam plants or the transmission lines; but payment can be made at rates sufficiently high to enable the cooperatives to do business between now and next February.

I hope that in the interval between now and next February the new Secretary of the Interior will be able to make with the power companies and the others

involved a contract which will settle this difficulty.

If the Senate could be sure that by rejecting the conference report, we could persuade the House of Representatives to appropriate more than \$150,000 for this purpose, and thus obtain all the money needed to do this work, that would be fine. But I do not believe that can be done. That is why I cannot join the Senator from Oklahoma in the position he takes regarding the appropriation.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KERR. We do have the power to return the conference report for a further conference, do we not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; but I say that in view of the attitude of the House of Representatives, I believe that would be a futile gesture.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I have full confidence in the Senator from Arizona. Will he tell me just what the trouble is?

Mr. HAYDEN. The trouble is that the conferees on the part of the House, with whom I talked—and I assume this is also true of the majority of the House of Representatives—do not approve of the original plan whereby the contract was made so as to enable the rural electric cooperatives, through a wheeling arrangement in the purchase of power by the Southwestern Power Administration, to amortize the cost of steam plants and transmission lines over a period of years, so that ultimately they would become the property of the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the transmission line that is referred to an economic proposition?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it profitable?

Mr. HAYDEN. It certainly is. It is just getting into operation now. There is but one of the steam plants in operation, but there will be more in operation this fall. It is a time when the steam power has not been fully developed and when the transmission lines have not been fully completed. It is a period of transition, a time when the new Secretary of the Interior can make a contract that will regulate and regularize the whole procedure; and I hope to see him do that. That is the best we could do with \$150,000, which is all it is possible to get from the House. That is all the House has appropriated. Its conferees cannot go beyond that action. The appropriation will, so to speak, run the show for about 6 weeks, and then there will be no money. By means of \$1,200,000, it will be possible to carry on until February, as we provide; and during that interval of time, we hope to see an adjustment made.

I believe the contracts to be good in principle. I am glad they were made originally. I think the project has been a sound one, to date. But the House does not so regard it, and in the closing days of the session I do not see that

there will be any opportunity to do anything more than what we have accomplished by means of the compromise.

Mr. AIKEN. Am I correct in understanding that the Senator sees nothing to be gained by taking the bill back to conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my judgment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. It is a fact also, is it not, that if the report is rejected, all of the other 65 amendments on which agreement has been reached will be in conference, with new managers on the part of the House, if the House so desires?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true. The whole bill would be wide open. We would be rejecting the conference report in its entirety.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask for a division.

On a division, the report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Bush in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4828, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 27, 1953.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 16, 17, 25, 27, 42, and 47 to the bill (H. R. 4828) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Insert the language proposed by the Senate with the last line thereof amended to read as follows: "shall be carried to the surplus funds and covered into the Treasury."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "": *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "not to exceed \$222,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale Irrigation Project, Idaho to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to expend not to exceed \$300,000 for emergency flood protective work and minor completion work on the irrigation system of the Buford-Trenton Project of which the portion thereof found by the Secretary to be properly allocable to irrigation pursuant to allocations to be made under section 7 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall be repaid

under terms satisfactory to the Secretary and to the water users: Provided further, That."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Insert the language proposed by the Senate with the following amendment: In line 1 of said amendment strike out "(b)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change "December 31, 1956," where it appears in said amendment to "December 31, 1954," and change the period at the end of the amendment to a colon and add the following: "Provided further, That after June 30, 1954, no funds appropriated by this or any other Act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: *Provided further*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000."

Mr. CORDON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 20, 26, 29, 51, and 57.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

By unanimous consent, the following additional reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with amendments:

S. 2451. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 679).

By Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, without amendment:

S. 1688. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (Rept. No. 681).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 251. A bill to amend section 1923 (a) of title 28, United States Code, relating to docket fees (Rept. No. 680).

ADDITIONAL BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. HENDRICKSON (for Mr. TAFT), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (S. 2492) for the relief of Henryk Schwartz, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL QUOTA IMMIGRANT VISAS TO CERTAIN ALIENS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him

to the bill (S. 1917) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas to certain escapees, German expellees, and nationals of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line — insert:

"EMERGENCY MIGRATION

"For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out such migration program as may be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed 65 passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of loans; \$4,000,000; *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the 83d Congress, of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6397."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert:

"CHAPTER V. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

"For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and IV of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended, including not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended, and of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for carrying out title IV of said act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert: "": *Provided further*, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the

provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to reorganization plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person transferred to said agency."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert: "": *Provided further*, That the operations of the International Broadcasting Service presently located in New York City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert:

"RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

"There are hereby made available out of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1954 and certified by the Secretary of Defense to be saved as a result of the armistice in Korea, not to exceed \$200,000,000, to be available, under such terms and conditions as the President may specify and through such officers or agencies as he may designate, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder shall be used only in such parts of Korea as the President deems to be not under Communist control."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments, see foregoing notices of motions to suspend the rule.)

ADDITIONAL MATTERS PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

The following additional matters were ordered to be printed in the Appendix:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

Letter dated July 23, 1953, from J. L. Van Volkenburg, president, CBS Television.

By Mr. COOPER:

Two editorials from the New York Times of today, one entitled "The Last Full Measure," the second entitled "The Stocktaking," both relating to the war in Korea.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 28, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 27, 1953:

UNITED NATIONS

The following-named persons to be representatives of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1953:

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.
James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina.
Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, of Ohio.
James P. Richards, of South Carolina.

The following-named persons to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1953:

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Illinois.
James David Zellerbach, of California.
Henry Ford II, of Michigan.
Dr. Charles M. Mayo, of Minnesota.
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. John E. Gingrich, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Chief of Naval Material.

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve for permanent appointment in the grade of rear admiral in the Naval Reserve:

REAR ADMIRAL, LINE

Ellery Wheeler Stone
Giles Chester Stedman
Luis de Florez
Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss
Edmond Joseph Moran

REAR ADMIRAL, SUPPLY CORPS

Wilfred James McNeil

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to the prescribed qualifications:

LINE

William A. Read	Edward C. Holden, Jr.
Richard R. McNulty	William W. Drake
Karl L. Lange	Charles L. Labarge
James Morton Ross	Harry P. Stolz

MEDICAL CORPS

Richard A. Kern
Alphonse McMahon

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Robert C. Johnson

tions, and terms of office of members of the national council shall be prescribed by the constitution, except that they shall be citizens of the United States. The constitution may prescribe the number of members of the national council necessary to constitute a quorum, which number may be less than a majority of the whole number. The affairs of the corporation between meetings of the national council shall be managed by a board of directors, except that the bylaws may provide for an executive committee to exercise the powers of the board of directors in the interim between its meetings, and for other committees to operate under the general supervision of the board of directors. The number, qualifications, and terms of office of members of the board of directors shall be prescribed by the constitution. The constitution may prescribe the number of members of the board of directors necessary to constitute a quorum which number shall not be less than 20, or two-fifths of the whole number. The board of directors, to the extent provided in the constitution and bylaws, shall have the powers of the national council, in the interim between its meetings. The national council, or between meetings thereof, the board of directors, may authorize and cause to be executed leases, mortgages, and liens upon, and sales and conveyances of, any of the property of the corporation; and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be applied or invested for the use and benefit of the corporation.

"Sec. 5. Meetings of the national council shall be held as provided in the constitution, for elections, and to receive the reports of the officers and board of directors. Special meetings may be called as prescribed in the constitution. The national council and the board of directors shall have power to hold meetings and keep the seal, books, documents, and papers of the corporation within or without the District of Columbia."

Sec. 2. Section 7 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. On or before the first day of April of each year the corporation shall make and transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings for the preceding fiscal year, including a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCORPORATING THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (S. 1273) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American University," approved February 24, 1893, so as to clarify the relations between the board of trustees of the American University and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American University," approved February 24, 1893, as amended, is amended by redesignating section 2 thereof to be section 3, and by inserting after the first section thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) After the date of enactment of this section—

"(1) no person shall be elected to the board of trustees of the corporation unless the election of such person has been approved by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church; members of the board of trustees shall hold office until their successors are elected;

"(2) all property, both real and personal, of the corporation shall be held in perpetuity for educational purposes under the auspices of the Methodist Church and subject to the terms and provisions of the discipline of the Methodist Church; and

"(3) the board of trustees of the corporation shall not propose any amendment by the Congress to this act unless the proposal of such amendment has been previously approved by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

"(b) In the case of any violation by the corporation or the board of trustees of any of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the corporation in and to all property, both real and personal, of the corporation shall vest in the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, or its successor."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' LEAVE ACT OF 1949

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (S. 1393) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949, approved October 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 842), as amended, is amended by inserting after the word "pay" the words "or on leave without pay."

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective as of July 1, 1949.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word to ask the gentleman if he will explain this bill.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a technical amendment to the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act. Through oversight, in all probability, it was provided that the District of Columbia could pay for substitute teachers for teachers who were on leave with pay, but it did not provide it would pay for substitute teachers for teachers who were on leave without pay. This bill is merely to make it possible to employ substitute teachers for teachers whether on leave with or without pay.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASE IN SALARIES OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (S. 2118) to increase the salaries of employees of the Board of Education of

the District of Columbia, and to provide for a study of the pay scales and classifications of such employees and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the salary rates for all salary classes in title I of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947, as amended, except class 29, are hereby increased as follows: 10 percent of the first \$3,000 of each such salary rate; 8 percent of so much of each such rate as is in excess of \$3,000 up to and including \$5,000, and 6 percent of so much of each such rate as exceeds \$5,000.

(b) This section shall take effect on July 1, 1953.

SEC. 2. The Board of Education of the District of Columbia is hereby directed to make a study of the pay scales and classifications of the employees of such Board whose salaries are fixed and regulated by the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947, for the purpose of determining what salary and classification adjustments may be necessary or desirable, and to make a report to the respective chairmen of the Senate and House District Committees not later than January 4, 1954.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word to ask the gentleman to explain the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for an increase in the salaries of employees of the Board of Education. The bill provides that salaries during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953, shall be increased in varying percentages.

The percentage of increase on the first \$3,000 would be 10 percent, on the next \$2,000 8 percent, and on all over \$5,000 would be 6 percent.

The bill also provides that before the 4th of January, 1954, the Board of Education shall make a study of the pay scales and the classification of employees of the Board and report to the Congress by that date. With regard to the last section I have an amendment which, at the proper time, I will ask to have considered.

Mr. McMILLAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2118 which provides a 10-percent pay increase for District of Columbia teachers in the following manner: 10 percent on the first \$3,000, 8 percent on the next \$1,000, and 6 percent on all over \$4,000.

I had hoped that the District of Columbia Committee would have reported H. R. 5619, which I proposed and which had the support of the District of Columbia teachers. However, due to the lateness of the session, it was considered to be more expedient to report out the measure which had previously been approved by the Senate.

The bill which I introduced would have provided an across-the-board salary increase of 10 percent rather than the 10-8-6 proposal of the Senate. I believe that the measure I proposed is more fair and equitable than the bill we have under consideration today. We will recall that

this House recently enacted a 12-percent increase for the police and fire departments. I was one of the principal supporters of that salary increase. I believe in adequate pay for our public servants. But certainly, by comparison, the measure we are considering discriminates against the public-school teacher.

Under this 10-8-6 plan a teacher with a master's degree would be paid less than a police or fire department private with 1 or more but less than 2 years of service. A teacher with a bachelor of arts degree would receive \$3,440 annually or \$460 less than a private just entering the police and fire departments.

It is not necessary for me to plead the case of the District schoolteacher. Every Member in this House of Representatives at one time or another learned to evaluate and respect the men and women who for niggardly wages are devoting their lives to the betterment of education and who have in their care our sons and grandsons, daughters and granddaughters. Throughout the pages of history men's minds have been moulded into greatness by the unsung schoolteacher. Many of the Members in this body today owe their success largely to the wise and understanding teacher who pointed the way and charted the road to the future. Said President Eisenhower:

No man flying a warplane, no man with a defensive gun in his hand, can possibly be more important than the teacher who is leading, training, and explaining to the sound minds that must be the leaders of America.

Low pay for school teachers is one of the scandals of America. We brag about the great salaries we pay to the factory workers, management officials, engineers, and others, yet we ignore the economic plight of one of the most important segments of our population.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that in the interest of obtaining some sort of salary increase this year for local school teachers, I shall support the measure before us today in spite of the fact that I consider it a lopsided, inadequate measure—a mere bone to the teachers of Washington—and incidentally, Mr. Speaker, a bone that is pretty bare of meat. It will certainly be my intention, however, when Congress reassembles to propose another salary increase measure for District schoolteachers. That measure will give full recognition to the important part played in our American way of life by the teaching profession. It will attempt to place teachers on a par with other employees of the District Government, such as the firemen and policemen.

My own candid opinion is that Washington should have a high pay scale for public schoolteachers—that Washington should be the pace maker for other communities throughout the United States to follow. The bill I have in mind will do just that.

It is indeed unfortunate that the lateness of the current session mitigates against the passage of a real teachers' pay raise bill. May I say that the bill I proposed for a straight 10-percent increase was designed to temporarily tide the teachers over until a real honest-to-

goodness pay measure could be devised.

Mr. Speaker, because of the explanation I previously gave, I urge the passage of this measure.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of California: Page 2, line 1, insert before the word "Board" the following: "Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia in cooperation with the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROXHILL] may extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately prior to the passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 947)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 28, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 46, 49, and 59.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 14, 15, 34, 39, 44, 45, 48, 53, 56, 60, 62, 63, 65, and 66 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$38,866,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,004,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,483,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$116,269,660"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$52,509,206"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$19,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,075,290"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only," and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "17½"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,215,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 107. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,028,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$80,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 42, 47, 51 and 57.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN (reserve
on SWP),
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON (reserve
on SWP),

Managers on the Part of the House.

GUY CORDON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM KNOWLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR *Office of the Secretary*

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act

Amendment No. 1: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Operation and Maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,080,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,060,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Operation and Maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Continuing Fund, Southwestern Power Administration

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$1,200,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities. The funds may be used only for the purchase of electric power and energy and the payment of wheeling service charges at rates and in amounts comparable to those paid in the Southwestern Power Administration area under existing contracts based only on use value received with no additional allowance for purchase or lease of facilities. Such arrangements may be made with REA cooperatives in the area but no funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954.

Research in the Utilization of Saline Water

The conferees endorse the language in the Senate report with respect to this appropriation item.

Commission of Fine Arts

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$21,200 instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Bonneville Power Administration

Construction

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$38,866,000 instead of \$38,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$44,193,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers of both Houses have approved the construction program proposed by the Senate as shown in Senate report No. 445 of the present Congress, on pages 6 and 7, with the following modifications: The Snohomish-Kitsap facility has been reduced from \$2,605,000 to \$450,000; the Dalles area service facility has been reduced from \$2,148,000 to \$1,148,000; and new funds allowed have been reduced an additional \$2,172,000 by taking into account recent savings resulting from lower bids and rescheduling of material requirements.

The funds provided for the Chief Joseph-Snohomish No. 3 and 4 facilities are to be used for construction between Chief Joseph and Goldbar.

Construction is not to be started on the Snohomish-Kitsap facility until an independent study of the feasibility of the proposed facility and alternate methods of supplying the Olympia Peninsula has been accomplished.

No money has been allowed in the Dalles area service item for facilities to serve the Harvey Machine Co. pending further study to be accomplished before the next session of Congress.

In the amount allowed for the Middle Fork-Willamette River facility is \$378,000 for acquisition of the Lookout Point-Oakridge line. However, the conferees insist that the Bonneville Power Administration shall not enter into similar agreement or contracts to acquire REA or PUD facilities in the future.

Operation and Maintenance

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$6,004,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

While the managers on the part of the House are not in full agreement on the statements in the Senate report with respect to the purchase of steam generated power, the inequity in surcharges levied on various customers during the 1952 low-water period is recognized by the managers of both Houses, and the Secretary is directed to eliminate such inequities in the future.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$11,483,000 instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,746,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$1,725,000 is for Soil and Moisture Conservation, \$210,000 is for Fire Suppression, \$1,300,000 is for Weed Control, and \$1,210,000 is for General Administration. For other items which were in disagreement, half of the Senate increase has been agreed upon.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 12: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Health, Education, and Welfare Services

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$52,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$52,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The language in the Senate report with respect to adult vocational education is agreed to and no funds are allowed for this program.

The conferees have agreed that \$50,000 is to be used for the Pipestone School in Minnesota, and that no action is to be taken to dispose of the school pending investigation of the entire situation. In accordance with the Senate proposals as stated in its report, a total of \$150,000 has been allowed for foster home care and general welfare assistance in Minnesota.

Commitments under existing contracts with the State of California for the education of Indian children are to be met in full.

Resources Management

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$13,253,760 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,500,000 as proposed by the House.

The same amounts as were available in 1953 have been allowed for all items under this heading with the exception of the soil and moisture conservation item for which \$2,671,672 has been provided, and the repair and maintenance of roads and trails item for which \$2,020,000 has been allowed.

Construction

Amendment No. 15: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate to prohibit the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,060,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 19: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate to authorize the purchase of motor vehicles.

Tribal Funds

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

Bureau of Reclamation
General Investigations

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22: Appropriate \$3,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides that of this amount \$2,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24: Appropriate \$116,269,660 instead of \$108,369,675 as proposed by the House and \$123,589,450 as proposed by the Senate and provides that \$52,509,206 of the amount allowed is to be derived from the reclamation fund.

The conferees have approved the construction program as set forth in the House report and modified in the Senate report except for the items listed below which have been approved in the amounts indicated:

Eklutna project.....	\$7,750,000
All-American Canal.....	250,000
Colorado River front and levee system.....	300,000
Boulder Canyon.....	350,000
Davis Dam.....	3,767,920
Drainage and minor completion program.....	1,000,000
Missouri River Basin project:	
Lower Marias unit.....	7,000,000
Transmission Division.....	14,087,441
Phases B, C, and D.....	2,523,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	225,000
Other departmental agencies..	2,500,000

In addition, the ten percent program reduction shown in the Senate report has been reduced to \$16,237,957, and the reduction to compensate for 1953 unobligated carryover has been increased to \$31,127,082. The conferees have authorized the use of carryover balances from fiscal year 1953 in the amount of \$1,109,517 to complete certain facilities of the transmission division of the Missouri River basin project which were under way in fiscal year 1953 but for which no program was shown in the House or Senate reports. None of these funds are to be used for the Lovell-Yellowtail 115 kilovolt transmission line.

The funds for the microwave program of the Davis Dam project, amounting to \$464,080 have been deleted.

The conferees have allowed \$656,686 for Folsom transmission facilities. It is to be understood that this action by the conferees is not to preclude the completion of the study which the House directed the Secretary of the Interior to undertake to determine the savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project by transfer of the Folsom transmission line at full cost to the public utility serving the area and by the integration and wheeling of Folsom and Nimbus power through the regional transmission system at no additional cost to the United States under the power interchange and wheeling contracts executed after the line was authorized.

The managers on the part of both the Senate and the House agree that the Secretary of the Interior should continue the investigation, initiated at the urging of the House, of Central Valley project power sales contracts recently executed with public agencies to ascertain the legality and the effect of such contracts on project feasibility and on financial aid to project water users in order that appropriate action may be taken, if necessary, to protect the integrity of the project.

The conferees on the part of both Houses endorsed the Senate report language with respect to the Pallsades project.

None of the funds allowed for the Weber basin project are to be used to start construction of the two power plants included in the project.

In adjusting the funds program for the Missouri river basin project, the conferees have reduced the amount allowed for the

Fort Randall-Oahe-Mobridge-Garrison Transmission Line to \$4,500,000. The \$300,000 programmed in the Senate report for the Watertown-Granite Falls-Benson-Fergus Falls transmission line have been disallowed. The amount allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown line is to be used for plans, specifications, and construction of a line from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown, to Granite Falls.

Of the amount allowed for phases B, C, and D of the Missouri river basin project, \$200,000 is to be used for aquifer well drilling and up to \$750,000 for investigations and advanced planning on the Garrison diversion development in North Dakota. The conferees have endorsed the language in the Senate report with respect to the Missouri diversion unit.

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate providing for the transfer of certain facilities to the city of Glen Ullin, North Dakota.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in disagreement.

Operation and Maintenance

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31: Appropriate \$19,500,000 instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,040,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$15,075,290 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

The amount of \$400,000 shown in the program in the Senate report for transfer to the Department of Agriculture has been disallowed. The conferees believe that the services which it was contemplated the Agriculture Department would finance with these funds should be provided to reclamation projects with funds appropriated directly to the Department of Agriculture, and require that a report be filed with the Appropriation Committees of both Houses at the time of the hearings on the 1955 appropriation bill setting forth the extent to which the services contemplated have been provided.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate to transfer \$400,000 to the Department of Agriculture for services in connection with reclamation projects.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$4,500,000 instead of \$4,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Emergency Fund

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 35: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$27,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$26,380,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Allows \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the Senate for cooperation with the states or municipalities for water resources investigations.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 38: Strikes out language inserted by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Bureau of Mines

Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$15,928,180 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,395,918 as proposed by the House.

General Administration

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$1,300,000 instead of \$1,086,300 as proposed by the House and \$1,325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 41: Strikes out language inserted by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

National Park Service

Management and Protection

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$8,300,000 instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Construction

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$13,916,300 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,435,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees have adopted the language in the Senate report with reference to repair of the seawall at Jamestown, Virginia, and the acquisition of lands through condemnation procedure.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$1,268,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 46: Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Management of Resources

Amendment No. 47: Inserts language proposed by the Senate to permit the leasing and management of lands for protection of the Florida Key deer.

The conferees endorse the language in the Senate Report to the effect that no specific project or installation has been disallowed, and the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to operate all of its facilities within the amount provided.

Investigations of Resources

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$4,460,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are in agreement that the cost of fish migration over dams should be included in the reimbursable costs for the dam. It is the desire of the conferees that funds allowed in this bill for research or fish migration over dams should be used to the maximum feasible extent for the development and adaptation of electrical devices now under consideration for controlling the movement of migrating fish.

Construction

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$435,600 as proposed by the House instead of \$313,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$111,000 is for repair of flood damages at the Craig Brook, Maine fish hatchery, \$20,000 is for the Attleboro, Mass., fish hatchery, \$15,000 for the Hebron, Ohio, fish hatchery, and \$122,600 is for the construction of a bridge across Indian Bay and the St. Charles approach roadway and ramps at the White River National Wildlife Refuge in Arkansas. Creation of this wildlife refuge has brought about the need for the construction for which this money is allowed.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 50: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate to authorize the purchase of six aircraft for replacement only.

Office of territories

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Amendment No. 51: Reported in disagreement.

Alaska Public Works

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$12,000,-000 instead of \$14,325,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Construction of Roads, Alaska

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$14,600,-000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount agreed upon the Secretary is authorized to use not to exceed \$2,400,000 for construction work on the Cordova-Richardson Highway.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 54: Inserts 17½ percent as the amount allowed for work by force account out of the total appropriated for the construction of roads in Alaska.

Construction, Alaska Railroad

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$4,215,-000 instead of \$2,715,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,750,000 as proposed by the Senate. No money has been allowed for the rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage Section of the Alaska railroad.

Administration, Department of the Interior

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 56: Eliminates language proposed by the House limiting the amount which can be spent for consultants.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Inserts language authorizing the purchase of not to exceed fifty motor vehicles for replacement only and inserts language proposed by the House authorizing the Secretary to transfer motor vehicles between bureaus and offices.

Amendment No. 59: Changes a section number.

Amendment No. 60: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$250,000 of the funds appropriated in Title I of the Act for personal services for information activities.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLAND CORPORATION

Revolving Fund

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates \$1,028,-000 instead of \$753,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$825,000 is for power facilities, \$18,000 for sugar mill equipment, \$150,000 for agricultural equipment, \$25,000 for housing, and \$10,000 for livestock development.

Grants

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$1,080,-000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount allowed \$930,000 is for actual operating losses for fiscal year 1952 and estimated losses for 1954, \$140,000 is for water and soil conservation work, \$5,000 is for the promotion of tourism, and \$5,000 for forestry.

Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 63: Allows \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates \$80,000 instead of \$85,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 65: Corrects spelling of a word.

Amendment No. 66: Rescinds \$1,264,300 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,447,800 as proposed by the House of funds previously

appropriated to the Southwestern Power Administration for construction.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN (reserve
on SWP),
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON (reserve
on SWP),

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on the Interior appropriation bill comes to the House \$17,352,390 below the Senate figure. The original budget called for \$607,336,400. The bill as it passed the House was in the amount of \$406,130,343 or a reduction below the original budget figure of \$201,206,057. The bill as it passed the Senate was in the amount of \$450,913,940, or an increase over the House figure of \$44,783,-597.

There were two items in the Senate bill that were not in the House bill. They were the Eklutna, Alaska, Dam power item, for which the House of necessity did not furnish any money when the bill was before the House because of the fact that the original authorization for the Eklutna project provided for an amount which was not sufficient to complete the job. Therefore, it was necessary to get an additional authorization through the Congress before the Congress could appropriate more funds for that project. The authorization was increased in an amount sufficient to complete the job, so that Senate included funds for that purpose, which the conferees reduced to \$7,750,000.

Also, the conference report for fiscal year 1953 provided that until organic legislation had been passed by the Congress for the trust islands in the Pacific which were mandated to the United States of America under the United Nations Charter, the Congress would not appropriate further funds for the trust islands. However, I must say that such organic legislation has not as yet been adopted by the Congress, but because of the necessity to keep the administration of the trust islands in operation in accordance with our agreement with the United Nations Charter, it was necessary to appropriate money for that purpose. So the Senate included \$4 million in their bill for the operation and the administration of the trust islands, and that amount was agreed on by the conferees.

Those two items make a total of \$11,-750,000. With the exception of those two items, the bill as it comes to the House is \$15,681,207 above the amount in the bill as it passed the House, and \$17,352,-390 below the Senate figure.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has taken many long weeks of hearings by the House committee and by the Senate committee. We finished the conference at almost the stroke of midnight last Friday. Every Member of the committee is pretty well satisfied with the bill as it passed the

conference. There is one item in dispute among the conferees which I think will be mentioned here today, but as a whole, I am sure that every Member of the House and Senate conferees are very well satisfied with this bill.

You will note that we have reduced the administrative costs considerably for the Interior Department. We have eliminated personnel at least partially to a degree the personnel should be reduced. I know there are too many people yet employed by the Interior Department. But at least this bill makes a start in reducing personnel to the point where it ought to be. We have taken care of the irrigation and reclamation projects to such an extent that we hear no complaint from any one, either any Member of Congress that I know of, or people so affected.

Irrigation, of course, is very necessary in the Western States where water is gold. They call it liquid gold out there and certainly that is exactly what it is; because without irrigation, the economy of the 17 Western States would be reduced to a point where many people would find it difficult to live and prosper in those States, and the money we spend for irrigation is a benefit to every one regardless of where they live.

Members of the committee, and I know Members of Congress recognize that fact and because of that we have appropriated considerable money in this bill, as we have in many years past, for irrigation, reclamation as well as for hydroelectric power, which, of course, is also needed in many areas to help pay the cost of irrigation projects.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Rumors were rampant a number of months ago that the entire personnel, so to speak, of the Bureau of Reclamation, operating in connection with the Central Valley project, would be fired. I would like to have some assurance from the chairman that that is not true; that there will be sufficient personnel to handle the water contracts and do the necessary servicing in connection with the Central Valley projects.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman may be entirely assured of that. And he may assure his people of that. Here are the facts. When we reduce personnel, then we can appropriate more money for irrigation and reclamation which are so greatly needed in the gentleman's State and every other State in the West.

Mr. HUNTER. There is no question but that there has been a great deal of overstaffing. I have had employees of the Bureau themselves tell me that they could do without the number of employees that they have had. So there is an admission within the Bureau itself that a reduction was in order.

Mr. JENSEN. It certainly was. And there will be more reductions to follow. I can assure the gentleman and every

Member of Congress and every American that there will be sufficient personnel to carry on the business of the Interior Department in a proper business-like manner.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. On page 6 of the conference report I notice there has been a reduction for the Snohomish-Kitsap power line, which feeds a part of my area from the Chief Joseph Dam. I think a very wise provision has been placed in there, that there should be a study of its feasibility, and I commend you for it, but in the future I hope you will remember that this line will feed a very important defense area and a growing industrial area.

Mr. JENSEN. The committee is well aware of that fact, and I assure the gentleman the committee will make an investigation and we will always bear in mind that the defense of our country is involved in that project.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I note on page 7 of the report under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Health, Education and Welfare Services," that the committee has definitely instructed that no action be taken to dispose of the Pipestone Indian School prior to an investigation made by the Committee on Appropriations this fall. That is your intention?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. You will note \$50,000 was left in the bill to keep the Indian school at Pipestone operating, and you will note, as you said, that a thorough investigation will be made as to the need for the Pipestone Indian School, and by people who are well able to get the true facts.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The intent is that this investigating committee will determine whether or not these Indian children, who are wards of the Federal Government and who have no homes, are better off in foster homes scattered throughout the State, or whether they would be better taken care of in such a school as Pipestone? That is the question which will be resolved and reported to the subcommittee?

Mr. JENSEN. That is the purpose of the investigation which will be made.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. One further question, if you will. I note on page 9 of the report that the committee states in this language concerning transmission lines, "\$300,000 programed in the Senate report for the Watertown, Granite Falls, Benson, Fergus Falls, transmission line have been disallowed." The amount allowed for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown line is to be allowed to be used for plans, specifications, and construction of the line from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown to Granite Falls?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Just what was the reasoning of the subcommittee or the conference committee in refusing to extend this line further into Minne-

sota? We had hoped that at the very least it could this year be committed for construction as far as Benson.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, as the gentleman knows, I have explained that before in the House. The Congress saw fit to build a 230-kilovolt line from Randall Dam to Sioux City, Iowa, just inside the Iowa line, and to stop there, and let the people of Iowa come there and get their hydropower. We also built a line from Randall Dam to O'Neill, Nebraska, about 50 miles into the State of Nebraska, and we stopped there. The people of Nebraska can come there and get their hydropower. Then, in order to be fair with the State of Minnesota, we are allowing money in this bill to start investigation and even construction of a 230 kilovolt line from Big Bend, S. Dak., to Granite Falls, Minn. We allowed that line from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., which is inside the Minnesota line; and we stopped there so the people of Minnesota can come there and get their hydropower from the Missouri Valley project, treating Minnesota exactly as we treated Iowa and Nebraska.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further? I do not want the gentleman to feel that I am not appreciative of what he has given us, in bringing these transmission lines as far as Granite Falls, because I am grateful.

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Further, the conferees also allowed money for the construction of a transmission line from Jamestown to Fargo, N. Dak., did they not?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Of course, that is a beginning of the big loop that we hoped would be connected in Minnesota. However, this will leave Fergus Falls, which is in Mr. HAGEN's district, with no access at this time to the cheap power from the Missouri River. Minnesota needs badly the utmost possible amount of this power as the gentleman from Iowa knows.

Do we have any faint hope at all that perhaps next year this line may possibly be extended further, either from the north or from the south, and that steps will be taken to form the loop? Or is that hope entirely foreclosed?

Last year you will recall the subcommittee assured me that this year we in Minnesota would get our dream for this great Minnesota transmission belt line practically consummated. We have just a little portion of that given to us in this bill. I appreciate that little portion, but still might I say to the gentleman from Iowa we are still dreaming of the conclusion of that project, which 20 great REA cooperatives and 3 large private utilities would like to see put into being. So I am wondering if today the gentleman could possibly give us a little hope for the future completion of this project.

Mr. JENSEN. I think we should cross that bridge at a later date.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman. He has a very difficult appropriation bill to handle and there

seem to be only a few honest points of difference.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. I do appreciate the consideration given by the committee in authorizing and agreeing with the Senate on this item for starting a line from Jamestown to Fargo, N. Dak., which is just across the river from Moorhead, Minn., in my district. We appreciate your cooperation in this very much and appreciate very much the money provided, \$1 million.

We likewise appreciate the handling of the matter of keeping the Pipestone Indian School open for Indian children of my district and other sections of Minnesota. You also have provided \$150,000 for foster homes for Indian children of Minnesota. We commend the gentleman and his committee for their cooperation in this regard.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. I wish to inquire of the chairman of the committee about amendment No. 4, having to do with the Clarks Hill-Greenwood transmission line, but I would like to say before the gentleman answers the question that I appreciate the fine work the chairman of the subcommittee has done. The members of this committee have always been very considerate. I just regret that the Clarks Hill-Greenwood powerline developed into such a controversy so as to cause all this trouble. I regret all of this delay. I think the committee has arrived at a very fine solution to the problem to let Greenwood County, which has a public power commission, pay the Government for the money that has been spent and then pay the contractor so that he will not have to sue the Government for the money that he has lost while the line is uncompleted and his machinery has been lying out in the rain. This solution proposal meets with the approval of the private power companies involved, the Greenwood County Power Commission, the people who need power, and the Department of the Interior. This is a compromise that we all hope will be adopted by this House.

I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, what are the further recommendations of the committee now concerning the Clarks Hill-Greenwood powerline? Is the chairman and the committee going to recommend the adoption of this amendment as it appears in the conference report?

Mr. JENSEN. I must say that because of the high regard in which the gentleman's colleagues on the committee hold him and the fine statement he made regarding this proposition, the committee felt he was right; so the committee did just exactly as the gentleman wanted the committee to do, which was to let the Greenwood County Utility District take over this line, and own and operate it in a manner which I am sure will be

best for everyone concerned, as was the gentleman's statement to us.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman and urge the adoption of this report which will enable my people to get power in the near future. The power shortage in the Greenwood area is acute. This amendment will satisfy all parties concerned and prevent a long, costly court fight.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. I notice in the report it states under Bonneville Power Administration construction:

No money has been allowed in The Dalles area service item for facilities to serve the Harvey Machine Co., pending further study to be accomplished before the next session of Congress.

Would the chairman of the committee throw some light on that statement?

Mr. JENSEN. The Harvey Machine Co. will not be ready to operate that plant for possibly 3 years, perhaps longer. If the Harvey Machine Co. can prove that it can live up to its agreements, there will be plenty of time to build the transmission line to furnish power to the Harvey Machine Co. after 1954.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Is it not a fact that the power in that area is oversubscribed?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, that is right.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. I wish to commend the gentleman from Iowa for the consideration given and interest shown in Western irrigation projects. It is well to recall that his interest is not something new because I remember back in the Eightieth Congress when the gentleman from Iowa was chairman of the subcommittee on Interior appropriations more money was appropriated for Western irrigation and reclamation in that session than ever before in the history of the country.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, and for hydro power and transmission lines and related facilities.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Amendment No. 8 in the conference report relates to the building of Bonneville power lines. Am I correct in my understanding that the conferees have allowed \$109,000 for the Nelson-Waco line?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I thank the gentleman. That is a very important line in one of my counties.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. Referring to amendment No. 55, page 12, the House appropriated \$2,715,000 for the Alaska Railroad. In the Senate that amount was increased to \$9,750,000. The report of the conferees makes it \$4,215,000, with the notation that none of this money shall be used for rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section of the Alaska Railroad. I am disturbed because the Department of the Interior, after the House had acted, made urgent representation in the Senate because of the disastrous affair at Whittier, and I wonder if the gentleman would inform me if it is contemplated that no work is to be done there at all.

Mr. JENSEN. The conferees took the position that due to the fact we now have a very good all-weather highway from Seward to Portage, which is handling all the goods that can be hauled, or that comes into the port of Seward, both civilian and defense materials, and because of the fact we have a very fine railroad from Portage to Whittier that runs over a level stretch of terrain instead of as between Seward and Portage where the terrain is mountainous, with many bad grades on that stretch, and because of the fact that we have a Federal deficit which is pushing hard against our ceiling of \$275 billion, that this money should not be spent at this time. We did, however, allow \$1,500,000 to construct new dock facilities at Seward which are badly needed. I can well understand the gentleman's concern about this item being stricken from the bill.

Mr. BARTLETT. On that point, in view of the fact that the Department of Defense has submitted that two railroad ports are necessary, I take it that the action of the committee does not foreclose the possibility of future presentation of this subject by the Department of the Interior, the Department of Defense, or both?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. BARTLETT. I should like to commend the gentleman and the committee for having permitted \$14,600,000 for construction of roads in Alaska and for authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use \$2,400,000 of that amount for the construction of the Cordova Highway, one of the most needed highways in Alaska.

Mr. JENSEN. We have information from the Governor, and also from the very able Delegate from Alaska and others to the effect that that money is desperately needed for the Cordova road, and that is why the committee put in that language.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWARD. I refer to amendments Nos. 23 and 24, the item of \$116,269,660. Am I to understand that the committee feels that that adequately takes care of the construction items that were named in the appropriation bill as it passed the House?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. D'EWARD. It will take care of all those items?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. D'EWARD. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. There was an item in the Senate bill of \$2,140,000, I believe, for the Solano project. This was the project that was authorized by a letter of feasibility issued by the Secretary of the Interior. I opposed this project before the committee. Nevertheless, a resolution was passed and now it came to life again, and the Senate reestablished this \$2,140,000 to start construction of the Monticello Dam.

I have word from the farmers of Berryessa Valley in Napa County, Calif., whose farms are being taken away from them and will be flooded. Napa is one of the counties I represent. They are taking this entire 18,000 acres of farming land from this county, which is one-sixth of the farm land of the county, and are giving them none of the water stored. The farmers now are left with the hillside grazing land. They are asking the bureau to build a road around the perimeter of the lake so they can get to the land so left.

I now have word that the Bureau of Reclamation has taken an arbitrary position. It will build a certain amount of roads but will not connect them up with the main highway, leaving the remaining acreage area practically useless, they will have to ride horseback to get to the property so left, by the Federal Government in taking this valley which represents one-sixth of the farming land in that county, giving them no consideration whatever as far as water is concerned.

Can the gentleman say whether there is any way we can protect these farmers by at least requiring the Government to construct proper roads so the owners can have access to their remaining land. In my opinion this is not a feasible project, but that has been authorized and is going to be financed by the taxpayers of the United States to the tune of about \$48 million? Is there any way we can assure those farmers that a road will be built to their property?

Mr. JENSEN. Surely there is. I must say that in almost every irrigation project proposed there are some people who are going to have their land inundated. Of course, none of us like to have that done. But in this case, as in almost every other irrigation project, the benefits which are being derived by other people who need water very badly more than offset the detriment being done to another group. This project is in that category.

I must say that the figures which were presented to the committee proved quite conclusively that this project would pay back every dime and must pay back every dime the Government loans for the construction of this project. There is not one dime charged off for flood con-

trol or for navigation or for any other purpose. The towns which receive this water will pay exactly 5 times more per gallon for the water than will the farmers. So taking the project as a whole, I would say it would be in the category of a good irrigation project. I am sure that had not the committee felt that way, the conference committee would not have allowed this \$2,140,000 that had already been appropriated and was unexpended from last year's appropriation.

Mr. SCUDDER. Was the gentleman aware that the Board of Supervisors of Solano County has promised that they will pay one-half the cost of the water in order to subsidize the irrigation feature to the farmers who are going to have to use this expensive water; and you know that one board of supervisors cannot bind another board of supervisors?

I believe personally that the United States Government is going to be left holding the sack, because the city of Vallejo, the proposed main consumer of the water from this project has, since the time this project was authorized, has built their own water system, which they say is adequate to furnish them all the water that they need for domestic and industrial purposes until 1975. The board of supervisors, to make this appear to be a feasible project, I understand has passed a resolution guaranteeing that they would subsidize the farmers. The farmers appearing here were opposed to the bill because the water was going to be too expensive for them to use and they could get cheaper water from the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. JENSEN. It must be said, however, that an election was held and a majority of the people of that area affected by this project voted in favor of the project; is not that a fact?

Mr. SCUDDER. I do not know; and I have never heard of an election being held in that area.

Mr. JENSEN. Possibly not in the area to which the gentleman is referring where land will be inundated.

Mr. SCUDDER. There was an election held in Napa County to construct dams and provide water for Napa County from the same source.

Mr. JENSEN. That is the proposition that must be worked out judiciously by the Department of the Interior and by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. SCUDDER. Do you know of any way whereby the Secretary of the Interior would be compelled to build roads so that the farmers could get on their land that is adjacent to the land that is being taken?

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure I do.

Mr. SCUDDER. This is a very bitter dispute in Napa County at the present time.

Mr. JENSEN. In my State the county or the State cannot separate a man from a portion of his land without giving him access, a way to get into that portion of his land that has been cut off. Certainly that is only right and proper and fair as among good, honest people and I shall certainly insist, as one member of this committee, that the people who

are cut off from their land by any part of the operation of this project will have furnished to them access to their land.

Mr. SCUDDER. I appreciate very much the statement of the gentleman because I just had word from the board of supervisors that they are not getting along at all with the men who are trying to make the deal out there for the construction of the roads. There should be an adequate road for those people to get onto the land that is left.

Mr. JENSEN. I agree completely with the gentleman. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill as it passed the House asked for \$150,000. In the Senate they added \$2 million. This is the language as it read when it passed the Senate and the House:

Not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power, energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

I am speaking of the Southwestern Power. That is the place that will set the pattern for the United States, and what the public power was going to copy after and what they would put into effect in this country.

I am not talking any politics in this matter. I am not speaking of their part. If you will remember, in 1932, only 30 people out of every 100 on the farms had electricity on the farms or in their homes or in the farm villages throughout this country. Now they tell us that 90 percent of the farmers in the farm communities all over the United States have got power. That was made possible through the efforts of the REA, all over this Nation. They have put electricity on 90 percent of the farms of this country.

Now let us see what the conferees did. The conferees did this. They appropriated \$1,200,000 instead of \$150,000, and \$2 million as allowed by the Senate. They allowed \$1,200,000 in the conference. Then there is this language:

None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities. The funds may be used only for the purchase of electric power and energy and the payment of wheeling service charges at rates and in amounts comparable to those paid in the Southwestern Power Administration area under existing contracts based only on use value received with no additional allowance for purchase or lease of facilities. Such arrangements may be made with REA cooperatives in the area but no funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. Is it not true that the language in this report simply prevents the Federal Government from eventually owning all of the facilities of the REA?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. Maybe that is the judgment of the gentleman from Idaho, but that is not my opinion.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. I have heard that kind of talk around here in connection with this conference report. It seems to me that nearly everybody else has been taken care of except the Southwestern Power Administration. I am sure the utilities in that neighborhood are laughing because when I took a licking on this one time, they said, "We did not do much but we did a job on that so-and-so Rayburn," because they think Rayburn is interested in the Southwestern Power Administration.

I call attention to the language in the bill and the language here, to see which one of these will be the law. The gentleman has read the wording in the bill and then he has read this statement of the conferees. Which one of these is going to be the law? It is what the conferees say they want done or what is going to be the law?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is the question I asked when the conference came to an end, before I would sign it. I think this bill is much improved from the time it left the House and went to the Senate. I think it came out of the Senate a much better bill. Referring to the Southwestern Power Administration, the minority leader just asked us what was going to be the law, the statement of the conferees or the language of the bill as it passed the two Houses. I am no lawyer and I asked about that before I would sign the conference report.

Mr. RAYBURN. In other words, the House gave us nothing practically, \$150,000. The Senate put in \$2,000,000; then the conferees cut that to \$1,200,000, but said we could not use it for any useful purpose; and this law according to this language does not last until June 30, 1954, but even the little things they do give us in it are cut off on February 28, 1954.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes; after February 28 you have no recourse. I asked about it right there among the conferees before I would sign the report on this matter. I said: "I am not a lawyer; I want this language explained to me a little more clearly. What is your opinion? Who does this harm?" He said "The co-ops or the REA." That is what I am speaking of. They have done this and this is to harm them and destroy them, and it is going to be the pattern from here on. It is time the House stopped, looked, and listened to what is going to take place, and a far cry from what they told you last year.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, what this conference report does is simply the first step to put the electric power business in the Southwest Power area on the same basis as it exists in every other part of this Nation where we have wheeling contracts entered into between the Bureau of Reclamation and the REA, and the private utilities; that is what the language in this bill does.

Now, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] who was the daddy of the

Texas contract which has worked so successfully.

Mr. RAYBURN. And of REA, too.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; the gentleman from Texas was the daddy of REA. When the gentleman from Texas and I disagree on anything pertaining to REA and matters of this nature it is because we do not understand each other. In this case I am afraid the gentleman from Texas does not understand—nor does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], that what we are trying to do by this language is to carry out the very provisions which the gentleman from Texas was responsible for putting in the Texas contract. Now, that is continued—

Mr. KIRWAN. No, no.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes; indeed.

Mr. KIRWAN. I want to be heard right there. I just got done telling you that I asked the chairman of the committee before I signed the conference report who was going to be harmed, and he said the REA. Now, if the chairman and I agree—

Mr. JENSEN. All right; let me answer that by saying that—

Mr. KIRWAN. He is the one that brought it up and he ought to know; he is the one who created that language.

Mr. JENSEN. Let me remind the gentleman and ask him if he thinks that GUY CORDON, or I, or any member of the committee would hurt the REA?

Mr. KIRWAN. I asked the question. You look at the report and you will see what I asked down there.

Mr. JENSEN. I know you asked that question and Senator CORDON replied as you stated, but I certainly do not agree with his reply.

Mr. KIRWAN. Reserving the SWP because I had asked the question.

Mr. JENSEN. The purpose of that language is this:

The contract which was originally entered into between the Southwestern Power Administration and the super co-ops provides that after 40 years the Southwestern Power Administration is to acquire all of the property of the REA, their lines, their steam plants, their rights-of-way, in fact all the property of the REA in that great big area, which is entirely adverse to our American way of doing things, and the further fact is that that contract circumvented the will of Congress completely. The Southwestern Power Administration made this contract to lease and finally purchase all of the facilities of this super co-op. Certainly no one can say it will be good for the REA to lose all of its property after 40 years, if so, then I want him to stand up in his place and tell us just how that can be done.

Mr. KIRWAN. Let me say that under existing contracts the people of the Southwest have had the best break they have ever had in their lives. If there was any fear in the mind of the gentleman that the Southwestern Power Administration was going to gobble up the REA, let those contracts and everything they provide for go on for the next 39 years. After the people have had some good for 39 years, if there is any fear they are going to gobble it up in the

40th year, bring in a bill like this, but not in the next 39 years. Let the people get a break for the first time in their lives.

Mr. JENSEN. I never considered it a break, for people to lose property which rightfully belong to them. The people in that area will get power at reasonable rates, and will be better off by far in the long run.

Mr. KIRWAN. Under that long pull, yes, now they are getting the best they ever had in the history of the Southwest. Why not let them have it?

Mr. JENSEN. They are going to keep on getting it under the terms of the bill.

Mr. RAYBURN. They will if the Southwestern Power Administration does not have to operate under this kind of thing that they have in this report here. Let me say that the Southwestern Power Administration made a contract with the Texas Power & Light Co. and with the utility companies of Oklahoma, all of them pleased, all of them living up to the contract 100 percent, and getting more power than they ever got.

Last year they were practically up to a contract with nine other large utility companies in the Southwest when somebody after the 20th of January down here said that hereafter they were going to have a policy that where the Government built a dam they would be compelled to sell the power at the bus bar. So immediately the power companies that were in conference with Mr. Wright, head of the Southwestern Power Administration, withdrew from further negotiations. That is what it means to me. I think Mr. Wright knows more about power than anybody in this Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. We have money in this bill to build many miles of transmission from the bus bar, into Minnesota and California, for instance, and many other States of the Union.

Mr. RAYBURN. I am not talking about Minnesota or California. I am talking about the Southwest.

Mr. JENSEN. We did not take any money from the Southwestern Power to complete transmission lines now under construction.

Mr. RAYBURN. You just did not give it to us.

Mr. JENSEN. We did not take any away.

Mr. RAYBURN. How are you going to operate if you give them \$1,200,000, then not let them use it?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly they can use it in accordance with the provisions in the report which accompanies this bill.

Mr. RAYBURN. Not according to the statement you have in the conference report.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes; they can use it exactly as they have used the money in Texas and in every other area where the gentleman was very instrumental in getting a good wheeling contract signed between the Southwestern Power, the REA's, and the private utilities, for which he deserves much credit.

Mr. RAYBURN. We would like the language of the bill to be the law and not some statement made by a bunch of conferees.

Mr. KIRWAN. If they adopt the language of this instrument they cannot buy or build one transmission line. Well, how are the co-ops going to buy hydroelectric power if they cannot build transmission lines.

Mr. JENSEN. Well now, there was not a dime requested for the building of transmission lines in the SPA budget for 1954.

Mr. KIRWAN. No, but in the statement you will not allow them to build any.

Mr. JENSEN. That is not a reasonable statement.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is, as I see it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed frankly, about this language, as chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations that authorizes the loans for REA and RTA. We have at no time in our appropriation bills for agriculture that I know of put anything in that bill which would have restrictions relative to generating or transmission facilities. Members of the House, this language might become a pattern. I moved that the House conferees agree with the Senate conferees for additional rural electrification and rural telephone loan funds, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], know. I am certainly not satisfied with the situation in my own State in reference to this report. I am fearful this language will create a pattern, further disturbing that situation.

Mr. JENSEN. No, it will not create a pattern. It will simply carry out the will of the Congress commensurate with all of these contracts that are now in existence. It will put the Southwest Power Administration and the REA down there exactly on the same basis as is now true in the contracts of all of these areas where such contracts are in effect. There is no use of stirring up a lot of excitement about this. We are simply treating the people of the Southwest area exactly as we have treated them in every other area.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I still say that I do not like this language in the report.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I just want to say that I agree with the gentleman. I think this is a pattern, and I am afraid it is going to be followed in the future unless there are some changes made.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would simply like to point out that this question was fully debated on the floor of the House at the time this bill was passed. If there is any pattern to be set here it is simply that the Federal Government is not to go out and buy up and control the REA's all over the United States. I do not believe that anyone who is a true friend of REA wants the Federal Government to buy up all of their generating and distributing facilities, and I do not believe that the REA wants that either. The control over the REA's is now one of local control exercised by local people and

that is the way it should remain. Ownership and control should never be transferred to Washington or to a satellite agency of the Federal Government. Ownership and control should remain in the local communities as has always been intended under the REA statutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am still not convinced that this provision is to the best interests of REA.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the continuing fund available to the Southwestern Power Administration is for the purpose of purchasing electric power and energy so as to permit the integration of the Federal power system with other systems in the area by means of power and energy exchanges between the systems. This kind of an arrangement increases the total amount of firm power available all over the area, allows more flexibility in meeting changing load conditions in any locality, and, in general, helps to supply more electricity at lower cost to the consumer.

Another use of the continuing fund is for the purpose of paying other distributing systems to wheel or transmit Government power over their lines to preference customers of the Government and to defense industries being served by Federal power. In many instances such an arrangement eliminates the need for construction of Federal powerlines paralleling already existing lines of other private or public utilities.

Now, these two uses of the fund have produced desirable results in several areas.

However, the Southwestern Power Administration several years ago proceeded to enter into contracts with REA cooperatives, who are preference customers, to buy all of the steam-generated electricity they planned to produce and all of the transmission lines they had built or were building. These purchases were over a 40-year period in the form of annual charges for the rental of the facilities. This was a means by which Southwestern Power Administration would acquire not only transmission lines but also steam-generating plants in direct violation of the will of Congress which has refused to give Southwestern money for this purpose. In other words, REA, with other Government funds, was building such facilities to sell to the Southwestern Power Administration who planned to purchase them with money appropriated to this continuing fund that we are talking about. This we do not intend to allow.

Now, back to the action in this bill on the continuing fund. The House allowed \$150,000 to cover the costs of wheeling charges and purchase of power under contracts with certain utilities in the area but disallowed all funds requested for contracts with REA's which provided for rental and ultimate purchase of facilities. Before the House acted, the Arkansas Supreme Court had ruled such contracts to be illegal and that 12 private utilities had gone on record in the hearings that they could and would provide all the power needed by the co-ops, as well as other customers in the area.

The Senate put in \$2 million including money for the REA contracts for an 8-month period.

The conferees have allowed \$1,200,000 and have put several instructions into the managers' statement. The first of these is that none of the funds can be used for implementing the existing contracts with the REA's for lease-purchase of facilities or purchase of power.

The second provision is that the money can be used to implement any new arrangements or contracts with such REA co-ops if they are for only wheeling charges and purchase of energy and do not include additional charges as installments on the purchase of facilities.

In the third place, the funds are available for only 8 months.

In other words, Southwestern may make new arrangements with REA's which are comparable in every respect to its contracts with private utilities and pay the REA's the same rates for power and wheeling services as they pay the utilities. This they can do for 8 months.

This 8-month period is more than ample time for the REA's, the private utilities, and the Southwestern Administration to develop new contracts for supplying the requirements of all preference customers and others.

Now there is one other thing that is going on that we direct the Secretary to prohibit. That is the maintenance and operation by the Southwestern Power Administration of transmission lines and other facilities other than those for which Congress has appropriated funds direct to Southwestern Power Administration. Such a practice is strictly outside of the purposes for which we are appropriating money in this bill and must be prohibited.

While there is no reference in the bill or reports to this matter, I want to make it clear for the record that none of the funds appropriated by this bill, or any other funds available are to be used for operation or maintenance by the Southwestern Power Administration of any generation, transmission, or distribution facilities of any other generating or distributing organization, either public or private.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, the language limiting the Southwestern Power Administration is cold bloodedly discriminatory against the REA co-ops of the Southwest. It denies to the REA co-ops in the area the same rights granted to them in other areas of the United States. It gives to the utility companies in the Southwest a monopoly to contract with the SPA. It is a studied, cold blooded slap at the farm people of the Southwest. I resent it. This conference report should be defeated.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 2, line 15, insert the following:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate a disposition of all

real and personal property acquired by contract or otherwise out of or by color of appropriations in either the 1952 or 1953 Interior Department Appropriation Acts under the heading "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration" for the Clark Hill-Greenwood transmission facility to the Greenwood County Electric Power Commission, a public agency of the State of South Carolina, having first completed payments due on property so acquired. The disposition of such property shall be on such terms as will reimburse the United States and the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"When said disposition has been effected the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 248), under the heading "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration," and the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 445), under the same heading for the Clark Hill-Greenwood facilities, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Insert the language proposed by the Senate with the last line thereof amended to read as follows: "shall be carried to the surplus funds and covered into the Treasury."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, many Members are interested in this matter, especially those of us from the Southwest. I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks immediately after the colloquy with reference to the Southwest Power Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: On page 9, line 20, after "completed", insert the following: "Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer without exchange of funds to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Fort Totten Reservation, the East Side and Crow Hill day schools together with the lands on which they are situated whenever it is determined they are no longer needed for Bureau purposes."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 10, line 4, insert the following: "Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to purchase, without regard to the prohibition against the purchase of land from appropriations for Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs, contained in this or any other act, not to exceed 1,500 acres of nonreservation lands in Arizona, and necessary rights-of-way and easements required for the enlargement of the Picacho Reservoir of the San Carlos Indian irrigation project, and approximately 5 acres of allotted Indian lands within the

Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, for use of the Wapato irrigation project."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 12, line 8, after "Secretary" insert the following: "Provided however, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights subject to local taxation within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided, however, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 14, line 2, insert the following:

"not to exceed \$680,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Dalton Gardens irrigation project, Idaho to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further, That.*"

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 14, line 6, insert: "not to exceed \$222,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further, That.*"

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "not to exceed \$222,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further, That the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to expend not to exceed \$300,000 for emergency flood protective work and minor completion work on the irrigation system of the Buford-Trenton project of which the portion thereof found by the Sec-*

retary to be properly allocable to irrigation pursuant to allocations to be made under section 7 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall be repaid under terms satisfactory to the Secretary and to the water users: *Provided further, That.*"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 14, line 10, insert "not to exceed \$1 million of the amount appropriated herein for the Missouri River Basin project shall be nonreimbursable representing that portion of the cost of Pactola Dam allocated to furnishing a water supply for the Ellsworth Air Force Base: *Provided further, That.*"

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29. Page 16, line 17, insert "or (b) that the successful irrigability of those lands and their susceptibility to sustain production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation has been demonstrated in practice:"

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Insert the language proposed by the Senate with the following amendment: In line 1 of said amendment strike out "(b)."

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42. Page 27, line 15, insert: "The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, sixty days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 47. Page 29, line 13, insert "leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer;"

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 51. Page 33, line 6, insert:

"TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

"For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, 80th Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$4 million: *Provided, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such trust territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34):* *Provided further, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: Provided further, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, 80th Congress: Provided further, That the succession of the Island Trading Company is hereby extended to December 31, 1956, and the time within which the amount of the reserve for Navy subsidies shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as required by the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953, is hereby extended to the said date."*

Mr. JENSEN. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 51, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change "December 31, 1956," where it appears in said amendment to "December 31, 1954," and change the period at the end of the amendment to a colon and add the following: "*Provided further, That after June 30, 1954, no funds appropriated by this or any other act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: Provided further, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress.*"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 38, line 21, after the word "for" insert the following: "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 5a) when authorized by the Secretary, at rates

not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000;".

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 4, 1915

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1802) amending the act of Congress, approved March 4, 1915, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 24, 1953.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following the legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] may be excused for the balance of the week on account of personal illness.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1953—RE- CONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPO- RATION LIQUIDATION ACT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 514) to create the Small Business Administration and to preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 24, 1953.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I think we all realize the importance of stimulating small business which is essential to our national economy and the prosperity of the people. There is one issue to be decided in the motion to recommit the conference report, and that is whether the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be terminated 60 days after this act becomes effective, or will be allowed to live its allotted time under the law to June 30, 1954. During this time we can consider according to legislative practices and according to the orderly procedure of the House whether or not this should be done.

Title I of this act was incorporated in the Senate. It is the portion of the bill or the conference report that destroys the RFC almost immediately. The House had no opportunity to consider that amendment; it was never referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House; it was never reported; it was never considered. The Senate adopted the amendment and the majority of the House conferees accepted it.

This bill professes to be a bill to stimulate small business; it professes to create an independent agency. The policy board, those who actually control the Administration, are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator. While it says in the act that it is an independent agency, as a matter of fact it has no independence because it is absolutely controlled by two members of the Cabinet. They are able men, very just men, I have no doubt, but neither of them has ever been associated with small business and there is no mandate that anyone associated with small business shall have anything to do with the management of this corporation.

The RFC has been criticized, but during all the years I think it has rendered a service which commends itself to the full confidence of the American people.

I was here when it was created in 1932. At that time we were in the very depths of a depression that threatened the economy, even the existence of our Government. Men were in poverty, work could not be found. The railroads were in trouble, the banks were in trouble, the insurance companies were in trouble. The savings of the people were threatened. The necessary means of transportation were about to collapse because all of these great institutions were in such financial difficulty their future existence was threatened.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation made loans to the railroads, it made loans to the insurance companies. It put them on their feet so they could function.

After the bank holiday it bought the capital notes and preferred stock of the banks which furnished them the necessary capital to again safely engage in the banking business. It did more to reestablish confidence and prosperity than any other agency of Government we have ever created.

This corporation is an artificial person created by law. It has many of the attributes of a matured person. It has

the right to sue and be sued; it has the right to contract and be contracted with, and I think it has the right to live out its allotted life as long as it is rendering essential functions. It is not a very revolutionary proceeding to let this corporation live long enough so we can by orderly procedure see whether we want to continue it or not.

We have not yet had an opportunity to discover what the new agency, the Small Business Administration, will accomplish. We authorize this new agency \$150 million for loans, \$100 million which may be used to acquire contracts and subcontracts and distribute them, and \$25 million may be used for disaster loans. It will be necessary for whatever sums the new agency will need to be appropriated to it by the Congress. How this agency will perform nobody knows.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has had over 20 years of experience with all character of loans, including loans to railroads, loans to banks, loans to insurance companies and loans to municipalities. When the securities of municipalities could not be sold advantageously the RFC has purchased those securities and eventually it has not lost money; on the contrary it has made immense profit for the Government. It has made disaster loans by the direction of Congress that have helped our people everywhere when they were in distress. Its work generally has been good. We have heard a lot of little criticisms, but the criticisms were not of the people who managed it. The criticisms largely resulted from credulous businessmen employing people who promised to deliver goods they could not deliver. This should not affect the confidence of the people in this corporation. I think it is entitled to your consideration before it is exterminated.

Liquidations of corporations are always very expensive and usually result in great losses. The immense assets they have will be sold. It is only required that that sale be advertised when possible, and you know there are some hungry eyes in America that are looking at those securities right now. What they gain the Government will lose. It will be an expensive transaction and one that you should consider before you vote to agree to this conference report.

I am going to offer a motion to recommit; to have the conference report recommitted to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist no disagreement to title I. I hope you will vote for this motion. I think you ought to because of the dignity of the House, because of the position we occupy. You ought to give the Members of this body a chance to examine this corporation, a chance to have this matter considered in the orderly procedural way as provided by the rules of the House, which are fine rules and which have been seasoned by time and experience. I hope that you will not just exterminate this corporation in the manner in which it has been done by the Senate.

Ninety-eight percent of the loans, in number, of the Reconstruction Finance

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 29, 1953
For actions of July 28, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 142

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed sale of surplus commodities to foreign countries and drought-relief appropriation bills. House Rules Committee cleared famine relief, forest-loans, and Wheat Agreement bills. House committees reported Alaska forest survey, fur-farmer loans, and animal-disease bills. Mexican farm-labor bill sent to conference. House passed immigration bill. House agreed to Senate amendments to customs-simplification bill.

SENATE

- 1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Passed with amendment S. 2475, which authorizes the President (1) to sell surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and (2) to convert into dollars foreign currencies acquired by private exporters of such commodities. The total value of CCC stocks and funds which might be made available for these operations would be \$500 million. The Corporation would be reimbursed from appropriations made for that purpose or, in the case of local currencies used for the purposes of the Mutual Security Act, from USA funds. (pp. 10424-37.)
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed as reported H. J. Res. 305, the drought-relief appropriation measure (pp. 10423-4). As passed by the Senate, this proposal carries the same amounts as the House version, and there was only one technical amendment. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill; H. R. 4663, the first independent offices appropriation bill; and H. R. 5246, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. 10416-22, 10326-33). These bills will now be sent to the President.
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5805, the legislative-judiciary appropriation bill (S. Rept. 687)(p. 10405).
- 3. FARM LABOR.** Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 3480, to continue

the Mexican farm labor program (pp. 10333-4, 10474).

4. IMMIGRATION. Began debate on S. 1917, to authorize the issuance of special visas to certain refugees, etc. (pp. 10443-73).
5. PUBLIC LANDS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1397, to clarify the status of certain mining claims, and S. 2220, to amend the mineral leasing laws with respect to their application in the case of pipelines passing through the public domain (p. 10426).
6. FARM LOANS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to further amend Sec. 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act to authorize the Federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10405). Also received in the House; to Agriculture Committee (p. 10400).
7. FARM PRICES. Sen. Humphrey inserted local statements favoring more action to assure adequate farm prices (p. 10405).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed, as reported, to S. Res. 140, to provide for a study of transportation facilities in the D. C. area, which had been reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 693)(p. 10410).
9. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal employment, etc. (pp. 10411-4).
10. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. In reporting this bill, H. R. 6200 (see Digest 141), the committee took the following actions:
Added an item of \$3,000,000 to formulate and carry out corn acreage allotments for the 1954 crop, compared with a Budget estimate of \$7,500,000. The committee report states: "The Committee is of the opinion that if economy is practiced, the sum of \$3 million will be adequate. However, if it is found that this is not possible, the committee will consider a reasonable supplemental request at the next session of Congress."
Inserted a provision that the funds appropriated by Public Law 371, 82nd Cong., for drought relief shall remain available until Dec. 31, 1954.
Added the following general provision: "Funds made available in this or any other Act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates in the field and the use of such funds for such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the standing committees concerned."
Added a general provision limiting the use of chauffeurs.
11. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. In reporting this bill, H. R. 4828 (see Digest 141), the House conferees made the following statement regarding Southwestern Power Administration: "None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities. The funds may be used only for the purchase of electric power and energy and the payment of wheeling service charges at rates and in amounts comparable to those paid in the Southwestern Power Administration area under existing contracts based only on use value received with no additional allowance for purchase or lease of facilities. Such arrangements may be made with REA cooperatives in the area but no funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954."

HOUSE

12. FARM PROGRAM. On July 27 the Agriculture Committee issued a statement reading in part as follows:

Public Law 172 - 83d Congress
Chapter 298 - 1st Session
H. R. 4828

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 261.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Interior
Department
Appropriation
Act, 1954.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715), \$150,000.

49 Stat. 30.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$1,080,000.

58 Stat. 890.

For expenses of planning for the construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$50,000.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate a disposition of all real and personal property acquired by contract or otherwise out of or by color of appropriations in either the 1952 or 1953 Interior Department Appropriation Acts under the heading "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration" for the Clark Hill-Greenwood transmission facility to the Greenwood County Electric Power Commission, a public agency of the State of South Carolina, having first completed payments due on property so acquired. The disposition of such property shall be on such terms as will reimburse the United States and the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

65 Stat. 249;

66 Stat. 445.

When said disposition has been effected the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 248), under the heading "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration", and the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 445), under the same heading for the Clark Hill-Greenwood facilities, shall be carried to the surplus funds and covered into the Treasury.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,600,000.

58 Stat. 890.

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$1,200,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

66 Stat. 328. For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public Law 448,
42 USC 1951- approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the conversion of saline
1958. water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$400,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

36 Stat. 371. For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$38,866,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$6,004,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Restriction. Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$11,483,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under

Surveys of
lands.

the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937. 50 Stat. 876.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund". 50 Stat. 876.
53 Stat. 754.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended. 48 Stat. 1270,
1273.
43 USC 315m.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$52,000,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$13,253,760.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended; \$15,869,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and local governments agree to take over and maintain when the improvement is completed: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer without exchange of funds to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Fort Totten Reservation, the East Side and Crow Hill day schools together with the lands on which they are situated whenever it is determined they are no longer needed for Bureau purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to purchase, without regard to the prohibition against the purchase of land from appropriations for Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs, contained in this or any other Act, not to exceed fifteen hundred acres of nonreservation lands in Arizona, and necessary rights-of-way and easements required for the enlargement of the Picacho Reservoir of the San Carlos Indian irrigation project, and approximately five acres of allotted Indian lands within the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, for use of the Wapato irrigation project.

Restrictions.

Picacho Reservoir, Ariz.

Wapato irrigation project, Wash.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,040,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and

Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

18 USC 4124.
Recreational
director;
curator.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

43 USC 372
et. seq.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended; \$3,000,000, of which \$2,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

Reports.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Limitations.

53 Stat. 1192.
43 USC 485f.

Restrictions.

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$116,269,660, of which \$52,509,206 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$268,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Dalton Gardens Irrigation Project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$222,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale Irrigation Project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to expend not to exceed \$300,000 for emergency flood protective work and minor completion work on the irrigation system of the Buford-Trenton Project of which the portion thereof found by the Secretary to be properly allocable to irrigation pursuant to allocations to be made under section 7 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall be repaid under terms satisfactory to the Secretary and to the water users: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the amount appropriated herein for the Missouri River Basin Project shall be non-reimbursable representing that portion of the cost of Pactola Dam allocated to furnishing a water supply for Ellsworth Air Force Base: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation or that the successful

irrigability of those lands and their susceptibility to sustained production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation has been demonstrated in practice: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law; and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to law, \$19,500,000, of which \$15,075,290 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$2,179,710 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year. 58 Stat. 157.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$4,500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses. 59 Stat. 54.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the emergency fund as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502), \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act. 62 Stat. 1052.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund from which derived. 32 Stat. 388. 45 Stat. 1057. 54 Stat. 774.

- Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for
- Damage claims. payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department
- Rewards.
- 58 Stat. 486. Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful information including recordings, photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering and research under the head "General Investigations".
- 49 Stat. 666.
- 59 Stat. 54.
- Missouri River Basin project. Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilitation" shall be available additionally for said project for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head within that area), and for the continuation of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments may be expended through or in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are hereby authorized.
- Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law.
- No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid. *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.
- No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.
- Construction work by force account, etc. Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allotment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner be expended for construction work by force account

on any one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuitable for contract or when excessive bids are received; and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared by the Commissioner.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$27,750,000, of which \$3,700,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof. Cooperation with States, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to participate as the representative of the United States in the administration of the compact consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82): *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay. Arkansas River compact. 63 Stat. 145. Appointment of retired Army officer.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$15,928,180: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds pro- Fire control.

All 67 Stat. 270.

vided under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized by law, \$5,060,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$425,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,300,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Acceptance of
lands, etc.

Sale of power
to non-Federal
purchasers.

58 Stat. 190.
30 USC 321-
325.

Transfer of
funds.

43 Stat. 1111.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$8,786,550.

The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, sixty days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees. Report.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,300,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended; \$13,916,300. 37 Stat. 460.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 4 (b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 159), \$1,500,000.

16 USC 460c
note.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,268,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

60 Stat. 885.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land,

All 67 Stat. 272.

62 Stat. 238.

and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer; and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,000,000; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, including related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such studies and investigations; and the performance of other functions related thereto; as authorized by law: \$4,460,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain available until expended, \$435,600.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$775,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

58 Stat. 100.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

34 Stat. 690.

Options for purchase of land.

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50); painting of the Jesse Lee Orphanage in Alaska; grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors' houses; \$3,782,300: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

31 Stat. 321,
153; 64 Stat.
386; 45 Stat.
1253.
49 Stat. 1807.
37 Stat. 516;
31 Stat. 146;
64 Stat. 391.
45 Stat. 1253.
56 Stat. 782.

Aircraft and
surface vessels.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress: *Provided further*, That the succession of the Island Trading Company is hereby extended to December 31, 1954, and the time within which the amount of the reserve for Navy subsidies shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as required by the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953, is hereby extended to the said date: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1954, no funds appropriated by

61 Stat. 397.
22 USC 287
note.
31 USC 1.
64 Stat. 834.
31 USC 65 note.
66 Stat. 458.

All 67 Stat. 274.

this or any other Act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: *Provided further*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

63 Stat. 627.
48 USC 486
note. For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955, \$12,000,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$14,600,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The total of the amounts herein appropriated for construction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Construction work by force account, etc. Not to exceed 17½ per centum of the amount herein appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

Transfer of funds. For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$4,215,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

39 Stat. 750.
Salary limitations. The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, \$2,325,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage. Employment of aliens.

SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made. Attendance at meetings.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted. Emergency reconstruction.

SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year. Emergency prevention of fires.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received. Operation of warehouses, etc. 47 Stat. 417. Reimbursements.

SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations 60 Stat. 810.

All 67 Stat. 276.

which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 107. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

Personal services.

SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$250,000 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1954 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

63 Stat. 875. For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, \$1,028,000.

GRANTS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants as authorized by law, \$1,080,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

59 Stat. 598.
31 USC 849. During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1954 Budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$80,000.

60 Stat. 810.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Strikes or
overthrow of
Government.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available to the Department of the Interior from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Construction, Southwestern Power Administration, \$1,264,300;

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Short title. Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri Basin Project, \$600,000.
This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation
Act, 1954".
Approved July 31, 1953.

